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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 120. MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COXEY'S MARCH ENDS

Commonweal Army Reaches the National Capital.

VIEWED AS IS A CIRCUS.

In Camp at Brightwood People Surround the Tents.

TALK TO THE LEGISLATORS

Browne and the General Address a Mixed Crowd.

POLICE NOW FEAR NO TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—Falstaff's ragged tatterdemalions would not have suffered by comparison with the footsore and tattered, travel-stained warriors composing Coxey's army of the commonweal as they sank to rest on Mother Earth this afternoon within the hospitable confines of Brightwood Park, a suburb of the National Capital. Not far away from the rendezvous of the ragged ones is Soldiers' Home, where veterans of the United States army spend their last days in peace and quiet, and almost within gunshot is "The Zoo," the most frequented spot in Washington any clear and bright Sunday afternoon. Probably it was proximity to two such places that attracted so many curious people about the canvas inclosure which sheltered the commonweal troopers.

Certain it is that Brightwood Park in its palmiest days as a half mile track never witnessed such a surging multitude or so many equipages as congregated this afternoon within a few minutes after the camp was pitched. The early comers found 250 commonwealers stretched at full length on the greensward as if grateful for a place to rest after their long tramp. Gen. Coxey was conspicuous by his absence, but Carl Browne was much in evidence on a thoroughbred bay stallion. Visitors insisted, however, upon catching a glimpse of the man who has stirred up so much talk in this country and would not be satisfied that they had not been gulled into paying an admission fee at the gate under the solicitation for "contribution" to provide subsistence for the army.

It was all in vain that Carl Browne made his charger cavort and prance, while his open hunting shirt disclosed a raw neck around which a necklace of amber beads was conspicuous. Upon inquiry as to the cause for Browne's disfigurement it was learned that he had used raw carbolic acid for a sore throat and had injured himself pretty severely.

Coxey Enjoys the Notoriety.

Finally, however, when the crowd began to get impatient for the showmen of the combination he made his appearance from behind headquarters' tent simultaneously with Lieut. James Gessford of the Metropolitan police, in whose precinct the camp is located, and Sergts. Kenney and Montgomery. These officers had just been presented to Coxey, and for some time they stood surveying the leader who, with carefully creased trousers and kid-gloved hands, seemed so out of keeping with his surroundings and his motley crew of followers. Coxey evidently enjoyed the notoriety and it mattered not to him that his men affected or manifested the greatest indifference as to his movements. Their sole idea of the movement seemed to be concentrated in an overweening desire to be shot, not with bullets or codfish balls, but by enterprising kodakers who were ubiquitous after once gaining admittance behind the curtain flap. As if to carry out the suggestion of a circus, the white tents of which spring into existence in a single night, every peephole in the canvas was being utilized by curious people on the outside who do not possess the nerve or the coin to enter the circle.

Within this circle several brawny fellows were pounding away with sledgehammers at tent poles for fastenings for the headquarters and commissary tents, Coxey superintending operations while endeavoring to be gallant with a party of ladies, who had penetrated the cordon of guards and were prying into ever conceivable nook and corner of the camp. Ordinarily only members of the Brightwood club can get a drink at the clubhouse Sundays, but the advent of Coxey changed the complexion of affairs materially or else the club membership has increased amazingly, for there was a steady stream of the bibulously inclined, not only of the army, but camp followers as well. People would give a commonwealer a drink when they would not give him a sandwich, and the consequences can better be imagined than described.

In an interview Coxey said he would appeal to the highest court of the land if the police refused his army the right to march up to the Capitol and present their petition. The contributions of the day are said to have reached $10.

Browne and Coxey Speak.

A trumpet call summoned the choir of the army. Following Carl Browne the choir of a dozen privates in the army flocked out to the platform wagon. Browne climbed into the wagon; beside him stood a stalwart man holding aloft the banner with the legend: "The Kingdom of Heaven (on Earth) is at Hand." The choir sang, a key to each individual, a parody on the revival hymn, "Hold the Fort." Before the singing was ended several hundred people gathered around the wagon with uplifted faces. Across the race-track, in front of the improvised platform, the grandstand seats were filled with solid rows of men and women like a race-day crowd. The track itself was full of carriages.

Senators Manderson and Frye, with their wives, were in handsome carriages. Senator Coke and Representative Kilgore of Texas stood wedged in by the populace. The long, gray beard of Senator Dolph of Oregon showed conspicuously. Representative Dolliver was at the head of another group of Congressmen. Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of Kansas, the Populist speaker, stood with a baby in her arms.

The speech of Carl Browne was a strange mixture of theology and finance. The present condition of the country he declared to be the fulfillment of the revelation of St. John. The heads of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people; the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of Congress and had been able to heal the wounds of the seventh head by repealing the silver purchasing bill.

What the "Citizens" Want.

When finally the General scrambled up awkwardly upon the wagon and was introduced he waved his hat to each quarter of the compass. The citizen launched into his descriptions of the millions of starving unemployed, shouting, "We'll stay here all summer unless Congress takes action on these bills." [Great applause with bell accompaniment.]

I believe they will be passed in two weeks. You only have to pick up the papers to see what desperate straits these men are coming to to get to Washington. It makes no difference if they don't get here Tuesday. We will go to the Capitol and make our demands and come back here to camp and wait. This revolutionary spirit of '76 is making the money-lenders tremble now. Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two years to eat. Four million men idle for nine months. That's what Grover Cleveland has cost this country. If Congress knows what the people need and does not give it Congress is dishonest. We propose to give them the benefit of the doubt and show them the way out of the hole.

In this strain Coxey talked for half an hour, bareheaded, under the hot sun, explaining his bill for good roads, for plenty of money, and its companion-piece, universal luxury, through non-interest-bearing bonds. Every thrust at the plutocrats was accentuated by the clang of the bell, and the crowd which listened was constantly changing, but altogether an attentive one.

Coxey, Carl Browne, and Redstone had a talk in the corridor of the National Hotel this evening and of course all sorts of rumors were at once current as to their intentions. "It has not yet been decided," said Coxey, "whether a proclamation shall be issued to the people of the United States in relation to our movements. This will depend largely upon developments tomorrow and after we have had a talk with our friends. We will probably not march for several days, so that the soldiers may rest."

The managers of the House are very much in earnest in their determination not to permit any resolutions bearing on the Coxey movement to get into the arena of debate. They do not believe this subject should be agitated. It is contended that the subject can by no possibility of construction be considered privileged, and any request for unanimous consent for consideration will be promptly objected to. The only way in which the subject can be discussed in the House is under cover of debate on one of the pending appropriation bills, and such discussion can only eventuate in talk.

The Commander's Stage Play Meal.

Some one suggested that luncheon was ready in headquarters tent and the commander rushed behind the canvas and regaled himself out of a tin cup. At least this was the only outward sign he made of refreshing the inner man after his long march, but later it was stated that apartments had been secured for him at the National Hotel, a rendezvous for Western and Southern people, where good substantial dinners are the rule and not the exception. As Coxey disappeared from camp shortly before 6 o'clock it is the general impression that he has been posted as to the hour the gong would sound for dinner.

Undoubtedly the people most relieved upon looking at the army were the policemen and detectives, the former including a number of special officers sworn in for this occasion. "It would not take long to rout such a combination of bums," remarked a Central Office detective, "even if they should show a determination to act ugly. They have been very carefully canvassed, and out of the 300 claimed to be in camp not one is made of fighting material."

Police Turn Out to Meet One Man.

A laughable incident occurred early this morning when Marshal Broderick of the commonwealers made his entry into the park. There was a solitary policeman on duty and to him the newcomer put numerous questions as to the location of the camp. "Are you connected with Coxey's army?" finally queried the policeman. "I am one of the Marshals," was the reply, and before another word could be uttered the officer was off like a flash. Police headquarters was called up from the substation at Brightwood and the night clerk was startled by the announcement: "Coxey's army is here at last." It was not long before the news spread in police circles and by sunrise all the reserves were ready for duty and a squad of detectives in citizens' clothing was hurried out to Brightwood on the electric car line.

They were doomed to disappointment, however, for it was not until eight hours later that their duties really commenced with the advent of the main body of the commonwealers. When the motley crew made their appearance the officers on duty treated the whole affair very much like a gigantic hoax and particularly after taking in the details of the habiliments of the army. As one of the policemen remarked later in the day: "Not much trouble will be encountered at the hands of men who have to be paddled on the bottoms of their feet to wake them up for grub."

Apprehension Ceased on the Arrival.

As a matter of fact now that Coxey and his men are safely domiciled under the shadow of the Capitol Building there is less apprehension than has existed since the inception of the Massillon crusade. There were no crowds to meet them with sympathy and sustenance as had been promised, but instead there were curious people who came out to the park after the army had squatted down just as they would to see a show. It is the general impression at Washington that the Coxey army of 1894 will, after the promised demonstration at the Capitol May 1, be scattered to the four winds just as another peace army commanded by Isaac Cohen in 1879 was effectually disbanded.

At the time of the Cohen episode the police force of the capital was about one-half its present formation and there were only a few marines on duty at the Navy-Yard. Now, however, there are cavalry at Fort Meyer, about three miles from Brightwood, artillery at the arsenal, probably the same distance in an air line from Coxey's camp, and upwards of one thousand well equipped and thoroughly armed militiamen. Three of the latter organizations are composed almost exclusively of veterans of the late war, so that the smell of powder is by no means a new sensation.

Long Delay at the Start.

What Carl Browne had intended to be a 7 o'clock start turned out to be a 9 o'clock one. For the purposes of the intended forced march it was necessary to have the wagons as light as possible. In the absence of food the commissary wagons have been practically ambulances and for the last three days have contained six sick men, four of them going to the credit of the vicious stallion Onvaleer. Of these men Browne determined to get rid, and going to the Rockville Hospital he obtained permission for them to enter there.

When the "army" finally swung out on the pike it looked less imposing than ever. During the harder marching the men have always looked raggedly picturesque. Most everything that could be was loaded into the wagons, and the men marched "flying light." This was changed today. Three of the wagons were sent ahead last night, and the men in consequence had to carry their camp equipage. Every man had a tin plate, a cup, and generally a baking tin slung on to him, and the effect was that of a procession of milk wagons. Then the men had cleaned up. The result was smeary and of the paper collar order. A count of the army as it commenced the march gave Coxey 242 men, Jones 49, or with the men sent ahead a total of 326. This was Coxey's strength as he marched to Washington—326 men and a dog in place of the 150,000 he talked about.

Owing to what Browne calls "a shameless conspiracy on the part of the boodlers" the peace banners were not carried. Browne wanted to copyright the weird design on the flags and made application to the proper quarters. He made some mistake in the application and the form was returned to him for correction. This was his "shameless conspiracy." To Coxey's expressed disappointment not a recruit joined. Not even the 400 loafers that even the conservative expected came in sight as the district line was neared. The only thing the army of the Commonweal of Christ did see was the once great unknown. He had been ignominiously beaten in his race

[Continued on seventh page.]

READY FOR A MUTINY.

KELLY'S MEN REACH DES MOINES IN AN UGLY TEMPER.

They Say They Will Walk No Further and Demand Transportation—Their Leader Becoming Excited—Citizens Disturbed Over the Condition of Affairs—Weary, Watery March and Frigid Reception of the Gang—How the Industrials Plowed Their Way Through Mud and Rain.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—There is little use in concealing the fact that Des Moines is in a state of intense excitement tonight over the arrival of Kelly's army. The men marched twenty-seven miles last night without food and were held by the police five miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day, with no provisions or shelter. Some 800 of the industrials marched through the city this afternoon with an escort of police on each side. Gen. James B. Weaver rode in advance, and behind him came Gen. Kelly bestriding his horse in a decidedly limp fashion. As Des Moines has been the Mecca of the hopes of the army for the last week it was rather a discouraging reception. By supper time, however, the army had reached the old works east of the city, which will be their headquarters as long as they stay here.

The start from Van Meter was made last night in a heavy storm and when day dawned the column was still fifteen miles from its destination. The commissary wagons were empty and the men wet and hungry, but they plodded on. The advance guard reached Walnut Creek, five miles west of Des Moines, before noon. The men straggled in during the afternoon, and by 3 o'clock 1,000 men gathered.

Kelly's Ineffectual Kick.

Mayor Hillis sent thirty policemen and Sheriff McGarraugh as many deputies to meet the army and inform them that they would have to pass on through Des Moines to the deserted stove factory, where ample food and shelter were provided. This Kelly flatly refused to do, saying his men must be fed before they marched the additional six miles. The officers were obdurate, and the hungry men stood shivering in the rain until 4:30 o'clock hoping for provisions. Gen. Weaver sent out forty loaves of bread, and that served as breakfast and dinner. Mayor Hillis answering that if the men would not go to where the food was they should have none. At last Kelly consented to move and the march cityward began.

The stove works are located close to the Chicago Great Western tracks, a fact that is not exactly relished by the managers of that line.

Gen. Weaver drove to Walnut Creek to meet the army. He addressed the crowd as "friends," and said that as long as they committed no criminal act their progress would be irresistible. He stated that he was fully in sympathy with the move, and added a little taffy by telling the crowd that they were as good looking a lot of men as the "constituted authorities."

The night march appeared to be too much for many of the members of the army, and when the march down-town was begun at 4 p. m. something like 300 of the members were still with the rear guard somewhere out towards Van Meter.

Pertinent Questions Asked.

Now that the army is safely housed in the eastern part of the city, everyone is asking what shall be done with them. Kelly says that they will not march out of Des Moines, and the managers of every line running out of this city to Chicago say just as determinedly that the army shall not ride without paying fare. It was thought the Chicago Great Western might carry them, but Supt. Eagan stated tonight that their line would not make any rates for them or carry them free. The Rock Island has had sixty of its men sworn in as special deputies to guard the railroad property, and the city has about 150 extra officers on duty. Suspicious characters are being locked up, and among the victims who spent the night in jail was Capt. Kelly, one of the officers of the army, who, however, does not claim relationship to the General. He was released this morning.

Many Ready to Desert.

A member of the army talked quite freely to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight. He said: "I can tell you that fully three-fourths of the members of the army are determined not to march a step further. I don't think they will attempt anything desperate, but I talked with at least 500 of them and they said that they were ready to sit down here and stay here until a train is furnished. There are about 300 men in the army who are in earnest in their determination to go to Washington and to try to accomplish the object of the movement, but the rest of the crowd are not caring much where they go. These fellows say they are here now and the people of Des Moines have got to feed them and they can stay here just as well as anywhere else."

This statement is in line with the position taken by Kelly and his officers and is undoubtedly the intention of the bulk of the army. The city authorities say that they will furnish teams to take the army as far as the east line of the county, but the provisions will not be furnished them for a protracted stay. A call has been issued for a mass-meeting to be held at Trades Assembly Hall tomorrow night, and the outcome of this assemblage is anxiously awaited. Late tonight a rumor is in circulation that negotiations are pending with the managers of the Chicago Great Western in Chicago to secure a train, but if this is true Supt. Egan knows nothing of it.

Kelly's Men Defy the Elements.

Kelly's night march would have taxed the wits and tested the courage of a military commander. The elements warned him that he must give up his intention of marching into Des Moines like a conqueror early in the day, but he gave no heed. At 9 o'clock he gave the order to fall in, and the tired soldiers put on their shoes again and took their places. Just then the wind in advance of a storm-cloud swooped down with terrible ferocity, enveloping the men in a smothering fog of sand that would have brought a herd of Sahara camels to the ground. The vagabonds never flinched. They swallowed the sand, rubbed it out of their eyes, and stood firm. With the simoom almost drowning his voice, Gen. Kelly ordered the advance, and inhospitable Van Meter was left behind. One mile out the rain descended and in five minutes the army was drenched. The darkness was impenetrable, and there was no way of discerning the road except by the fierce lightning flashes which served to blind the men more than to help them, and served to deepen the awful blackness of night which had fallen.

There was really a semblance of a forced military march, with nature's artillery furnishing the music of war. Thunderbolts were hurled all about them, and occasionally there could be heard the crashing of a huge limb from some stricken giant of the woods through which the army was passing. Some of the men became terrified and panic stricken, but they were held in line by their braver comrades and by Kelly's words of encouragement. The column floundered along through the slush and mud for another mile. A man could not see his neighbor, but he knew they were sticking together from the imprecations that came from front to rear as some luckless fellow fell into a chuck hole or slid off the roadway to the rushing torrent alongside which was waist deep. It seemed to be impossible to keep a light burning, and these men were left to scramble out the best way they could. Mishaps were of constant occurrence; there were men everywhere taking their shoes off and pouring out the water and gravel which had filled them.

Kelly Abandons His Horse.

With his jaws set Kelly plodded along at the head of the pitiful procession. He was afoot. Had he gone astride his horse the men might have grumbled, but the horse had been left behind. It had entered Van Meter blown and ready to break down. Its neck had lost its proud arch and it could go no farther. Soon the wind abated, but the rain came down in sheets. Its weight seemed to bear down the men and Kelly realized that to proceed farther was useless, as he was making less than a mile an hour.

The ranks were broken and the men sought refuge behind tree trunks and beside fences. This was little better than nothing and even the protection of the trees was not enjoyed long because somebody passed the word that tall trees invited death-dealing lightning. There was a general scamper for the open, where the men lay down in an inch of water. Their sufferings at this point cannot be estimated. There came a lull and again the column was formed and ordered on. There had been desertions by men who returned to the Van Meter camp, but Kelly paid no attention to them beyond sending an officer back to keep watch.

Then followed a march which will never be forgotten by those who took part, even the most hardened. It was an army of blind men, for they could not see an inch beyond their noses.

Many Give Out on the Way.

They slipped, slid, stumbled, and cursed their way through the darkness and mire until some of the weaker ones fell from complete exhaustion and lay just where they dropped, offering no remonstrance to the comrades who tramped over them, and too weak to crawl aside. After a time the stronger men found their feet giving out. Whenever they stepped into a hole up to their knees sand and pebbles followed the water into their shoes, causing painful bruises and raising great swellings. There was only one remedy. It was to cast aside the shoes and strip off their undershirts and wrap their feet with them. Half the men who made the march did it in that way, and today they have neither shirts nor shoes.

The army took the wrong road at a fork and landed at the Town of Waukee, several miles out of the line of the regular route. This was disheartening, and soon afterward the order was given to rest. There was no shelter of any kind, and the best the men could do was to curl up on the lee side of a barb wire fence. There the army lay until daylight, and when dawn came the scene was pitiful; not a man could be found who had not suffered in some way. They were covered with mud from top to bottom. It matted their hair and filled their ears and nostrils. Their pockets were full of it and it had crept down under their clothing. The officers fared no better than the men, and Col. Speed probably worst of all. He had fallen into a deep hole, and the derby had and Prince Albert that had given him a distinguished air of respectability had a covering of slimy clay an eighth of an inch thick. Even Kelly was a sight to behold.

With daylight came the order to advance, and the way back to the right road was taken up. There was no grumbling then, but there may be later. It had been a terrible forced march at night through a fierce storm, and Des Moines was in reality no nearer than if the army had camped at Van Meter all night and made the journey to the capital during the day.

All day long the city authorities have been in a turmoil of excitement. Proclamations by the Mayor, orders by the Sheriff, and instructions by the Chief of Police followed one another in quick succession. Processions to greet the army were forbidden and brass bands were put under the ban. The Great Western has removed no rolling stock from its yard, while all the other roads have sent everthing possible away. Kelly said tonight: "I have been informed that arrangements are being made to take us out Tuesday with teams, but we won't go until we go on a train and on one furnished by railway officials. We will not seize one, however; there need be no fear on that score."

Gov. Jackson said tonight that he would take no action until requested to do so by the county authorities.

WILL SHIP THE ARMY ON EAST.

Columbus People Turn Out in Force to Look at Galvin's Army.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—[Special.]—Ten thousand people visited the headquarters of the Galvin army on the West Side today and the entire time was put in making speeches and taking up collections for the hobos. Galvin, Thompson, Color Bearer Smith, W. D. McMahon, President of Street Employés' Union; E. J. Bracken, the labor candidate for Governor last fall, were among the speakers. The Galvinites spoke at length of the platform, embracing good roads and a bond issue, while the local speakers furnished encouraging words in allopathic doses. Nearly $200 was raised to get the army out of the city and it is announced that enough will be secured to start the crowd toward Pittsburg by the noon freight tomorrow. Tonight the army stopped under a big tent, the quarters at Union Labor Hill being too small to accommodate them. An immense open air meeting was held along the railway track.

The army reached here this morning just before daylight and made a most picturesque display. Col. Galvin took his place at the head of the column of commonwealers, which marched to the Trades Assembly Hall, which was too small to accommodate the entire army. Every inch of space was occupied, and it was found necessary to take fifty over to the camp in a grove near the Newark machine works. Galvin called the men to order and Sheriff Ross told them that they must obey the law and they would be well treated.

Col. Galvin, who is a fluent talker, said: "All I have to say is that we are all peaceable American citizens, and while we were trespassing on the railroad's property I believe that the calling out of the militia was something uncalled for."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—Discipline was well maintained in Gen. Frye's camp today and thousands paid 10 cents to visit the industrial army. This afternoon Gen. Frye preached at Tomlinson Hall. The house was packed and orderly. His subject, "Should Christ Come to Indianapolis," was mildly treated. It is not known when the army will break camp. Gen. Frye is negotiating with the Big Four for transportation to Washington.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 29.—A meeting presided over by local Populist leaders was held at the park this afternoon, the purpose being to organize a contingent of Kelly's army. Several hundred people attended and fiery speeches made. Resolutions were adopted encouraging Coxey and indorsing the scheme, but no one could be induced to enlist. One speaker said the Kelly army probably would come down from Des Moines over the Rock Island road to Keokuk Monday, they being afraid to go through Chicago, and that they would be warmly welcomed here.

DISTURBING RUMOR CIRCULATED.

Fears That Kelly's Crowd May Cause a Tie-Up on the Rock Island.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—A secret meeting of the Des Moines lodge of the American Railway Union was held tonight. None of the members would talk, but there is a rumor in circulation that a demand will be made on the Rock Island to carry the army to Chicago, and if the demand is not acceded to a tie-up will follow.

CLAIMS A BIG ESTATE.

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE ALLEGED WIDOW OF THOMAS C. BEAN.

Mrs. Minnie C. Lehmer Seeks to Secure the Property of a Wealthy Texan for Which There Are Some 300 Other Claimants—Says When a Girl at Hillsdale, Mich., She Was Secretly Married to Bean, but Has No Certificate—He Left Her, and Believing Him Dead She Married Again.

When Thomas Cheley Bean died in Bonham, Tex., in 1887, leaving a fortune variously estimated by the alleged heirs at $1,000,000 to $4,000,000, he was supposed to be intestate. No will was found and there are now some three hundred claimants for the property, most of these being alleged relatives in Maine. Bean was a rancher and passed among his neighbors as a curious and taciturn old bachelor. Mrs. Minnie C. Lehmer of this city now comes forward as a claimant for the entire estate on the ground that she was Bean's lawful wife. She has retained as counsel Taylor, Muir & Ashton and W. C. Randolph. The case will come up for final adjudication in the Circuit Court at Sherman, Tex., in August, when the alleged Mrs. Bean's pleadings will be presented. Her story is extraordinary and is being quietly investigated. She is living on Carroll avenue with her niece, Lillian Lewis.

The claimant says for sixteen years she supposed her husband to be dead, and during this period she was married twice, first to a man named Roder, who died, and then to Charles Lehmer, a paper-hanger at No. 737 West Lake street. It was only by an accident she learned that Bean died long after his supposed demise and that in consequence her second marriage was illegal. She says in 1877 she was living with her parents at Hillsdale, Mich. She was then Minnie C. Carpenter, aged 15, and was attending college at that place. One day she and Grace Vinard met two men on a locomotive and took a ride with them. One of these men, she says, was O. B. Richardson, an engineer on the Lake Shore road, and the other Thomas Cheley Bean, who was then 40.

Married by a Justice.

They met clandestinely and, the claimant says, were secretly married Oct. 20, 1877, by Justice of the Peace James Warren of North Adams, Mich. Grace Vinard and Richardson acted as witnesses to the alleged ceremony. Justice Warren is still living at North Adams.

Minnie returned to her home and met Bean clandestinely for six months. Then he informed his bride that he would have to go back to Texas to prepare a home for her. She never saw him again. She says she received letters and remittances from him for a year, dated at Bonham, Tex., when they suddenly ceased. A boy born to her at Wayne, Mich., ten months after the alleged marriage was baptized in the Methodist church at that place as Thomas Cheney Bean and is still alive.

A short time after the remittances ceased, the woman says, she received a copy of a paper from Texas in which an account of Bean's death was given. Several years afterward she married Roder. Grace Vinard, the schoolgirl friend of Minnie Carpenter, saw in a Texas paper a lengthy account of the wrangle over the estate of Thomas Cheley Bean. She informed her old friend, who placed the case in the hands of her attorneys. The discovery of the alleged early marriage is said to have brought about a violent quarrel between Lehmer and his wife and they separated.

Has No Marriage Certificate.

She says she has letters from Bean dated at Bonham, but cannot show a marriage certificate, which she says was given to Bean by the Justice. She says she was too young to know the importance of having a certificate. If the marriage was performed, however, as she says, Justice Warren's books must show it. O. B. Richardson, Bean's alleged friend, is a traveling salesman for a Cleveland firm.

Bean's estate in Texas is said to consist of 85,000 acres of land and a large quantity of chattels and other property. Hare, Edmundson & Hare of Sherman, Tex., are representing the alleged Mrs. Bean in the Texas end of the litigation.

A telegram from Hillsdale, Mich., says that no record can be found there of the Chicago claimant's marriage to Bean, and the following dispatch from Sherman, Tex., makes a deep cut into the size of the estate in dispute, and shows that there will be some difficulty in getting at the money:

SHERMAN, Tex., April 29.—[Special.]—Thomas Colmore Bean died at Bonham, Tex., July 24, 1887, leaving an estate valued at $250,000 to $500,000. There are numerous claimants, the principal ones being Sarah A. Dove and others from Virginia, claiming that Bean was a son of Colmore Bean by his marriage with Winifred Murray, and they are descendants from brothers and sisters. They trace Bean from the District of Columbia to Palmyra, Mo., then to Fayetteville, Ark., than to Bonham. E. C. Murray and others make the same claim, except, they allege, that the Winifred Murray through whom the Dove faction claims descent was not the wife of Colmore Bean, and that they are descended from another Winifred Murray, who was his wife. All these claimants were originally from Virginia. John S. Bean and others claim adversely to all the above as children of John Bean, a brother of Thomas. Emeline E. Moffatt and others from Pennsylvania claim as brothers and sisters of Thomas and that his true name was Thomas Cunningham Bean. Mark Bean and others of Maine claim as brothers and that his true name was Thomas Chesley Bean. Mary J. Misgraves of Missouri claims to be a daughter of Thomas, making the same proof as Dove, except that she has him marry her mother in Tennessee. The case will be called for trial May 5.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers, cooler, south to west winds.

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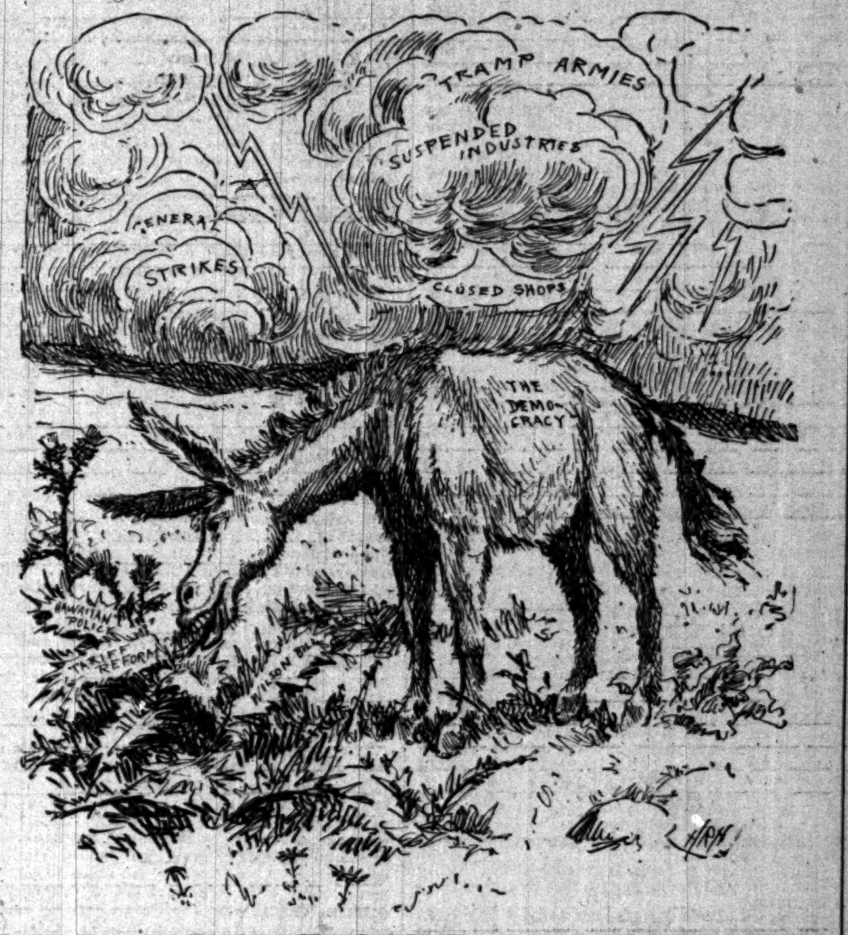


DON'T KNOW ENOUGH TO COME IN OUT OF THE STORM.

TO TRY GOAT'S HAIR FOR RHEUMATISM.

Sergt. Charles Loses Faith in Horse Chestnuts and Is After Something New.

Sergt. George Charles of the Grand Crossing Police Station has thrown away the horse chestnut he has been carrying as a preventive for rheumatism and placed his faith in goat's hair. Some one gave the Sergeant a tip that clothing made from the hair of goats was the surest sort of a remedy for rheumatism, and as he was already losing faith in the efficacy of horse chestnuts he concluded to pin his hopes on the new panacea. The Sergeant has no goats of his own, and so began looking about Grand Crossing for some one with whom to make a dicker for his raw material. Lieut. Creighton of the same station has as fine a flock of goats as ever browsed on tomato cans, and to him the Sergeant went. After a great amount of talk regarding the price of fleece the Lieutenant consented to have his goats shorn of their fine coats. The shearing took place Saturday. Sergt. Charles is going to have the hair woven into underclothing by an Eastern firm.

CASE OF WHOLESALE JAIL DELIVERY.

Nest of Incarcerated People Gain Their Freedom in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 29.—[Special.]—H. C. Hughes and Joe Griffin, convicted murderers, the latter of whom escaped hanging by being declared insane; Sam McClennan, charged with wife murder, to have been tried tomorrow; and George Rice, a burglar, escaped from Jefferson County jail here last night by filing through an iron plate over their cells, breaking through the roof, and sliding to the ground by means of a rope of blankets. There is no trace of them. The bold escape was the result of many weeks of labor. John Atwater, a gambler, took twenty-five grains of morphine this morning and died. He was under a $1,000 bond to answer the charge of robbing John Catee of Columbus, Miss., a Confederate veteran attending the recent reunion, of $300. Fear of conviction is said to have led to the act. Atwater is a son of A. E. Atwater, a carriage manufacturer and prominent and worthy citizen.

J. PROUTY SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Robber Escapes After Inflicting What May Prove to Be a Fatal Wound.

J. Prouty, who lives at Loomis and Henry streets, was shot in the side late last night by a highwayman. Prouty went to a neighboring saloon for a pitcher of beer and showed a roll of money while making the purchase. Going home he was stopped by two men with revolvers, who told him to hold up his hands. Prouty drew his own revolver and one of the robbers fired. The ball entered Prouty's side. He was carried to his home. Doctors called feared the wound might be fatal. The robbers escaped.

"AFTER THE BALL" BECOMING FATAL.

Man Shot by a Neighbor for Singing the Painful Ditty.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 29.—Joseph Skinner, a young man living just outside the city, was shot by a neighbor and probably fatally injured late last night for singing "After the Ball." The latter claims he thought Skinner was a tramp who had previously disturbed him.

Salvation Army Congress at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—The Midland Congress of the Salvation Army will convene tomorrow in the barracks here and after a parade and demonstration will hold a session in Music Hall, at which Commander Ballington Booth will make the principal address. The session of the congress will last three days.

LAST EDITION.

PUTS THEM IN A HOLE

Attack on Gerrymander Sets Democrats to Quaking.

HASTY CALLS TO CONFER.

Committees to Seek a Means to Save Apportionment.

IS BOUND TO BE SET ASIDE.

Ex-Gov. Fifer Sure the Courts Will Annul the Act.

ALTGELD DISCREETLY SILENT.

The attack on the constitutionality of the State apportionment act has spread dismay in the Democratic ranks. While some of the leaders affect to laugh at the proceedings begun Saturday at Danville, they are in fact badly frightened. Figure as they will they cannot make the "compact and contiguous" clause fit within the sprawling outlines of the outrageously gerrymandered districts, and their souls are filled with fear of the trouble ahead. So greatly are they perturbed that a meeting of the Cook County Democratic Central committee has been called for tomorrow afternoon to discuss the suit begun by ex-Attorney-General Hunt. It is also understood that a call has been issued to the State Central committee, and that body is to deliberate on the same subject.

Democratic leaders profess indifference as to the outcome of the suit. They say the bill is just and the division fair. They declare no one could expect a better districting, taking the law and its phases into consideration, and scout the idea of the court rendering a decision against them.

One of the defenders of the bill is Recorder Samuel B. Chase. He has given the subject considerable attention and is posted in all its details as well as any Democrat in the county. In speaking of the suit he said:

"The bill is just and fair. It is as fair as it possibly could be where there are so many matters involved. The law provides, for instance, that the districts should be nearly equal, compact and contiguous. Owing to organic circumstances it is almost impossible to frame a district so as to get it perfect. Take, for instance, Kane County. It is surrounded by La Salle, Will, and Cook County. La Salle and Will Counties are entitled to be districts by themselves. Kane could not be added to Cook County, so it had to be connected with Du Page County. I don't see how any court could declare this bill unconstitutional. If the law is declared [illegible] of five Senators and fifteen Representatives. Under the old law we are entitled to eleven districts only, while the new act gives us fifteen. Should the Supreme Court pass upon the law and hold it unconstitutional no new bill could be passed before the next election."

DEMOCRATS PREPARED FOR DEFEAT.

Those at Washington Will Not Be Surprised if Gerrymander Is Set Aside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—Illinois politicians at Washington are greatly interested in the attack on the Senatorial gerrymander. The opinion is almost unanimous that the reapportionment will be overturned by the court. The Democrats say this is a bad year, anyhow, and they are prepared for almost any sort of a calamity.

Col. Morrison is not talking politics for publication, yet he doesn't mind saying that "our folks," meaning the Democrats, may get the worst of the legal test, and he evidently thinks the Illinois court will follow the drift of judicial opinion which has been manifested in Wisconsin and Michigan in overturning gerrymanders. Fithian says the Republicans are pretty sure that the reapportionment will be upset, while the Democrats do not feel any certainty that it will not be. "It was a pretty fair apportionment," he said this evening, "as apportionments go. Certainly no worse than that made by the Republicans in 1881. Whichever party is in the majority in the Legislature will always do the best it can for itself. There is no use disputing that proposition." Forman and other Democratic Congressmen think the move is in the nature of a bluff by the Republicans, but they are uneasy over the outcome. They understand that their party friends at home will employ the best legal talent and fight ex-Attorney-General Hunt's proceedings at every stage.

The Republicans all agree that the move is a wise one. Said Senator Cullom: "I have always contended that the reapportionment made by the Democrats would be held by the courts to be unconstitutional. A glance at the map is enough to demonstrate it. Our people do right in bringing the matter to a judicial test. I have no doubt that they will be able to make out a clear case."

Mr. Cannon consulted with the State Central committee when the move was first proposed and it had his heartiest approval. On legal grounds his opinion as a lawyer is that the gerrymander will not stand the test and he believes a decision from the court desirable on grounds of public policy as well as for political reasons. Representative Hopkins, who has looked into the subject as a lawyer looks into his case, thinks the apportionment is bound to be overturned. Some of the more flagrant gerrymandering comes within the boundaries of his Congressional district.

ALTGELD IS DISCREETLY SILENT.

The Governor Simply Says "They Can Make All the Music They Wish."

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., April 29.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld when seen this afternoon in regard to the proceedings to annul the Senatorial apportionment in Illinois was apparently much surprised, and said he had heard nothing about it, consequently had nothing to say. He added, however, that "they could make all the music about it they wanted to." He has been staying in this city for his health, and has been greatly benefited, so much so that he will leave for his home shortly.

GLAD THE FIGHT IS BEGUN.

Republicans Believe the Gerrymander Will Be Set Aside—A Democratic View.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—There is general gratification among Republicans over the fact that an opportunity has finally been found to test in the courts the gerrymander of the Senatorial districts enacted by the last Legislature and that the necessary legal proceedings have been instituted. These proceedings have been freely discussed here today and have created a great deal of interest because it is the first time such action has been brought in an Illinois court. In speaking of it today Maj. James A. Connolly, late United States District-Attorney, said:

It strikes me that the Senatorial apportionment especially on its very face, shows that it is an outrageous gerrymander not justified by any proper purpose. It was manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the Congressional and Senatorial districts be made as compact as possible. This provision has been clearly evaded in a number of districts, and the intent of the Constitution has not been respected. I have talked with a number of prominent Democratic attorneys and politicians who have expressed the opinion that the apportionment is in plain violation of the Constitution. I regret very much that the matter has come into the courts. The Supreme Court of this State has been freer perhaps than that of any other State from anything that would lay it open to the suspicion of political bias and I would that this condition might have continued. I look for a unanimous decision one way or the other by the Supreme Court.

Judge Samuel P. Wheeler, one of the leading Democratic lawyers of this city, said:

I have not acquainted myself thoroughly with the nature of the proceedings brought by Mr. Hunt, and am not prepared to express an opinion with them for a basis. As I understand the Constitution, it provides that the territory in the districts shall be contiguous and as compact as may be. I am inclined to think that if the strict letter of the organic law is held to, the apportionment measure enacted by the last Legislature may be found in violation of the Constitution. At the same time I am of the opinion that if the same fidelity was observed the previous apportionment would also be declared unconstitutional. The old apportionment was not repealed except by implication, and if the last one shall be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the former will remain in force. Any speculation as to what the Supreme Court will decide is idle. The courts of Indiana and Wisconsin have established precedents in declaring void apportionment measures, and these will probably have some consideration here. I do not know how perfect is the parallel. The plea of unconstitutionality in an apportionment may be made on the absence of contiguity and compactness of the territory included in the several districts or upon the point that the population is not equitably represented. I am not informed which it will be, or whether it will be both. The courts undoubtedly have the right to pass upon the constitutionality of this matter as upon all other matters enacted by the Legislature. I would not be surprised if the Supreme Court should decide against the measure.

SURE THE COURTS WILL ANNUL IT.

Ex-Gov. Fifer Declares the Senatorial Apportionment Is Illegal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—In regard to the apportionment law and the test of its constitutionality ex-Gov. Fifer today said:

I have from the first maintained that the present Senatorial apportionment of the State is unconstitutional. The provision violated is as follows: "Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory bounded by county lines and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." If any one will take the map of Illinois and study the present Senatorial apportionment and then apply this provision of the Constitution he will see at a glance that the law has been most outrageously violated and argument would seem unnecessary. I see that ex-Attorney-General Hunt has brought suit in the Circuit Court at Danville in obedience to the instruction given him by the Republican State Central committee. It is to be hoped that he will push the matter with all possible dispatch and that a decision will be reached by the Supreme Court of the State in time to prevent any injustice that would result to the people by the application of the law. The judiciary of Illinois holds a high place in the public confidence and can be relied on by the people to pass upon this question as fairly and impartially as it would upon any other question involving the rights of the citizens. It is my conviction that the court will not hesitate to declare the act of apportionment unconstitutional. This is a question that affects the rights of all the people and should not be considered as of a partisan nature. The partisan Legislatures of some adjoining States have already learned that the courts can be relied on to protect the people from outrages of this nature.

Jonathan H. Rowell, ex-member of Congress and ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Elections—It is too late in the day for lawyers to claim that Legislatures are beyond the reach of courts in the passing of acts districting the State. It has been claimed in the past that it was purely a legislative power within itself and not reviewable by the courts to divide the States into districts, but numerous recent decisions have exploded the claim and it is now well settled that Legislatures are amenable to the Constitution in matters of this kind as in all others, and if on examination it is found that the legislative districts of the State have been made in clear violation of the Constitution the courts will just so surely decide that the districting act is invalid as that the question will come before them. We have been fortunate in Illinois in having a Supreme Court courageous enough to decide without reference to partisan advantage. There is no greater crime than the crime of gerrymandering. It simply destroys the rule of the majority and gives the control into the hands of the minority. In Illinois this will have been done if the districting act stands. It is impossible with our municipal divisions to make districts absolutely equal in population, but they can be made practically equal and districts can be made of contiguous territory. Any radical departure from the rule of equality in population and of contiguous territory is a violation of the Constitution.

WHAT THE DEFENSE MAY BE.

W. D. Barge Says the Apportionment Was the Best That Could Be Made.

DIXON, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Concerning the proceedings to set aside the Senatorial apportionment of the last Legislature W. D. Barge, ex-attorney for the Board of Drainage Commissioners at Chicago and member of the bar here, gave what is possibly an outline of the defense that will be made by the Democrats. He said the great difficulty in redistricting the State was the fact that twenty-six Senators held over and that the law said no officer could be legislated out of office, and the new districts had to be built around the twenty-six holdover Senators, and that only once in the history of the State had it been possible to redistrict when there were no holdovers. This was in 1870, just after the constitutional convention. He declared the present measure was as fair as could be made under the circumstances and that when the matter was properly before the court it would be so decided.

Others seen expressed themselves as follows:

W. C. Jones, member of the new Town committee—I am satisfied this district alone is sufficient to set aside the entire apportionment. It in nowise meets the requirements of the statute, which says that in an apportionment of the State all districts shall be of as near equal population as is possible, and in territory compact and contiguous. None of the present districts comply, and I am for pushing the case to the finish.

Dr. G. W. T. Brown—I am for pushing the contest right through and believe the Republicans throughout the State should assist in every way in their power the State Central committee to push the contest. This district is as bad as it could be made and is illegal under the statute.

Dr. Settler of Pawpaw, Chairman of the Republican County Central committee—I am heartily in favor of testing the legality of the gerrymander and am satisfied this district would of itself be enough for a court to set the bill aside.

S. H. Bethea—I am satisfied the Republicans will make out a good case and the new apportionment will be set aside.

HOPE TO SEE IT KNOCKED OUT.

Danville Republicans Condemn the Gerrymander as Being Most Unfair.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The consensus of opinion among prominent Republicans here is that the Senatorial apportionment is outrageously unfair and should be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Mayor James Sloan—It is unfair and should be knocked out by the courts.

Capt. Wenter, Chairman of the Republican Congressional committee—If it is not legal it should be knocked out, and the only way in which to determine its legality is to take it into the courts. Several of the districts present a curious shape and are not contiguous. This district furnishes a good illustration of the work.

W. R. Jewell, Chairman Republican County Central committee—I do not think it is fair. The territory is not contiguous and there is too great a difference in the population of the districts.

E. R. E. Kimbrough, Democrat and ex-member of the Legislature—I think it is fairer than the old apportionment. There is no district so bad as that which under the old comprised the Counties of Lawrence and Wabash. It was a question as to whether those two counties touched at all. The ratio of population is as near equal in the present one as it was in the old. It is certainly no worse than the old apportionment. When it was made, I understand, it was submitted to Judge Trumbull, one of the best lawyers the State has produced, and met with his approval. If you add the population of Edgar and Vermilion together you will see that the population would be far too great, and of the counties surrounding Vermilion Ford was the only one with which the county could be placed to get anything near the ratio.

John Baird, Democrat prospective Postmaster—I think it is all right and will be sustained by the courts. Of course I can understand why it is distasteful to Republicans.

Guy McDowell, President Piankashaw club, a Democratic organization—I think it is fairer than the Republicans would have done had the making of it been intrusted to them. There is no county adjoining Vermilion which could have been united to it except Ford.

GIBSON CITY, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Every Republican interviewed here expresses himself well pleased with the proceedings to kill the Democratic gerrymander, and feels satisfied that the Supreme Court should and will give the Democratic tricksters who made the law a setback. Interviews with prominent Democrats fail to draw out unfavorable comment on the apportionment as made, although many have not made themselves familiar with the lay of the new districts, and have no opinion to express on the question. P. A. Coal, Chairman of the Ford County Republican Central committee, says Capt. Hunt is all right and the right will win, and the Republicans of this county will encourage him by sending him words of cheer and will assist in paying the expense.

OPINION IN THE FORTY-FIRST.

There Is One Democrat at Decatur Who Wishes the Right to Prevail.

DECATUR, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Opinion on the proceedings to test the validity of the Senatorial apportionment is given below:

Charles A. Ewing, Democrat—I do not think it possible to have the apportionments interfered with by the judicial department. Gerrymanders are frequently unfair, but there can be no interference unless the Legislature has violated some fundamental principle of the Constitution. Ruling political parties have always made changes in districts to suit the conditions and honors are easy on that score.

Frank Shaffer, Democrat—All political parties do it. If it is right in one case it is right in another. Let it stand.

W. H. Ennis, Republican—I think the apportionment is unfair and unjust and second Mr. Hunt's efforts. Since Lincoln's time the Republican party as a whole has legislated on principle for the good of the greatest number of people. When a man or a party becomes selfish failure comes. No party can exist which is wrapped up in selfishness. To succeed parties as well as men must be broad-minded.

Charles Laux, Democrat—If the apportionment is illegal and unjust let it be changed. Legislation should be in the interest of all the people irrespective of party. If a new superintendent takes charge of a railroad he gets his men in and puts the others out. That's what the Democrats are doing. We can't get everything to suit us.

Supervisor H. F. May, Republican—If the apportionment has not been made according to law I am with Capt. Hunt, and I believe every honest man in the State will second his efforts.

Mayor D. C. Moffett, Democrat—It is all schoolboy play and will not amount to anything. This proves that we are the bosses and there will be no change.

Jerry Donaghue, Democrat, Editor of the Decatur *Review* and recently appointed Postmaster—The case cannot succeed. The disparity of the present apportionment in the way of inequalities and contiguous territory is no greater than it was in 1882. If the apportionment is eventually set aside by the Illinois Supreme Court, which is politically Republican by a majority of one, the impression of the ruling among the people will be altogether bad.

B. K. Durfee, Democrat, State Superintendent of Insurance—The apportionment is as fair as it could have been made. It is fairer than the Republicans have ever made. The litigation inaugurated is more for a political purpose than anything else. When two partisan Republicans get together they are like the ancient orators of Rome—they simply grin at each other. Mr. Hunt to be fair ought to institute a comparison of apportionments made by the Republican Legislatures in this State with the one to which exceptions are now taken. I think the Legislature followed the law and that there will be no change.

SAYS COURTS HAVE NO JURISDICTION.

R. L. McKinley, Democratic Candidate in the Forty-third, Does Not Like the Test.

PARIS, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Following are given the opinions of leading public men in this part of Forty-third Senatorial District on the contest of the legality of the new apportionment:

R. L. McKinlay, Democratic Representative in the last Legislature and candidate for the nomination for Senator—I know nothing about the merits of the bill. The apportionment was made by the Legislature, strictly in accordance with the law. I regard the manner of selecting the members of the Legislature and their qualifications entirely in the control of the legislative body, and the courts have no power to interfere with the election of the members of the legislative body. The apportionment is part and parcel of that power, and as the Legislature is one of the coordinate branches of the government the courts have no power to interfere therewith any more than the Legislature could interfere with the Judicial or Executive Department of the State government.

Judge James A. Eads, Democrat—I don't think the courts will interfere with the Senatorial apportionment.

Joseph E. Dyas, Republican, former law partner of ex-Attorney-General Hunt—I have read Hunt's bill and think the points are well taken. I know of no reason why the courts cannot pass on the constitutionality of an apportionment act as well as any other.

Ex-United States Marshal Hitchcock, Republican—The apportionment is an outrage and a great injustice. I think Hunt's plan is all right. The gerrymander should be set aside and I think it will be. The Constitution requires that the district should be contiguous and compact, and while our present district is contiguous it is far from being compact. It was a wild and indecent piece of political juggling and ought to be set aside.

Henry S. Tanner, Democrat—The present apportionment of the State is all right and I do not think the courts will interfere.

FORTIETH IS ILLEGALLY MADE UP.

Republicans of That District Believe the Apportionment Is Unconstitutional.

TUSCOLA, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Quite a number of leading politicians here have been interviewed as to Capt. Hunt's bill to set aside the Senatorial gerrymander. There is a general desire on the part of the Republicans to see the apportionment knocked out. For various reasons they claim that this, the Fortieth, district is an illegally constituted one and should be changed. On the other hand, the Democrats profess to have no fear of the apportionment act's being set aside and are inclined to speak lightly of the proceeding.

SOURCE OF MUCH DEMOCRATIC WOE.

The Apportionment Bill a Cause of Trouble from the Beginning.

There were three Senatorial apportionment bills introduced in the Senate during the last session, numbered respectively 59, 332, and 422. No. 59 was offered by Senator John Humphrey, Republican. It was promptly referred to the appropriate committee and put to sleep. No. 332 was the product of the Democratic State Central committee. It got through the Senate with ease, being introduced March 20, 1893, and being read a third time and sent to the House April 6. It met with a stormy reception in the House. Some of the Democrats were opposed to it, notably Tom Carson of Champaign and Goodnough of Marion. It was amended out of all semblance to its former shape, and after lashing Carson and Goodnough in line it went back to the Senate. After another wrangle the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments. A conference was the result, and after a time a compromise was patched up and concurred in by both House. May 17 it was laid before Gov. Altgeld for approval.

The Legislature was about ready to adjourn now and the Senatorial apportionment was regarded as settled. One night during the latter part of May the Democrats seemed to be in a state of great consternation. Speaker Crafts and other leaders went into executive session and during the evening the secret leaked out. The Senatorial apportionment bill was not worth the paper it was written on. The Town of Riverside was not in any district. Curiously enough, Riverside is in Speaker Crafts' own bailiwick, and, although that man had examined the bill time and again, he had not noticed the fatal omission. The Democrats had to do something and do it quickly. They recalled bill No. 332 from the Governor and June 2 introduced Senate bill No. 422. It included the Town of Riverside in the Seventh Senatorial District and its provisions are identical with the law the constitutionality of which is sought to be tested. It went to a third reading in the Senate June 5 and was passed the following day and sent to the House. It went through the House without a skip or a break. There were seventy-seven Democrats in the House and they were all on hand every time to vote for it.

Tom Carson and his friends made no objection to this bill, which was whirled into the Governor's office where it met with prompt approval. A few days after the Thirty-eighth General Assembly adjourned sine die.

President of Lincoln Club.

Here are the views of some more Chicagoans on the proceedings to have the law set aside:

W. W. Wheelock, President of the Lincoln Club—I think the act is unconstitutional beyond question. The Constitution provides the State shall be redistricted every ten years, by dividing the population of the State by the number of Senatorial districts, and that each district shall contain the quotient obtained thereby, as nearly as possible. As I remember, the districts should contain a little less than 65,000, whereas they run all the way from 50,000 to 100,000. In that regard the act is clearly unconstitutional. The Constitution further provides that each district shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory. Under the new law quite a number are what are known as "shoestring" districts. These are the two vital questions. If our State Central committee is sincere and pushes the matter there is no question under the sun but what the Supreme Court will declare the apportionment unconstitutional. The idea is not to get a decision of the Supreme Court until too late for a special session of the Legislature to be convened and pass a new bill before July 1. The idea is here: If there had already been a decision by the Supreme Court the Governor could immediately call a special session, and it would pass a new bill before July 1, and it would immediately go into effect. If it is not passed until after July 1 it must have a special enacting clause to take effect in less than six months, and to get a special enacting clause requires a two-thirds vote, and this the Democrats cannot get, as they have only seven majority in the Senate and three in the House. So you see the people are perfectly safe for an election under the old apportionment.

Ex-Senator E. T. Noonan.

Ex-Senator E. T. Noonan—I believe the apportionment is as fair as the apportionment passed by the Republicans ten years ago. The apportioning of a State is not a task for a mathematician or a surveyor. The bill is prepared in committees and there are influences and counter influences brought to bear and this bill as nearly as possible apportions the proper ratio. This is a point that will have its weight with the Supreme Court. It is a difficult matter to draft an apportionment bill that would be mathematically precise and correct. All of the constitutional provisions have been complied with by the bill. But if the Supreme Court should find that the provisions of the Constitution were ignored by the bill or that any of the districts were too large or small, or were not formed of contiguous and compact territory, only so much of the act would be declared unconstitutional, and there would still remain in force Sec. 3 of the present act, which repeals the original act to apportion the Senatorial districts, and that would leave the State without any Senatorial districts, whereupon it would become the duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of passing a Senatorial bill. It would have been wiser on the part of the Democrats to have passed a separate bill repealing the act of 1882, then, of course, Mr. Hunt would have been unable to bring this action, for the Legislature unquestionably has the right to repeal any act previously passed.

Charles U. Gordon.

Charles U. Gordon, President of the Marquette club—I have studied the map showing the new apportionment but little and I am not familiar with its provisions. I believe, however, as a matter of abstract justice to voters that the gerrymander should cease and that the lines of Senatorial and Congressional districts should be as straight as possible and as lacking in confusion as possible. Not 10 per cent of the voters could tell off hand the number of the Senatorial district in which they live. This is the result of the frequent and mystifying changes that are made in the boundary lines.

George Edmund Foss—The wording of the new apportionment bill is vague and uncertain. Take, for example, the Twenty-first District in which I live. The wording is capable of two different interpretations. It is thoroughly a gerrymander, gotten up to make as many Democratic districts as possible, without regard to the rights of the people. From a Republican standpoint it makes no difference, however, for we can win, hands down, without regard to the crooked lines drawn by the unsteady hand of Democracy.

MYSTERY SHROUDS THE GIBBS MURDER.

One Theory Is That a Woman Figures in the Dark Tragedy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—[Special.]—Additional details were secured today touching the killing last night of Montgomery Gibbs, the well-known young lawyer and real estate dealer. He was shot three times on Delaware avenue, Buffalo's most fashionable street, but twenty-four hours after the murder the police confess that they have not a single clew to the assassin. Mr. Gibbs was found lying on grounds adjoining the home of Miss Agnes Squier at No. 864 Delaware avenue. A ghastly bullet hole in the left temple told the story. A patrol wagon and the Buffalo General Hospital ambulance arrived at the scene probably ten minutes after Mr. Gibbs was discovered, and he was moved to the hospital on High street, where he died as he was being placed on the operating table. The shooting occurred between 9:45 and 10 o'clock at a place, while not what may be called unusually dark, is by no means well lighted. Gibbs' assailant or assailants could have stood in the driveway without being seen by him until he was very near it.

The theories are or were three—suicide, footpads, and a woman. The suicide theory was dissipated at the inquest today. It was found that a bullet had entered Gibbs' left arm at the elbow and had lodged under the skin below his right shoulder in his back. His arm was probably in a horizontal position when the shot was fired. The bullet that entered his right temple took a downward course. Gibbs was a tall man and his assailant could not have fired it while Gibbs was erect. It was fired into his head while he was on the ground, and the pistol was held close, too, for the powder penetrated the wound quite a distance. This looks as if he was trying to ward off his opponents when the first shot was fired. One bullet missed. As for the footpad theory Gibbs was not robbed. He had his gold watch and chain, a diamond stud, and some money in his pockets. No attempt had been made to rifle the pockets. It is just possible that Gibbs squared off to defend himself from footpads. He was not the young man to give in to robbers without a struggle. The footpads might have fired the three shots that everybody agrees were fired. It is said by those in a position to know that Gibbs had a fondness for the wives of other men. Patrick Cusick, the best detective in Buffalo, declares that it is his belief that Gibbs was shot either by a woman or by the husband or lover of some woman with whom he had had relations. This is the generally accepted theory.

The papers left by Gibbs were examined today and shortly afterward it became rumored about police headquarters that Gibbs had once broken up a home in Niagara Falls and that the woman, whose name is Porter, had been seen here Saturday. Gibbs was for eight or nine years a newspaper reporter, working on the defunct *Telegraph*, on the *Republic*, and on the *Courier*. He studied law and took up real estate. He was 33 years old and prosperous. The scene of the murder was visited by thousands of people today and the affair is the sole topic of conversation.

BAPTIST PASTOR DENOUNCES THE A. P. A.

Dr. Hawthorne of Atlanta, Ga., Thinks It Should Be Thwarted.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—[Special.]—The religious sensation of the day here is the attack made upon the A. P. A. by the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and known North and South as a leader in his denomination. Gov. Northen is a member of his church and is at the same time First Vice-President of the Southern Baptist convention. The organs of the American Protective Association having attacked the integrity of the Governor's Protestantism, because he had appointed Patrick Walsh, a Roman Catholic, to the United States Senate, Dr. Hawthorne handled them in his sermon today. He said:

No country can have religious liberty while a large element of its people declare that men who profess a certain religious faith should not be allowed to hold office and participate in the administration of government. Has that man religious liberty who is branded by his fellow-countrymen as unfit for office because he will not renounce his religion? No. Such opposition is unmitigated persecution. The A. P. A. is founded on the assumption that the purpose of the Pope is to get possession of our government to stamp out Protestant power and to have only the religion of Catholics on American territory. He has no such purpose and in charging him with it the American Protective Association makes itself ridiculous if not contemptible in the eyes of all sober thinking men. The policy adopted by these crazy A. P. A. fanatics will do more than any scheme of Roman propagandism to promote the growth of Romanism. It will bring on a religious war if continued, and then every man who believes in religious freedom will draw his sword in defense of the people who are persecuted. I admit that the conduct of Roman Catholics in countries which they dominate has been intolerant and oppressive. But shall we persecute them because they have persecuted us? Is that Christianity? All the best people both among the Protestants and Catholics of this country are the friends of religious liberty. Let these people band together in a solemn covenant to preserve the religious liberty that we have and so blot out from our statute books everything which prevents the realization of the highest and truest ideal of religious freedom. I am a Baptist and I stand here this morning to speak for Baptist principles and practices. No man is and no man can be a Baptist while he holds a solitary shred to any movement that is hostile to the freedom of conscience in all matters pertaining to religion. The man who would establish a religious qualification for citizenship or office under this government or any other government is as unfit for membership in a Baptist Church as Judas Iscariot was for the apostleship. Such a man antagonizes the most radical principle of Baptist faith, and despises the culminating glory of Baptist history.

A. O. H. OFFICERS SELECT A DELEGATE.

Patrick McGarry to Represent Chicago Societies at the New York Convention.

Officers of the local Ancient Order of Hibernian Societies met yesterday at Sodality Hall, corner of May and Eleventh streets, to select a delegate to represent them in the annual convention of the order to be held in Tammany Hall, New York City, May 8. They elected Patrick McGarry, the State delegate of the order. The convention will have 300 members, many of them from abroad, as this is what is known as the original branch of the A. O. H., and is in affiliation with the Board of Erin, the headquarters being in Ireland. There is not the best feeling between this branch and that which is known as the American branch. The latter faction will hold a national convention in Omaha the same date.

PEACE IS IN SIGHT.

COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS MAY SOON COME TO TERMS.

Endeavors Made by Both Parties to Get Together and Secure an Early Adjustment of Difficulties and an Equitable Revision of the Relative Scale of Wages—Business to Be Resumed on the Great Northern Railroad Today and Prospect of an Early Settlement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—The officials of the United Mine Workers' Union, who are at the head of the strike in this district, are authority for the statement that steps will be taken tomorrow for a settlement of the strike. Through W. P. Rend they are trying to reach the Pittsburg operators, who hold the key to the situation. He is in favor of settling the strike.

Mr. Rend, it is said, is preparing a communication to the operators asking them to appoint delegates to meet operators of other States. Some of the other operators do not favor the scheme, and are opposed to making any overtures or concessions. They are placing contracts for coal with Monongahela, West Virginia, operators, whose miners refused to strike. The orders are being filled there and the coal shipped direct from the West Virginia mines.

To save what coal it has on hand from confiscation by the Pennsylvania railroad the Loyalhanna Coal and Coke company spiked its railroad switch and tore up part of the siding. The company had thirty loaded cars. The railroad authorities took ten of them for fuel for the locomotives. The Coal company has to keep the mine pumps working and needs the coal to generate steam. All of the railroads are confiscating all the coal they can get in anticipation of a tie-up.

Mass-meetings were held at different points today to keep the miners from weakening. Some of the men employed by the Hostetter Coke company at Whitney and Lippencott mines were insulted at the presence of deputies and quit work last night.

MINERS WILLING TO MAKE TERMS.

President McBride Says They Will Not Make the First Advances.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29.—[Special.]—For the purpose of ascertaining just how far efforts have been made to settle the miners' strike, a TRIBUNE correspondent tonight called on President John McBride of the United Mine-Workers. In reply to questions as to whether anything had been done in that line, he said letters had been received from operators suggesting such a conference, but so far as the mine workers' officials were informed no concerted action of operators had been taken. He said the miners were willing at any time to meet with the operators, but would not make the first step. In reply to further inquiries he said:

"I believe the supply of coal will be practically exhausted about May 15 and by that time there will be such a demand go up for coal as this country never knew. The quicker the supply of coal is exhausted the sooner the strike will end. It was the purpose of the strike that the supply of coal should be consumed as soon as possible, and then the obstinate operators would be forced to accede to our reasonable demands for living wages. The appropriation of coal by the railroads of the country will exhaust the supply sooner than had been expected."

President McBride said there were some things about the strike that had even surprised the miners, to say nothing of operators and the public, the large numbers of non-union men who have joined the strikers. The rub would come in the final adjustment of the scale of wages to suit the different competitive fields. It would be a most intricate undertaking, but could be accomplished. "The organizers are doing a splendid work for the mine-workers' organization by organizing new locals," added Mr. McBride. "The assistant Secretary is kept busy sending supplies to new locals throughout the country. The larger number is in the unorganized regions of Pennsylvania and Illinois."

Mr. McBride has confidence that the object of the strike will be realized.

SITUATION DIFFERENT IN INDIANA.

Coal Mine Operators Must Await Official Action in Other States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—The miners' strike situation in Indiana is not the same as in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. It was admitted by the operators today that they have no chance to settle with their men until the deal is made in the other three States. They are powerless since the miners two days ago rejected the offer to go to work for 80 cents a ton until such time as a new wage scale was promulgated by the National Association. At the same time they believe the Indiana strike can be settled with the least trouble when the time comes. Should the strikers win, the Illinois operators, who have been at war with the operators here and in the East, will have to establish a scale in conformity with the other States, something they have refused to do for five years. This would let Indiana into the Chicago market on a level with Illinois. Should the miners lose their fight the Indiana operators will have every argument to demand a cut, and diggers would have nothing to stand on. The strike has already resulted in consolidating the miners' union in Indiana as never before. When the strike was ordered the unorganized miners were in the majority five to one. Of the 8,000 now on strike in Indiana less than 3,000 were in the union at the start. The membership has been doubled within the week.

[A movement is on foot among the coal mine operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to bring the miners' strike in those States to an end. The majority of the operators say this can easily be done. All that is necessary they urge is to agree to an equitable scale of wages for the same kind of work in the different districts.

The strike came through the attempts of the Pennsylvania operators to cut wages to the amount paid by operators in the Hocking Valley. This caused the miners to quit work. Coal miners are paid on what is known as the "relative scale," and the pay varies according to the thickness of the coal veins. When the coal vein is thick and easily mined the wages are lower than where the vein is thinner and more difficult to bring down. Acting on this basis the price paid last February in the Hocking Valley was 70 cents a ton, while in Pennsylvania 79 cents was paid.

A number of Chicago operators met and practically decided to pay the miners a price which would bring them back to work. They think that it is better not to wait until conditions would make settlement difficult.

James W. Ellsworth said yesterday: "It is true a meeting was held in Chicago Saturday, but little of importance was done. Next Tuesday the Ohio and Pennsylvania operators will probably meet at Pittsburg and establish a scale for their territory. Later in the week the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana operators will meet and a scale for all will be adopted.

"The New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal company and the Chicago and Pittsburg Gas and Coal company have cut their men to 50 and 55 cents and it is uncertain what they will do. Still, I think we shall come to an agreement."

In reply to a question as to whether the operators would agree to recognize the union and agree to conferences with its leaders Mr. Ellsworth said that he did not think this would enter into the demands of the men. Nevertheless President Crawford of District No. 12 said, in his talk to the miners at Toluca, that it was not so much a question of wages as a recognition of the union by the operators that was involved in the strike. There is a coal supply on hand sufficient to last a month, according to Mr. Ellsworth, and it was not the fear of a coal famine that is bringing the operators into line.]

PEORIA MINERS WILL FIGHT TO END

State President Crawford Secures Their Consent to This Action.

PEORIA, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Peoria District miners was held at Bartonville yesterday. They were addressed by State President Crawford, who urged them to remain out until the national fight is decided. When the miners of this district first went out it was for only a week, but at yesterday's meeting they resolved to stay out until the big fight is over. It is thought all the mines in the district will be out in a few days.

Await the President's Bidding.

PITTSBURG, Kas., April 29.—Notices are posted everywhere about here calling on the miners to quit work May 1 in loyalty to the national organization. The miners refuse to say whether they will comply, but they all agree that if the national President comes here they will obey.

Ashland Ore Miners Getting Ugly.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 29.—Striking ore-handlers surrounded the police today and rescued two of their number who had been arrested and were being taken to jail. The men had made threats of violence to the officers and even went so far as to begin assaults when two were arrested. The policemen were overpowered and the two men under arrest made good their escape and are hiding. The strikers are beginning to persecute the wives and families of the men who are working under protection. A laborer named Burleigh began work on the docks Friday. Last night union men called on his wife and threatened her and her husband. The men are becoming ugly and trouble seems certain.

Muddy Valley Miners to Quit Work.

DUQUOIN, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—About 300 miners with a brass band went to Muddy Valley and held a meeting today. They were joined by miners from Desota and Murphysboro. A vote to quit work tomorrow was carried by the Muddy Valley miners.

GREAT NORTHERN TO RESUME.

Situation in St. Paul Looks More Like a Settlement than Ever.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—Business will be resumed on the Great Northern tomorrow. In some respects the strike situation is unchanged from last night, although there have been some interesting developments. The brotherhood engineers in the Great Northern met tonight to discuss the situation and stand where they have all along. They will resume work at once, and as the other brotherhoods are with them the company feels assured of its ability to carry on business, ample protection being assured by the goverment. A large meeting of Great Northern strikers was held at Labor Hall this afternoon. The proposition of arbitration formulated yesterday by the Commercial clubs of St. Paul and Minneapolis was rejected. This proposition contemplated the reference of the disagreement to five arbitrators, one to be selected by the railroad company, one by the strikers, and the other three by the Justices of the State Supreme Court. President Debs of the American Railway union favored the plan, but when the meeting had decided against it he, by word of mouth at least, fell in with the spirit of the occasion.

"We have nothing to arbitrate," said Debs in a speech after the vote was taken. "We have been robbed. When a man robs you of $10 you do not consider the question of arbitrating to determine how much of your money you will get back."

In obedience to orders from the War Department, four companies of the First Battalion, Third Regiment of Infantry, left Fort Snelling this morning for Devil's Lake, N. D., to assist Marshal Cronan in making arrests. At last accounts the troops had reached Breckinridge, Minn. Much excitement was manifested among the strikers at sight of the bluecoats.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—President Debs privately said he was in favor of the scheme proposed by the commercial bodies. After the mass-meeting Mr. Debs went to his hotel with other leaders for the purpose of seeing if it was not possible to come to some agreement that would be acceptable to both the men and the company.

[The American Railway Union officers feel jubilant over the outlook in their strike on the Great Northern railway. General Secretary Keliher said yesterday:

"We will win the strike. The company refused to restore our wages and now offers to advance the wages of the members of the old brotherhood with the hope that they will be induced to take the places of the strikers. They will not do it. They have too much principle. The Knights of Labor are standing by us. General Master Workman Sovereign left last night for St. Paul to assist in the fight. The fourteen Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis rushed to our aid. They will at once issue a special edition of *The Union*, their official organ for Minnesota, which will explain the situation and detail to the Knights what is expected of them in the struggle. I received today sixty letters. Everyone contained money for the cause. Yesterday, at Helena, Mont., $7,000 was placed in a bank for our use. April 15 we had 182 local unions. We have now 231. By May 15 we will have fifty additional unions."

The American Railway Union yesterday organized a new local union at South Chicago with 350 men. Speeches were made by Secretary Keliher and W. F. Austin. A new union was also organized at Elsdon. At Burnside's Crossing a new union was formed and another at Thirty-eighth and Halsted streets. Mass-meetings were held at No. 82 Lake street and at Thirty-first and Wentworth avenue.]

STRIKE SITUATION AT ST. CLOUD.

Uncle Sam's Deputies Arrive, but the End Seems to Be Near.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 29.—A train consisting of five coaches with the mail and baggage arrived here at 11:20 today, bearing 300 United States regulars. The train stopped twenty minutes and resumed the trip to Grand Forks, where the soldiers will be turned over to United States Marshal Cronan. He will proceed with them to Devil's Lake, where they will assist in making arrests Cronan and deputies were unable to make. As the train bearing soldiers was pulling out of the yard some one threw a heavy piece of iron at Brakeman Frank, striking him on the head and cutting a deep gash. Work will without doubt be resumed here in the yard tomorrow. A switch engine has been working all day making ready for the movement of trains. Engineers and firemen are jubilant over the raise on their schedule and this switch engine crew responded to the call promptly today. It is positively known a force of men will arrive here before morning to work in the yard in case the men again refuse to go back, and the new arrivals will be protected. It is said the engineers and firemen are satisfied and will support the company's interest. Mr. Hill's compromise seems to have put a new face on the situation and everything now points to a general resumption of business on this division. The conductors are ready to respond to calls.

TO BRING ACTION IN WASHINGTON.

Scheme of Railroad Men to Embarrass the Great Northern Officials.

FARGO, N. D., April 29.—The local members of Railway Union have a plan which they think will cause the Great Northern road considerable expense, and may result in the company having to pay the salaries and expenses of Deputy Marshals. The men claim to have positive evidence that the company has sent out trains having neither mail aboard, though mail cars were attached to either end of trains, and they were manned by United States Deputy Marshals. In one particular case they allege the Great Northern fraudulently secured the aid of Deputy Marshals to enable them to run a train off under the guise of desiring the protection of the United States mail. Prominent men have taken the matter in hand and will urge Congressman Johnson to introduce in Congress a resolution protesting against the payment of all expenses accruing from the employment of deputies to operate Great Northern trains.

BOYCOTT ON WASHBURN'S FLOUR.

General Master Workman Sovereign Says One Has Been Declared.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—General Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor visited Minneapolis today and addressed a mere handful of his followers in Labor Temple. He created something of a sensation by announcing that the Knights had declared a boycott on Washburn-Crosby flour, and on this point he said:

"By day after tomorrow not a pound of Washburn-Crosby flour will be sold in Pittsburg and little in the large cities. The American Railway Union is with us. We have a combination of labor which no opposition can defeat, for the American Railway Union says to the mill magnates: 'If you do not make terms with those men we will not pull your flour to the market.' Such a combination is impregnable."

The Washburn-Crosby company has had considerable trouble of late with its packers. The boycott is seemingly the outcome of this trouble. In an interview Mr. Sovereign expressed faith in the ability of the Great Northern employés to win. He left for Chicago tonight.

BIG AMALGAMATION IS DEFERRED.

Delegates to the Conference in Philadelphia Fail to Bring It About.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—The proposed centralization of labor organizations into one body will wait awhile. Very little progress was made at today's meeting of the delegates to the conference in this city and adjournment came in the afternoon, when the plans were still in a very imperfect shape. The Committee on Resolutions, to which was intrusted the work of preparing and submitting plans of federation, delivered its report, which, as adopted, contained the following:

This body recommends that the official conference, which we are assured will soon be held between the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, and the other national and international organizations, should take such steps as will lead to an agreement for united action of labor forces in the industrial and legislative fields. It is the sense of this body that the conference between the representatives of the organizations herein referred to should be held on or before July 2, 1894, and in the event the labor conference called for by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor is not held by the foregoing date the Chairman of this conference is hereby authorized to issue a call for a conference Sept. 15, 1894. The work of this conference is intended to prevent forever the possibility of strikes and antagonisms between trade and labor organizations, for strife and antagonism in labor's ranks is fratricide and ruinous to the best interests of the working people in strikes, in boycotts, in trade labels, and hence we recommend that in the direction and control of trade affairs there should be hereafter no dual authority or conflict.

The report is signed by P. J. McGuire, Chairman; George Neil, P. H. Morrissey, M. M. Garland, J. G. Schonfaber, M. A. Murphy, and Woyt Loskey.

Satisfied with the Present System.

NEWTON, Kas., April 29.—Representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Trainmen of the Santa Fé road held a mass-meeting here today and discussed the seniority system as practiced by that road. The unanimous decision was against abolishing it.

WOODEN-LEGGED BURGLAR CAPTURED.

He Falls from a Roof in Trying to Get Into the Leland Hotel.

If Jimmy Connors, alias "Bad Jimmy," did not have a wooden leg, which caused him to lose his balance and fall from the roof of Gallagher's flower store at 9 o'clock last night, some of the guests of the Leland Hotel probably would be looking today for missing valuables. Fortunately for the guests "Bad Jimmy" was caught and locked up at the Central Station charged with attempted burglary. He will also be asked to explain to the Police Justice what he was doing with a steel jimmy, a foot and a half long, which was found on his person. He is said to be one of the best porch climbers in the country. Connors is supposed to have had an accomplice who escaped.

His presence was first noticed by two brothers, Martin and James Downey, who were standing in front of the Richelieu Hotel. James noticed a dark object on top of the roof of Gallagher's flower store. The store occupies a twenty-foot lot, and is sandwiched in between the Leland and Richelieu Hotels. From the roof of the building, which is only twenty-five feet high, an entrance could be obtained into the rooms on the second floor of the Leland Hotel. Owing to their location these rooms are generally occupied by the wealthier guests or people of means. The burglars evidently calculated on a good haul.

James Downey, who called his brother's attention to the moving object on the roof, had hardly ceased speaking when something fell to the sidewalk. The two young men afterwards said they thought some one had thrown a bag from the roof. They soon saw the bundle pick itself up and make a hasty effort to limp north on Michigan avenue. John Curtain, the watchman of the Richelieu, placed Connors under arrest and he was taken into the waiting-room of the hotel and the police telephoned for. Officers Mason and McCarthy soon found the cause of Connors' limping gait. He had a wooden leg. On his person was found a steel jimmy strong enough to pry open any door or window. Investigation proved that a ladder had been placed in the rear of Gallagher's store, by which Connors gained access to the roof. According to the theory of the officers Connors was trying to climb to the window of one of the Leland Hotel rooms when he lost his balance and fell, escaping unharmed.

Manager Kittredge of the Leland last night examined the rooms on the second or "marble floor," as it is known in the hotel, but found no evidence of an attempted burglary.

WISCONSIN SONS OF HERMANN SECEDE.

Fifty-six Lodges of That State Leave the National Body.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—Fifty-six of the lodges of the Sons of Hermann in the State of Wisconsin have seceded from the national organization and will form an independent insurance society. The Executive committee of the State organization was in session here during the greater part of last week, but it was only today that the officers gave out that all but four of the Wisconsin lodges had resolved to leave the national lodge. The trouble with the national organization is of long standing and is over an assessment for the erection of a Hermann monument at New Ulm, Minn. The Wisconsin lodges refused to pay the assessment and tried to have the matter adjusted peaceably, but the national organization attempted to discipline the Wisconsin organization and collect the assessment. The result will be that the Sons of Hermann, one of the strongest German insurance associations in the Northwest, will split up into a number of small organizations, as the department of Missouri is preparing to take action similar to that taken by the Wisconsin lodges.

BOLD LOOTING OF A GROCERY STORE.

Four Crooks Are Captured After Committing a Daring Crime.

Four robbers made a bold attempt to carry away part of the contents of the grocery store of Patrick Broderick, No. 803 Austin avenue, yesterday. The quartet drove up in front of the place at 11 o'clock in an express wagon and entered the store. Mrs. Broderick stepped up to the counter to see what the supposed customers wanted, when one of the robbers caught her by the throat and held her tightly while his companions took the contents of the money drawer and then proceeded to carry out all the movable packages and boxes of groceries they could conveniently reach. They had transferred about $20 worth of stuff to the wagon when Mr. Broderick appeared, and then the four men jumped into the wagon. They had a fast horse and they were several squares away before the alarm was given. This evening Detectives Phelan and Maurer learned that the men were in a barn near the corner of Fulton street and Western avenue. The officers entered and attempted to arrest them, but one of the number threw a heavy piece of iron at Phelan. The other men were about to follow up the attack when two shots from each of the officers' revolvers induced the quartet to throw up their hands. The patrol wagon was then called and the prisoners taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station. The men gave their names as Barney Foy, John Martin, Richard Ruff, and William Scales. Mrs. Broderick positively identified the prisoners as the men who carried away the goods from the grocery store. None of the stolen property was recovered.

PISTOLS USED IN A COLLEGE FIGHT.

Indiana Students Interchange Courtesies with Clubs and Bullets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—There is a sensation at Butler University, which has just leaked out, caused by a fight between the students of the freshmen and sophomore classes, in which not only Indian clubs and bludgeons but revolvers figured. The freshmen tendered a reception to the junior class Friday night, to be given in the college gymnasium. The sophomores took it as an insult and prepared to stop it. The electric wires that furnish light were cut and the gymnasium was in darkness when the members of the two classes arrived. The musicians had also been bribed not to appear, but oil lamps were brought and members of the freshmen class made up an impromptu orchestra. After the dance the students sat down to supper at long tables, while jeering sophs gathered outside and hooted. It was then discovered that the refreshments had been tampered with and were unfit to eat; acid had been poured over the salads and meat and the ice cream was soaked in brine. The freshmen armed themselves with Indian clubs, dumbbells, and whatever they could find, burst open the doors, and prepared to charge the sophs. The doors were found barricaded, and while tearing down the obstruction the sophs came up with logs and boxes to fill up the breach. A hand-to-hand fight resulted, a number of heads were cracked, and one or more students drew revolvers and opened fire on the attacking party. Luckily, none were shot.

IS GLAD TO GET HOME.

LYMAN J. GAGE RETURNS FROM HIS TOUR IN EUROPE.

The Banker Receives a Fine Floral Tribute from His Business Associates—Saw Many Wonderful Things Abroad, but Nothing That Quite Equaled Chicago Except in the Matter of Dirt—Italy Is in a Bad Way Financially, but France Is Prosperous—Plenty of Cash to Invest.

Lyman J. Gage and wife reached Chicago at 9 o'clock last night on their return home from Europe and when seen just after their arrival Mr. Gage said: "We are glad to be back in the best country on the globe and the best city in that country. The only complaint I have to make is that Chicago's streets are dirtier than any we saw during our entire journey."

The officers and directors of the First National bank had prepared a pleasant surprise for their President. It was a handsome floral piece 4 by 7 feet in size, made to represent the Mediterranean Sea, and they had it set up in the parlor of his residence at No. 470 North State street. A large mirror was used to represent the placid surface of the sea, and the shore line all around showing the hills and villages was constructed of banks of flowers, smilax and evergreens. In the center of the glass rested a small ship, also made of flowers, to represent the vessel in which Mr. Gage sailed up the Mediterranean. He expressed himself as deeply gratified at the remembrance of his business associates and accepted the gift as a sincere expression not only of their friendship, but their pleasure at his safe return.

Mr. Gage said: "I am enjoying splendid health and feel eager to get back to work. Take it all in all we had an enjoyable trip, saw about everything worth seeing, and gained a great deal of valuable information about the various countries, their peoples, and customs. I could not undertake to give a detailed account of it all. The conditions in some countries are good, in others bad. Italy is anything but prosperous. Financially speaking the country is in a very serious way, while on the other hand conditions in France are apparently of the best. France is a marvelous country, with great recuperative powers. Its people, so far as I was able to learn, are as a general thing thrifty and saving. They have money, and are ever ready to give it to the government in time of need.

"Paris is a wonderful and an interesting city. We enjoyed our stay there very much. From Paris we went to London. The difference between the two cities and two countries is as great as between the whole of Europe and America. Paris is gay and bright, while London is smoky and dirty. It is not as dirty, however, as Chicago. The only city we visited the streets of which compare with ours in point of cleanliness was Jerusalem. The Englishmen are just now interested in the Cozey movement. They don't understood what it means."

Mr. Gage said if the tariff and silver questions were permanently settled business would quickly improve. "Then the capitalists of London," he continued, "will be ready to renew their investments in our securities of all kinds. They are not putting their money into new enterprises just now on this side of the water.

"To the student of ancient history Egypt offers much that is strangely curious and interesting. Our journey down the Nile was most enjoyable and full of sights that held our attention. Our sojourn in the Orient was also of the most pleasing character. Everything was so strangely different to what we are accustomed to that our stay there was a continuous series of wonderous surprises."

ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB JURIES.

Seventh Annual Exhibition of Pictures to Be Given from May 10 to May 24.

The Chicago Architectural Sketch club makes the following announcement of juries for its seventh annual exhibition, to be held from May 10 to May 24 in the Art Institute:

Architecture—W. W. Clay, Chairman; Charles A. Coolidge, Irving K. Pond, W. G. Williamson, T. O. Fraenkel, Charles A. Kessell.

Decoration and Furnishings—Ernest Albert, Chairman; Oliver Dennet Grover, J. H. Vanderpoel, Jules Guerin, Charles Francis Brown, Robert Bascovich.

Sculpture—Lorado Taft, Chairman; Carl Rohl Smith, Johannes Gellert.

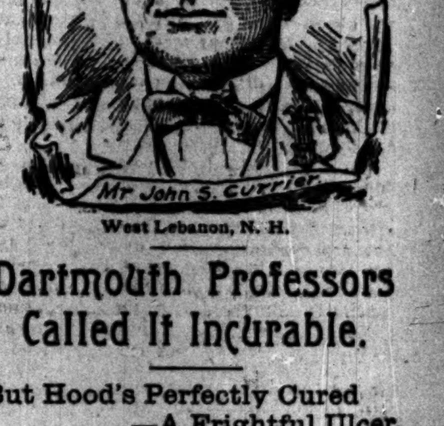
Alfred R. Schlesinger is in charge of arrangements.

Tries to Save Cash by a Technicality.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—The Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance company of Norristown, Pa., has refused to pay the amount of the policy, $5,000, which Harry Wilson had on his hotel in Hatboro, recently destroyed by fire. In 1867 one of the previous owners of the property had additional insurance placed in the Warminster company of Bucks County, it is claimed, without notifying the Montgomery company. Although every assessment has been paid regularly for the last twenty-seven years, the Montgomery bases its refusal upon a rule which requires the company to be notified of any additional insurance, which amount shall be stamped on the face of the policy.

Worship of Snakes.

Serpent worship is still common in Java.



West Lebanon, N. H.

Dartmouth Professors Called It Incurable.

But Hood's Perfectly Cured —A Frightful Ulcer.

"In 1886 a little sore gathered on my left ankle, which soon became painful and broke open, discharging freely. The family physician termed it an ulcer, commonly known as an old man's sore, due to the poor state of my blood. The doctor's treatment did not seem to benefit me, as the sore spread to the size of a saucer. I was greatly run down by it and had to give up business. The doctors said owing to my advanced age it was their opinion

The Sore Was Incurable.

In 1888 I made a trip to the faculty of Dartmouth College, determined to have the ulcer operated upon. The surgeons deemed it inadvisable to perform an operation on the ankle, claiming that my advanced age, 78 years, in itself was a barrier, and that only temporary relief could be given. I returned to my home at West Lebanon discouraged and disheartened. I was pining over my misfortune when a friend urged me to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I bought one bottle. I had taken only a part of it before I noted a change in my case. The eruption took on a healthy appearance. I persevered with the medicine, my faith in it having been greatly increased as the beneficial effects became apparent. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and at the end of that time the sore

Had Completely Healed,

only the scar remaining as a reminder of the suffering I had undergone. The effects of the medicine were also beneficial to my whole system. I have not felt so well for years." JOHN S. CURRIER, West Lebanon, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

ET HOME.

URNS FROM HIS
UROPE.

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TCH CLUB JURIES.

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10 to May 24.

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Kessell.
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Grover, J. H. Vandeg-
Francis Brown, Rob-
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STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

PRESIDENT HARPER ABLY DISCUSSES HIGHER CRITICISM.

Before a Large Audience in the Second Baptist Church He Outlines the Results of Modern Biblical Research, as Compared with the Work of Earlier Students—Higher Criticism Is Constructive and Analytic Rather Than Destructive in Its Search for the Truth.

Dr. W. R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, lectured yesterday morning at the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets, on "Biblical Inquiry or Higher Criticism." Several weeks ago Dr. Harper was invited by the Rev. William M. Lawrence, pastor of the church, to speak in the church on the results of intelligent investigation into the Bible's authenticity.

The announcement that the noted educator would lecture on the subject drew a tremendous audience.

Dr. Harper discussed biblical investigation dispassionately. He frankly admitted that higher criticism had been compelled to discard many portions of the scriptures as either vague or erroneous, but insisted that the basic principles of Christianity had not been shaken in the least.

Dr. Harper said among other things:

The questions presented in the Bible meet us in almost every issue of life. No subject is so interesting as this great book which we love so much. No argument is needed to convince us that it is the nearest book of all to Christian mankind. Many are doubting, and I myself have passed through this severe experience. We meet men and women every day who are thinking about these things. Deeper thoughts only will solve the questions.

We often hear the phrase "higher criticism." What does it mean? About 100 years ago learned men began an investigation of the scriptures as to their source, truth, etc. Some of these men ruled upon the correctness of the text. Great differences were found between the original Hebrew version and the Greek translation. Verses and even whole chapters found in the Hebrew had been omitted in the Greek. These men then decided upon what should be admitted.

Considered the Text First.

The text was naturally the first and principal thing. These particular investigators who decided this were "lower critics."

Then there were other learned investigators who inquired into the literature of the scriptures. These investigators examined into the authorship, the time of writing, the purpose, etc. They noted differences between old versions and newly discovered manuscripts. The latter are called "higher critics." Thus we can see that these critics first decided upon the material or the true text and then as to the source and purpose.

Biblical inquiry is the simplest synonym for criticism. I may write a review of a book in which there is nothing but praise, yet it is called a criticism. Criticism does not necessarily mean hostility. Yet why is there a shrinking today by many good men and women when the subject of higher criticism is mentioned? The answer is, because many of the men who have been engaged in this work have not been in true sympathy with the grand old book. They have gone about it without heart, without warmth, just as if they were delving into a department of science. Their work raised questions, and these same men answered them.

The answers have raised consternation in the minds of men. These investigators may be called destructive critics. Biblical scholars of all denominations have gone into the work. They have found some things claimed by the destructive critics to be correct, but the great principles remain unshaken. The latter may be called "constructive critics."

Let us take the histories of Israel as presented in the books of Kings and Samuels. In one book the prophets Elijah and Elisha play an important part. "The man who sins must suffer." The spirit of prophecy is breathed throughout. The higher critic declares that a prophet wrote this book.

In the other chronicle the same time is covered but nothing is heard of the consequences of sin. The last work tells of the temple, of the priesthood, of the future greatness of Israel to be brought about by the priesthood. It is plain to all that a priest wrote this.

New Things Brought to Light.

Higher criticism has introduced much that is new and troublesome and it is difficult to make all things harmonize. But the man who can answer all questions has no business on earth. It is true we have been taught much by our forefathers which has no basis in fact. Why cling to error? Let us not go on the basis that what was good enough for our forefathers is good enough for us. That spirit does not prevail among thinkers today. Our desire is to study these books, throw the light upon them, and if the results differ from the belief of the past let us give up the belief of the past. What we want is facts. We cannot afford to bow at the shrine of Untruth.

Higher criticism has shown us many things. It has taught us that there is very much question as to the real text of the Bible. It has shown us that the writings of the Bible reflect the literary style of the authors, and that the books were, in many instances, not written as a record of history but to serve specific purposes of the writers.

Criticism has presented many differences in lack of harmony between the Bible and science. Yet we speak today of the rising and setting of the sun, though we know the sun does not rise or set. Can we blame the ancients for using similar expressions? For my own part, I think the harmony between the ancient writings and latter day science is remarkable, convincing me that the knowledge of the old writers must have been from divine inspiration.

Criticism shows us that the Hebrews refused to eat the flesh of a certain animal; that the Assyrians even refused to mention the beast.

And so on through a vast mass of detail. Yet the grand principles of the Good Book have stood as strong and rugged as the eternal hills. Let us thank God that men have been led to attack the book in order that other men should be led to stanchly defend it.

AFFAIRS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

New Department of Paleontology Arranged for—Lecture Announcements.

By action of the Board of Trustees of the university paleontology, which has heretofore been associated with zoölogy, is organized as a separate department. The work of instruction and investigation will, however, remain in connection with the department of geology. The department of paleontology as organized will be a biological department, and as such will stand in close relation to zoology, botany, physiology, and anatomy. Assistant Professor Bauer has been made acting Dean of the department.

Remenyi, violinist, Seeboeck, pianist, and Miss Kathryn Meeker, soprano, delighted chapel-goers last week. Remenyi, who is a strong advocate of vegetarianism, dined with the local vegetarian club at No. 5800 Jackson avenue. In the course of his remarks to the club he congratulated himself upon being worthy of fellowship with the aggregation of "blooming fools," as a former organization to which he belonged was usually dubbed.

Judge Shorey, trustee of the university, was denied the pleasure of making a beautiful gift to the university. He had intended to give two dozen flowering shrubs to be set out in front of Nancy Foster Hall, one of the women's dormitories. He was surprised, however, upon delivery of the order to find that a receipted bill accompanied it. Nurseryman Petersen of Lake View was the donor.

Supt. Parker is fitting out four tennis courts for the use of the women of Beecher, Foster, and Kelly halls, the co-eds' domitories. The grounds lie just south of the clay courts and west of Beecher Hall. The matty turf has been closely clipped and two nets were stretched across the green yesterday morning.

Alice Bertha Foster, M. D., tutor in physical culture in the university, has resigned and accepted a position as physical directress of Bryn Mawr College. The fair athletes of the university are, therefore, without a head.

College Colors.

The university color is again in dispute. The "yellow" has too many competitors to warrant its tenure as a representative of university spirit and enthusiasm. The particular shade of yellow adopted by the university has never been settled. Before the grounds for the university buildings were broken in 1891 the golden rod was found in abundance, and the university color is supposed to be the color of the golden rod, which has been stated to be something near an Etruscan gold or Roman gold. Many institutions have adopted old gold, orange, and yellow, and the 'Varsity people have been undeservedly accused of theft, plagiarism, and what not. Accordingly A. A. Stagg and J. E. Raycroft, representing the Athletic Association, have called a mass-meeting for Tuesday afternoon, at which time the 'Varsity color will doubtless be rejected and some more uncommon combination adopted. Dark red and gray and navy blue and gray have been suggested and will receive a large vote when the question is submitted to a ballot.

Agnes M. Lathe, Smith College, '91, A. M. University of Chicago, 1894, has been elected to the chair of English in the Baltimore Women's College.

For a Y. M. C. A. Mission.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of the university will tonight discuss the matter of establishing a mission at the corner of Halsted and Seventeenth streets.

The university will send a representative to the University Extension Congress to be held in London, England, in June.

The following lectures will be given under the auspices of the University of Chicago. The hour is 8 o'clock, except when otherwise stated:

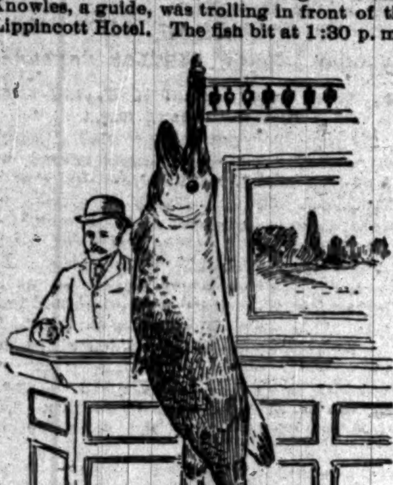
Monday, April 30.—University Settlement, No. 4655 Gross avenue, Mr. Charles Zeublin, "Dickens' 'Hard Times' and the Industrial Revolution." Literary room, Central Y. M. C. A. Building, La Salle street near Monroe, Dr. E. W. Bemis, "Labor Organizations, Their History and True Character," at 2 p. m. (This course is designed especially for ministers.)

Thursday, May 3.—Woodlawn Baptist Church, Sixty-second street and Lexington avenue, Dr. F. W. Shepardson, "Means of Communication in the Colonies: the Roads; the Mails; the Newspapers."

CAPTURES A HEAVY MUSKALLONGE.

Fox Lake Guide Has a Hard Time Capturing the Great Fish.

A forty-eight pound muskallonge has been placed on exhibition in front of the Wisconsin Central Ticket Office, No. 204 South Clark street. The fish was caught recently at Fox Lake, 50 miles from Chicago. Frank Knowles, a guide, was trolling in front of the Lippincott Hotel. The fish bit at 1:30 p. m., and it was 5 p. m. before Knowles landed it. He finally tired the monster out, and running his boat ashore, pulled the fish to land. An odd feature of it is that they took from the mouth of the monster a five-pound pickerel, which it had seized but was unable to swallow, the tail protruding. The fish was four feet one inch long.



A FORTY-EIGHT POUND MUSKALLONGE.

HOW GOVERNMENT TIME-BALL WORKS.

Chicago Branch Hydrographic Office a Mine of Nautical Information.

As the government's time signals are not generally understood, it may be said that the United States Naval time-ball is dropped from the top of a flagstaff on the dome of the Masonic Temple as follows: The time-ball is hoisted to the top of the staff, 350 feet above the level of the lake, five minutes before noon, central standard time, every day (Sunday excepted); remains mast-headed five minutes, and is dropped by electricity exactly at the instant of noon.

Should any accident occur, by which the time-ball is dropped before the exact instant of noon, it will be hoisted again immediately and left up until five minutes after noon and then be slowly lowered, instead of being dropped. Similarly, should the time-ball fail to drop exactly at the proper instant, it will be kept up until five minutes after noon, and then slowly lowered.

The Chicago Branch Hydrographic office is a government institution designed to collect and distribute information gratuitously. It was established by the United States Navy Department and is supplied with a complete set of charts and sailing directions covering every part of the known world. All persons interested in lake navigation are invited to visit the branch hydrographic office, where they can obtain all the latest information relating to the navigation of the lakes, as well as similar data for all the navigable waters of the globe, weather conditions, reports of ice, reports of currents, and recent chart corrections. The office is supplied with a complete set of nautical, meteorological, and electric time instruments, and also with books and papers, and pamplets on nautical matters, including the use of oil for the preservation of life and property in storms at sea, the instructions of the Life Saving Service, lists of lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, etc., which may be consulted and examined freely.

H. E. DEEMER MADE THE SIXTH JUDGE.

Governor at Des Moines, Ia., Makes Several Other State Appointments.

Des Moines, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—The Governor has signed the Sixth Supreme Judge bill and appointed H. E. Deemer of Montgomery to the place. He has also made the following appointments: Librarian, Mrs. Laura Creighton of Polk County; Mine Inspectors, Morgan Thomas of Mahaska, J. W. Miller of Polk, and J. A. Campbell of Wapello County; Visiting Committee to Insane Asylums, Mrs. Julia A. Young of Sioux City and W. P. Gibson of Knoxville; Pharmacy Commissioner, W. L. Leland, Sioux City; County Board of Health, J. A. Scroggs of Lee County; Commissioners to Locate Iowa Troops at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, J. D. Fagan, Clinton County; R. P. Clarkson, editor *State Register*; F. P. Spencer, Fremont County; A. J. Miller, Johnson County; John A. Young, Washington County. Boat Inspectors—A. A. Henderson of Dickinson County, A. A. Jenks of Decatur County, E. H. Thomas of Wapello County, and F. E. Wilson of Humboldt County.

Davenport, Ia., April 29.—The Democratic county convention instructed its delegates to support J. C. Bill for the Congressional nomination of the Second District.

Mount Sterling, Ill., April 29.—Dr. J. C. Rickey of this city was indorsed by the Republican convention for State Senator.

TRIAL OF THE STEEL YACHT DINGENESS.

Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's Vessel Acquits Itself Well on a Thirty Miles Run.

Baltimore, Md., April 28.—[Special.]—The trial trip of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's new steel yacht Dingeness took place today and was successful in every particular. The course was from the Maryland Steel company's works, Sparrows Point, where the vessel was built, to Man-of-War Shoals on the Chesapeake, a distance of thirty miles. The water was smooth and the run was made in two and one-half hours. No special effort at speed was made, the yacht being designed more for comfort than for fast time. George B. Mallory, the designer; Supt. Wood of the Maryland Steel company, and Dr. C. S. Childs of Johns Hopkins University, who represented the owner, were on board and expressed satisfaction at the result of the trial. Capt. H. W. Stone was in charge of the boat. When finished it will be one of the handsomest steam yachts in American waters.

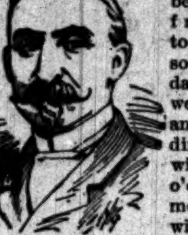
Utilizing Old Railroad Ties.

Alliance, O., April 29.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania company has just put in operation in their wood yard in this city a machine which is attracting a great deal of attention among railroad officials. The machine is called a steam tie cutter, and is used to chop old ties into cordwood. The railroad company, which has been paying out fabulous sums annually for cordwood, recently conceived the idea that old ties, which had always either been burned or donated to farmers along the lines, might be converted into engine fuel at a cost not to exceed one-half of the cost of the green wood. Accordingly a yard was established at this place and the contract for sawing and splitting up the old ties was let at 75 cents per cord. The circular saw proved too slow, however, and was superseded by the cutter now in use. This machine, which is an entirely new invention, has a knife perhaps two feet in width and is manipulated much after the fashion of a steam shear. A ten horse-power engine furnishes the motive power, about eighty-five pounds of steam being required to keep the cutter running steadily. The knife plows through a piece of oak 10x14 inches with apparent ease. The machine has a capacity of about 2,000 ties or 80 cords of wood per day, and will be kept in operation the year round. The machine is the production of the Murphy Foundry company of this city, and bids fair to yield its projectors a handsome fortune.

MAJ. KIRKLAND DIES.

DEATH COMES SUDDENLY TO AN OLD RESIDENT OF CHICAGO.

When Apparently Recovering from a Period of Suffering from an Ulcerated Tooth He Has an Attack of Angina Pectoris and Expires in an Hour—Descendant of Distinguished People, Soldier, Lawyer, and Author—Sketch of His Life—Other Obituary Matters.



JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

Maj. Joseph Kirkland died suddenly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning of heart failure at his residence, No. 161 Rush street. He had been suffering a week from an ulcerated tooth, but was feeling so much better Saturday that he walked out, went to the barber shop, and enjoyed a hearty dinner that evening with his family. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was seized with an attack of angina pectoris, and aroused Mrs. Kirkland, who at once had the family physician called in. The Major rallied and was apparently feeling much better, when a second attack came on, which resulted in his death. His wife and two daughters who are living at home were at his bedside. The news of Maj. Kirkland's sudden death was a severe shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He had been one of Chicago's most prominent men in legal and literary circles for many years and was well known and highly esteemed all over the country.

The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the residence, the services being conducted by Prof. David Swing. The remains will be taken to Graceland and there placed temporarily in a vault. The pallbearers will be:

Judge Mark Bangs,
Augustus N. Eddy,
Charles B. King,
J. L. Silsbee,
Joseph G. Shortall,
Henry W. King,
Col. H. W. Jackson,
E. D. Hosmer.

Many neighbors and sympathizing friends called at the house yesterday to express their sorrow and a great number of floral offerings were received.

[Joseph Kirkland was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830. He was the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Stansbury. Maj. Kirkland's grandfather was Gen. Joseph Kirkland, the first Mayor of Utica, N. Y., and a nephew of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the famous missionary to the Oneida Indians and founder of Hamilton College. Gen. Kirkland's wife was a daughter of Maj. Ebenezer Backus, commander of the Connecticut Light Horse Guard in the Revolution, and a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the Mayflower pilgrim, who has been called the father of the first New England colony. On his mother's side Maj. Kirkland was of distinguished ancestry. His mother was a granddaughter of Joseph Stansbury, the Philadelphia loyalist and an officer of the British army. She became famous as the author of many novels and stories, "A New Home" being perhaps the best known. She was also one of the principal figures in New York literary society years ago, and the intimate friend of Bryant, Irving, Halleck, and others of that period. Brought up amid such surroundings Maj. Kirkland early developed the literary spirit which so strongly marked the later years of his life. In 1856 he moved to Chicago, which city was ever after his home, save for his absence during the Civil War. In 1861 he volunteered for service and was elected second lieutenant in Company C of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. Later he became aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, serving with him in the West Virginia campaign, in the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, etc. He was afterwards appointed aide-de-camp and captain in the organization of the Army of the Potomac and served in the siege of Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, and attack on Richmond. Later he served on the staff of Gen. Porter and his horse was shot from under him at the Battle of Fredericksburg. He resigned on Gen. Porter's retirement, returned to Chicago, and served in the Internal Revenue office. He studied law and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Judge Mark Bangs, and for ten years continued actively in successful practice. Thereafter he devoted himself to literature. His principal works are "Zury," "The McVeys," "The Captain of Company K," "The Story of Chicago," and "A History of the Chicago Massacre." During 1889, 1890, and 1891 he was literary editor of The Tribune and his work as such attracted much attention. He leaves a widow and four children. They are Mrs. Louise Sanborn, Miss Caroline Kirkland, Miss Ethel Kirkland, and John Kirkland. The last named is connected with the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company. Two sisters also survive Maj. Kirkland, Miss Elizabeth Kirkland, who conducts the school for girls on Scott street, and Miss Caroline Kirkland of San Francisco, Cal.]

Meet the Seligman Party.

Prominent Hebrew citizens of Chicago were at the Lake Shore depot yesterday to pay their respects to the memory of Jesse Seligman of New York, who died last week at Coronada Beach. Mrs. Seligman, three sons, and three daughters accompanied the remains East in a special train over the Santa Fé. At Sixteenth street the casket was transferred to a train on the Lake Shore road. Capt. Stern, an old friend of the family, met the party at Joliet, and at the Lake Shore depot, where the train arrived at 10:50 o'clock, a committee of representative Hebrews was in waiting. They were: Abram Hart of Cleveland, O.; Henry Greenebaum, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Adolph Moses, Isaac Greensfelder, H. F. Hahn, Henry L. Frank, and Isaac Bernheimer. This committee escorted the remains as far as Sixteenth street, when the members returned to the city. Mr. Seligman's funeral will be held in New York next Wednesday afternoon. Resolutions of condolence will be forwarded to the family from this city.

Mrs. Mary Eliza Chambers.

Mrs. Mary Eliza Chambers, one of the old settlers of Chicago, died at 6 a. m. Saturday, aged 87, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Carrington, No. 16 Groveland Park. Mrs. Chambers was for many years identified with the religious and philanthropical work of the city. She was a member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and afterward of the First Presbyterian Church. She was an active participant of the Sanitary Commission during the war, and later was a director for many years of the Home for the Friendless and the Chicago Orphan Asylum. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

John Spencer Adams.

John Spencer Adams, known as a mechanical engineer and inventor, died on his plantation near New Orleans Friday. For many years he lived at Elgin, Ill. Mr. Adams was a native of Massachusetts and third in the line of descent from Samuel Adams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born 63 years ago. During Gen. Butler's occupancy of New Orleans Mr. Adams was his chief engineer. He invented a hand grenade since extensively used in the armies of foreign governments.

Alva Williams.

Alva Williams, who died in a New York City hospital Saturday, was a former resident of Chicago. He was a crayon artist of ability, and was President of an artists' association here. His wife died last fall, after which he went to Brooklyn and had a studio at No. 176 Nineteenth street. His mother is quite ill, and it is feared the news of her son's death may prove fatal to her.

Mrs. Eleanor R. Gorin, Pioneer.

Decatur, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eleanor R. Gorin, wife of J. R. Gorin, died last night, aged 71. She lived in Chicago in 1833, and was the step-daughter of the Rev. Father Walker, Chicago's first Protestant minister, who helped count the money paid to the Indians for the site of Chicago. A story of Mrs. Gorin's girlhood days in Chicago with portrait appeared in The Tribune a few months ago.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Weir Morgan.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Mrs. Cornelia C. Weir Morgan, wife of Senator Morgan of Alabama, died of peritonitis at the Senator's home in this city yesterday afternoon. She leaves a son, George W. Morgan, and two daughters, Misses Marie and Nina I. Morgan. The remains will be interred in Rock Creek Cemetery Monday.

M. A. Muir.

London, April 29.—The death is announced of M. A. Muir of Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park, this city, a gentleman who was widely known in yachting circles. Mr. Muir was the owner of the yachts Mabel and Winona.

Funeral of the Murdered Marshall.

Missouri Valley, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—The funeral of Marshal Whitney, killed yesterday, occurred at the Methodist Episcopal Church today. An immense concourse of people attended. Capt. Mostyn of the Omaha Police Department is here and identified the man Johnson as Red Wilson, a desperate character, who has served several terms in the pen and was recently discharged from the Nebraska State Prison at Lincoln. Word is received here that Sheriff Coulthard is on the track of Davis, the escaped burglar.

CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK IN IOWA.

Republicans Eager to Represent Every District in the State.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Congressional nominations for some time have been attracting attention in State politics. At the present time Iowa has ten Republican Congressmen and but one Democratic, Walter I. Hayes of the Second District. The Republicans seem determined to wrest that district from the Democrats, and many of the best posted politicians, among whom is Chairman Blythe, believe it can be done with the present state of the public mind. Hayes is a candidate for renomination, although he is serving out his fourth term. His most formidable competitor is John C. Bills of Davenport. State Senator Kelly of Iowa County also is a candidate for the nomination. The main opposition to Hayes grows out of postoffice and general patronage dissatisfaction, while there also is a feeling that four terms are enough for any one man. The Republicans are expected to nominate a strong man in that district.

The Republican Congressmen who expect to be renominated are Col. Henderson in the Third, Cousins in the Fifth, Lacey in the Sixth, Hull in the Seventh, Hepburn in the Eighth, Hager in the Ninth, Dolliver in the Tenth, and Perkins in the Eleventh. In the First District there is a vacancy due to the promotion of John H. Gear to the United States Senate. Many strong men have been spoken of in connection with the nomination, but the most likely is S. M. Clark, editor of the *Gate City*. Mr. Clark long has been a leader of thought in his district and through his paper has wielded a large influence. He will have no difficulty to carry the district this year if he is nominated.

In the Fourth District Thomas Updegraff may not be renominated. The name of State Chairman Blythe has been mentioned frequently in connection with that nomination. Two years ago the nomination was practically at his command, but he did not want it then. He has made no statement to the contrary this year, but there is a feeling that he has Congressional ambitions. No one knows the district better than he and few [illegible] could wage a stronger fight.

In the Seventh, the Des Moines district, there is a large and well organized movement against Capt. Hull's renomination. He is serving out his second term and has given satisfaction except for his vote on the silver question. In Polk County his opponent is James G. Berryhill, who has long been nourishing political ambitions and has gathered around him a following of extreme prohibition Republicans and anti-corporation men, although personally Mr. Berryhill is perhaps as much of a corporation man as Capt. Hull. Berryhill has not yet announced his candidacy, but it is known that his friends are active in his behalf. Their hope is to divide Polk County, which has forty votes in the convention, and thus make Hull's nomination doubtful. But Hull's friends believe that he can be renominated even if Polk County is divided. Nearly every county in the district has a candidate for Hull's place. In Warren County W. H. Berry, a prominent lawyer of Indianola and a Republican wheel-horse, is a candidate; in Marion County ex-Congressman Ed Hayes wants another term, and in Story County State Senator Boardman is looking for the honor. A long contest in the convention is not at all unlikely, but few here doubt that Capt. Hull will be successful. He has the support of the solid business influences of the community, is popular with laboring people, and has the indorsement of the soldier element.

There is considerable talk about the State chairmanship. James E. Blythe is said to be averse to serving again, but would be willing to do so, no doubt, if the demand were general. He is by all odds the best campaign fighter Iowa Republicans have had for some time, although he made many enemies during the late Senatorial campaign, in which he threw his own influence and as much of the committee of which he was Chairman as possible in favor of Gear. He is also being accused of having dictated party nominations through his position. Blythe had family ties that drew him to Mr. Gear.

WAS TRUE TO COMMONWEAL TRAINING.

Dark Deeds of a Canine Marauder That Was Stolen from Coxey's Army.

This morning a citizen of Wellsville, Columbiana County, O., was found on an incoming Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train. He was discussing with his follow-passengers the likelihood of Coxey and his army reaching Washington alive.

"If Coxey is as tough as a dog he left out there in my county there is nothing on earth that will feaze him," spoke up the Ohio man with emphasis, and then he went on to relate that while the army was passing through Salem a well-to-do farmer named Louis Streator took a fancy to a large canine that trotted along in the ranks of the commonwealers. The dog tarried in camp, cleaning up a lot of bones thrown in a heap by the "soldiers," and Streator managed to capture him and held him a prisoner on his farm until the good-roads crank was well over into Pennsylvania. After two or three days' confinement at the end of a trace chain the dog was considered sufficiently familiarized with the surroundings to permit his being set loose.

The first act of the liberated four-legged 'wealer was to pounce on the house cat, and her traditional nine lives went out in a jiffy. The next move of the dog was a foraging expedition in the hen house, in which he killed, in less time than it takes to write it, a round dozen of Streator's best egg producers.

By this time the farmer who wanted a dog bad enough to steal him from a commonweal army concluded he wasn't the kind of a dog he or anybody else wanted, and began to open fire on the brute with his shotgun. The dog, however, seemed to have the genuine gift of withstanding danger and hardships which distinguishes the army from which he was stolen, and though several of the now thoroughly aroused members of the Streator household, each with a gun, gave chase, the former companion of Carl Browne possessed of an unlimited supply of "reincarnation," took a jog through the fields, killing two sheep ere he had passed from the Streator domain. Within a radius of ten miles he bit several children, chased cattle and sheep, and sucked eggs with the regulation commonweal impunity. During all the prowlings of the dog there was scarcely a farmer within ten miles who had not taken a shot at him without effect, and there was no end to the talk about there being something uncanny in the canine forager. To cap the climax, one George Anderson, whose farm the brute invaded, brought suit against Streator for keeping a "ferocious and utterly worthless dog."

380,000 Miles in Sixteen Years.

The London *Chronicle's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, the distinguished traveler, is making a lengthened stay in that capital. The account which he gave of his travels in Asia and Africa before a recent meeting of the Geographical Society will be followed by a lecture on the same subject in Mme. Adam's private theater the 1st of May. Prince Wiasemsky claims to have covered a distance of 380,000 miles during the last sixteen years. He is a tremendous horseman and pursues his hobby with a passion which has never diminished since he first began traveling. His next achievement will be a journey across Africa from the extreme north to the extreme south. The Prince, who is 40 years of age, is full of vigorous activity and capable of enduring great fatigue.

British Volunteers.

While the regular army service does not seem to be very popular in Great Britain just now, the volunteer service, corresponding in general lines to our National Guard, seems to be especially so. The returns for last year show the number of enrollments to have been greater than in any year, with one exception, since the organization of the force. There were 227,741 enrollments, of which 219,111 are returned as efficients. This number of efficients has only been exceeded three times. A greater number of volunteers were present at inspection during the year, and in every way the record of the service is better than formerly.

Temperance Reforms in Saloons.

A temperance reformer of Lowell, Mass., named Gardner recently originated a new kink in temperance work. He caused it to be announced that he would like to hold a temperance meeting in a barroom. At first the saloonkeepers held off, but finally one who wasn't doing much business offered the use of his saloon. The result surprised both the saloonkeeper and the reformer, though in different ways, for while the reformer didn't do much reforming, the saloonkeeper did a land-office business, and now Gardner is swamped with offers from other saloons.

Beauty of the Mind.

Cultivate the mind, for a grace of soul and education of spirit count for more than limpid eyes, a rosebud mouth, and dimpled chin. Be ever teachable, for there is not one iota of lovableness in the man or woman who thinks he or she knows it all—interest youself in timely topics, keep the cobwebs well brushed out of your brain, and though you may not possess a single good feature you will be most pleasing to many who appreciate an active mind at its full value.

HE SEES THEIR HEELS.

"GEN." RANDALL'S SOLDIERS DESERT FOR WANT OF PROVISIONS.

Local Coxey Leader Says He Will Start Tuesday at the Latest, but It Is Not Believed He Will Get Beyond the City Limits—Visitors Are Asked to Contribute for the Commonwealers—Speakers at Bricklayers' Hall Denounce the Council's Kelly Resolution.

"Gen." Randall and the few followers he has left will "march" Tuesday—if there is any one left to march by that time. The army is out of provisions. Now that the novelty is worn off the few people with more generosity than judgment, who fed the aggregation, are growing tired of the burden and have shut off their contributions. This made it necessary to put the "army" on short rations, with the result that the major portion of it promptly deserted. The spirit of the discontent has been growing among the men during the last few days. The few left are looking forward to the start which, if again postponed, will mean the breaking up of the entire camp. Some visitors called at the barracks yesterday out of curiosity. All were requested, when they applied to Adjutant Hoeffler for a pass through the lines, to drop something into the hat for the benefit of the "army." Most of the visitors complied with the request as readily as they would to see a bearded lady or other freak, and a small sum was realized during the day.

A dress parade was held in the street in front of the barracks at 11 o'clock. After the "army" had been put through its paces until it was too tired to try to escape "Gen." Randall delivered one of his interminable harangues. Every time the "General" visits the barracks he makes a prolix and pointless speech and the "army" is compelled to listen. Yesterday's speech was even more lengthy than usual.

"I have been criticised because I did not start today," said he. "We had nothing to start with, and we need at least some pots and kettles for cooking purposes, and we shall start Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, no matter what we have."

The "General" concluded his speech by requesting the men to keep up their fast oozing courage. When Randall was too tired to talk any longer he held a star chamber session with his officers in the commissary's office. The meeting was called to endeavor to find ways and means for making the start. During the meeting the "General" complained that there were reports of a discontented feeling among the officers and men regarding his leadership. This worried the "General" a great deal. He seemed to realize that this growing discontent, with his inability to provide plenty of food for the men, would be absolutely fatal in a short time. His only hope seems to lie in making a start on the march, and this Randall fully realizes. It is doubtful if any start is made and still more doubtful if the "army" ever gets beyond the city limits.

Two men were reported ill yesterday, one having chills and fever, the other a badly swollen leg.

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL DENOUNCED.

Speeches Made Indorsing Kelly's Army at Bricklayers' Hall.

An attempt was made at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday afternoon to denounce the action of the Council in endeavoring to prevent the army of commonwealers under Kelly from entering the City of Chicago. The Chairman of the meeting was M. H. Madden, who announced as the object of the gathering the denouncing of the action of the Council, which had seen fit to put itself on record as denying to the city "Gen." Kelly's army.

Richard Powers of the Seamen's Union, launched into a speech about the rights of the workingman and the star spangled banner. He only consented to sit down after he had run out of breath. Then Mrs. M. G. Jones, who traveled with Kelly's army from the Pacific slope as an angel of peace, made an effort which was still more lengthy. Before Mrs. Jones' tongue ran down she touched on every subject political, economical, social, and religious, that has been heard of in the last ten years.

Col. H. W. Hamilton, an ex-Congressman, followed in another disquisition on the rights of the workingman, which was intended as a prelude to the advent of William Pomeroy, who was the low comedian of the aggregation. Mr. Pomeroy was excrutiatingly funny—in his own opinion. His humerous resolutions on the action of the City Council in determining to keep Kelly's bums out of Chicago fairly convulsed Mr. Pomeroy with mirth. A man up in the gallery thought he saw a good chance to help Mr. Pomeroy and started a loud guffaw, but stopped suddenly and looked foolish when he found nobody else joined him. When Mr. Pomeroy's spring of humor ran dry he took a venomous fling at the churches.

C. S. Darrow unloaded his views on silver legislation.

T. J. Morgan confined himself to denouncing the action of the Common Council, which he did in terms far more expressive than complimentary. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The United States of America is supposed to be as Lincoln uttered, "By the people, of the people, and for the people"; and

Whereas, The map of the United States discloses that the City of Chicago is situated within the bounds of the Federal Union and hence amenable to the constitutional laws of the land; and

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has by resolution sought to override the guaranteed rights of citizenship as enunciated in municipal, State, and national enactments in seeking to debar American citizens from entering into the City of Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting of American citizens resident in the City of Chicago brands said action of the City Council as treason to the State, opposed to the Constitution, and in direct violation of the privileges of American citizenship.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting to protect every right guaranteed by the bill of rights and that said committee be instructed to use every legitimate effort to maintain the imperishable principles handed down by those whose life blood furnished the signatures upon the eternal document declaring for "liberty, fraternity, and equality."

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Chicago, which could find a fund for the entertainment of dissolute Princes and Princesses with unpronounceable names, with less in their principalities than Coxey has in his army, and refuses to even allow entrance to the city of peaceable American citizens, deserves and should receive the earnest and emphatic condemnation of all well-wishers of a free republic.

Caryl Sat Down Upon.

Charles W. Caryl, who didn't save the White City, after some months of mysterious silence made another public appearance yesterday. He showed up at a meeting of the White City Coöperative Association and attempted to convert the meeting into one of sympathy for "Gen." Kelly. John H. Copeland, the presiding officer, promptly sat down upon Mr. Caryl and that person stuffed his manuscript in his pocket and left, threatening to lay his scheme before the labor people of the city.

An Imperial Wine-Grower.

The German Emperor is a genuine wine-grower, as Prince Bismarck is a trader in alcohol and lumber from his properties. The vineyards of William II. are situated in the most renowned localities along the Rhine, like Hockheim, Erbach, and Hatteinheim, where is produced the famous white wine known by the name of Steinberger Cabinet. It was a case of this famous wine which was sent recently by the Kaiser to Bismarck on the latter's birthday anniversary—a delicate attention which reëstablished the friendly relations between the ex-Chancellor and the young Emperor. The Steinberger Cabinet costs about 28 marks, or nearly $6 a quart.

As to War in Europe.

Archibald Forbes, a writer with few if any superiors in his special field, is of the opinion that the war in Europe, which so many believe to be impending, will not occur until 1896. France and Russia have a united army of more than 1,500,000 men, but Russia is not well supplied with modern weapons. Germany, Austria, and Italy have a force of about 1,200,000 men, well equipped. When Russia has issued the new weapons to her army Mr. Forbes believes the long-expected and oft-predicted conflict will begin.

In Two Styles.

Maude—"Mr. Buskin, the actor, must think a good deal of Miss Undastudi of his company. When they met today he kissed her just as if she had been his wife."

Kate—"O, much more warmly than that. I should say he kissed her just as if she wasn't his wife."—*Boston Transcript.*

English Socialists.

There are forty-five Socialist organizations in England, and the cause is on the increase.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has an annual income of $24,000.

Women's political study clubs are rapidly increasing in number.

Queen Victoria has declined to open the Royal College of Music in London in person.

The Ottoman Government has sent three young Turkish women to France to study medicine.

Mrs. Cleveland has adopted the hair dress ing style concisely described as the "Diana knot."

The new University of Wales has provided by its charter for conferring degrees in music on women.

Dr. Sarah C. Hall of Fort Scott, Kas., has been elected President of the County Medical Association.

The Princess Hedwig Radzivill, who died in Nice a few days ago, gave up the opportunity of a brilliant life and marriage to become a Sister of Mercy.

Lady Wimborne has for years borne the whole cost of keeping up and maintaining a hospital at Poole, England. There are twenty-five beds in the hospital and they are always full.

Mrs. Edward F. Noyes, widow of ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio, has presented to Dartmouth College an oil painting of her deceased husband, who was a graduate from Dartmouth in 1857.

Miss Wilkinson, a landscape gardener of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, London, is now engaged in laying out St. Mary's Park, Woolwich, and Victoria Park Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Ann Sharpe of Counthorn, has been appointed as Overseer of the Poor for the division of Bourne, Lincolnshire. This is the first occasion on which a lady has been appointed there.

Miss Eide of Christiania was recently graduated from the university of that capital and empowered to be an apothecary, the first one in the country. She was the best student of her class in all save one branch.

"Aunt" Rhoda Stearns celebrated her 101st birthday at Highgate Center, Vt., last Tuesday. Despite her great age Mrs. Stearns rises at 4 o'clock every morning and builds a fire in an old-fashioned box stove.

Miss Ada Oliver is Postmistress at Deerfield, Kas., and station agent for the Santa Fé railroad. She also carries on a grocery store, and has lately proved up her homestead near Deerfield, after seven years' residence and cultivation.

Mrs. Susan Stuart Frackleton of Milwaukee, who has attained distinction as a potter, and is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, is author of a work that is used as a text-book in the South Kensington Art Museum Library.

Mrs. Ramona Wolfe, whose first name has become famous by reason of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's romance, has just died. San Diego visitors take much interest in the little adobe church there where Ramona and Alessandro were married.

Elvira and Elmira Fife, twin maiden sisters who are living at Petersborough, N. H., at the age of 83 years, claim to be the oldest twins on earth. Although living in the same house and eating from the same table, each one cooks her own meals.

Mrs. Eva Blackman, Secretary of the Leavenworth Board of Police Commissioners, has not only got her husband an easy job on the police force and banished all the bachelors from it, but she has succeeded in driving all variety shows out of town.

Mrs. Waite, the wife of the Governor of Colorado, is 48 years of age, while her husband is 69. She was a widow and he a widower when they married. She is interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and thinks there is no one like her husband.

Lady Betty Balfour, daughter of the late Lord Lytton, says her father was unpopular because the public is impatient of success in two callings. Lord Lytton was Viceroy of India, and therefore people said he could not be a good Viceroy and a good poet.

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor, has completed a bust of the poet Keats in marble, which is to be placed in the parish church of Hampstead, London, as a memorial from the American and English lovers of the poet. The bust is pronounced a triumph of artistic genius.

Mrs. Lamont took an active part in the recent inspection which Secretary Lamont has been making at the army posts. She accompanied her husband at all the exercises and drills and took the greatest interest in the condition of the frontier soldiers and their quarters.

WEARY WALKERS.

Troy *Times:* O, for a Grant in the White House!

New York *Recorder:* Coxeyism is socialism. It won't go. It must be suppressed.

Toledo *Blade:* The American people are too patient for their own good with the Coxeyites.

Buffalo *Express:* The "army of peace" is a misnomer. It is not conducive to the peace of anything.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Coxey chose the wrong season of the year to mobilize that tired feeling.

New York *Tribune:* Uncle Sam's soldiers don't stand much fooling from Coxey people or anybody else.

Elmira *Advertiser:* There is actual revolution now, on a small scale to be sure, in various parts of the country.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* If Coxey can make the Senate stop talking long enough to vote all will be forgiven.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* Coxey will ascertain when he reaches Washington that legislation by intimidation is an "iridescent dream."

Milwaukee *Journal:* A thief is none the less a thief, nor the lazy tramp none the less a lazy tramp, for calling himself a commonwealer.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* It is estimated that Kelly's army cost the people of Iowa $2,000 a day. These good old Democratic times come high.

New York *Advertiser:* "General" Frye is an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, which may account for a great deal and possibly entitle him to some charity.

New York *Mail and Express:* The shadowy difference between Coxey's "army" and Congress is that the former is "unemployed" and that the latter does nothing.

Brooklyn *Eagle:* The American people are extremely patient, but when aroused they may be relied upon to make short work of the forces of reaction and revolution.

Nebraska State Journal: The uneasiness at Washington over the approach of the Coxeyites is mainly confined to the Democrats. It is their funeral, and they are beginning to appreciate it.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Neither the industrials nor any other swarms of people can be allowed to interfere with the public business, or to violate public order, or become a tax on the city or the Nation.

Boston *Globe:* The industrial armies of the Far West are much more lawless than those of the East. Well, States which are satisfied with cranks for Governors cannot be expected to be too particular about the rank and file of their industrial armies.

Washington *News:* If the State governments are not inclined to break up these disorderly and destructive gangs now pushing on to Washington because of "politics" and a fear of antagonizing the labor vote, these ruffians, who are repudiated by every self-respecting laboring man in the country, will find that this is the seat of government in charge of Federal officers who act somewhat more rapidly and effectually than Governors and Sheriffs in certain emergencies.

Merely an Instance.

Harper's Weekly: It is very well known that when Mr. Theodore Thomas betook himself to Chicago he left a considerable public behind him in New York, and that this public has not been entirely consoled since his departure. As is true of all musical publics, this one consisted largely of women. It was unorganized, and its lack of organization and its failure to do anything to the purpose to keep the conductor in New York were attributed to the incapacity of women for affairs. Some male Chicagoan had taken the business-like course of passing around a subscription list among other Chicagoans of wealth, of public spirit, and of the male sex, and the guarantee fund for which Mr. Thomas had vainly waited in New York was provided in Chicago. It was provided with a promptness that illustrated Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's delightful admonition, when the controversy about the literary supremacy was raging between Boston and New York, that the controversy had best be carried on quietly, because if Chicago should get the notion that literary supremacy was a good thing to have Chicago would have it in twenty-four hours.

Indefinitely Postponed.

Ella—"Pa says we can't marry for ten years. But don't look so sad, George; you are young yet."

George—"Yes, I know I am, dearest. I wasn't thinking of myself, but you, love."

The engagement was at once put off indefinitely.—*Home Journal.*

HYMEN OUT OF TOWN.

COUNTRY WEDDINGS A FEATURE IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mairs-Hurst Nuptials Celebrated at West Chester—The Virginia Reel Danced on the Lawn After the Wedding Breakfast—Miss McNamee Married to Mr. Eckhout at Clifton, Staten Island—Marriage of Miss Anna Lamont to Henry Harkness Flagler Joins Two Great Fortunes.

New York, April 28.—[Special.]—Country weddings and others in town, combined with the nightly attractions of the opera, have kept society busy enough for the last week. It will be a long day before the remarkable supplementary season of opera is forgotten, so brilliant have been the gatherings of beauty, and wealth has bowed down to the royalty of art and music.

Thursday was a field day, many going to West Chester for the Mairs-Hurst wedding and others to Staten Island, where Miss Faith McNamee became Mrs. Bernard Eckhout. Both were rarely beautiful weddings. An invitation to any festivity in the neighborhood of the country club at West Chester always bears with it an assurance of such good cheer as prevailed Thursday. Quaint old St. Peter's church at West Chester was full to overflowing. The air outside and in was redolent with the perfume of spring blossoms. Spencer House, where the wedding breakfast followed, large and spacious, gave every opportunity for the traditional hospitality of the Hursts and Harrimans.

St. John's Church at Clifton, Staten Island, looked in festal array for the wedding of Miss Faith McNamee and Mr. Bernard Eckhout. There were several novel features to this wedding. The bridemaids, six in number, with the maid of honor, entered the church by the vestry, walked through the chancel and down the aisle to meet the bride. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin trimmed with superb rose point lace, the gift of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. Staten Island turned out en masse to do honor to the wedding of this granddaughter of Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and good wishes were showered upon the young couple by hundreds of guests.

In the marriage of Miss Anna Lamont to Henry Harkness Flagler, which occurred on Wednesday, there was a union of great wealth. The Standard Oil magnates sent such gifts as have rarely been seen at a wedding in this country. The total number of gifts was in the neighborhood of 500. There were entire services of silver and gold, lace and jewels galore. Mr. Flagler is the only son of Henry M. Flagler. His personal gifts to the bride were some beautiful jewels left him by his mother. Mr. Flagler, père, gave his son's bride a dinner service of silver, including all sorts of dishes and table ornaments, some superb candelabra, and a loving-cup of beautiful workmanship. From the bride's brother, Mr. Lansing Lamont, there was a great chest of small table silver—two dozen of everything. Miss Lamont gave her bridemaids miniatures set in pearls, to be worn as brooches or pendants.

One of the handsomest dinners of last week was given Tuesday evening by Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter. The decorations were heaps of large pink roses and the guests were Mrs. Horace Porter Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Watts Kearney, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodd, Mrs. John T. Farish, Mr. Robert Center, Mrs. Herbert Brown, and R. Grier Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor sailed on the Jouraine today. They will join Mrs. William Astor in Paris, where she still is, and not on the way home as has been announced. The Astors will return about the middle of June and will go soon after to Newport.

Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant will give a dinner tomorrow night in honor of Mr. Oakley Rhinelander and Miss Sands, for whom, the following night, Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Greene will also give a dinner.

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Vendome Apartment Hotel,
Oglesby-av. and 62nd-st.

Furnished Single Rooms....$8 to $15 per month
Furnished Suites, 2 to 6 Rooms, $15 to $60 "
Table Board in Grand Dining Hall....$7 per week
Without Lunch, " " ....$6 per week

There are NO EXTRAS. These prices include heat, electric light, hot and cold water, bed linen, chambermaid service, bell boy service, &c., &c.
There will also be a first-class RESTAURANT and CAFE, open at all hours, at moderate prices.
Fast trains on Illinois Central run every quarter hour between 63d-st. and the business center, making the trip in 16 minutes. The elevated trains run every 3 minutes.

GAULT HOUSE.

This old established house offers the best accommodation, with an excellent table at $2.00 per day. Passenger elevator, electric light in every room, and all modern improvements. Special rate made by the week.

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The only fireproof hotel in the Hyde Park district. Newly and elegantly refurnished. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Ten minute express trains. Those desiring satisfactory accommodations should ascertain the astonishingly low rates prevailing in a strictly reliable and elegant house. For particulars address EDWARD R. SWETT, Manager.

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A first-class hotel, rooms single or en suite, with or without board; convenient to theaters; street cars pass the door; modern improvements; elegantly furnished; reasonable rates.

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PENNOYER SANITARIUM.

New, modern building, with elegant accommodations. Home-like attractions added to convenience and luxury of a first-class hotel. Medical treatment, baths, electricity, massage, etc., included, in the price of room. Spacious grounds (75 acres), artesian water. NO MALARIA. For illustrated prospectus address
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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, L. I., NEW York. Advantages of New York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Engagements now for September, 1894. MISS JULIA H. FARWELL, Prin.

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Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. now ready.

IS A TRAP OF SATAN.

DR. CARLOS MARTYN SO CHARACTERIZES WASHINGTON PARK.

Calls on the Mayor and Common Council to Refuse a License and Upon South-Siders to Combine Against the Track as West-Siders Did Against Garfield—In Words of Scathing Denunciation He Denounces the Place as Subversive of Public Interest.

Dr. Carlos Martyn preached in the Sixth Presbyterian Church last night against licensing Washington Park race track. He said in part:

Friends of law and order on the South Side, encouraged by the success of the pacific insurrection of their comrades on the West Side against the reopening of Garfield Park race track, are impelled to protest against the licensing of the kindred nuisance at Washington Park.

What are some of the reasons that prompt this protest? We impeach the race track in the name of outraged horse flesh. There is no harm in speeding horses. The splendid creatures, deep-chested, broad-hipped, with vigor in the frame, fire in the eye, and speed in the legs, enjoy swinging along a road or round the track. 'Tis not against this that we protest. We are assured that racing improves the breed of horses. Very well; then open the race track without gambling, drinking, and shame. Otherwise you increase the value of horses and decrease the value of men.

Sam Jones says in Kentucky horses are worth $25,000 apiece and men only fetch 10 cents a bunch.

On many race tracks horses are raced throughout the year, in all sorts of weather, over hummocks of ice and through mud knee-deep. This is called "sport." But it is difficult to see how it improves the breed of horses.

We protest against the race track in the name of outraged morality. A race course is a lively section of hell. Its frequenters are invariably of two classes—the fleecers and the fleeced.

Different Kinds of Gamblers.

There is the taciturn gambler, who comes and goes like a ghost, never boasts of his gains nor complains of losses, and is a movable pestilence. There is the sleek, sly gambler, with a demure air and a mousing manner, whose victims soon find out that he is a bloodsucker. There is the boisterous gambler, whose laugh is a tornado of vulgarity, whose fingers are manacled with gold rings, upon whose shirt-front gleams a diamond which suggests the headlight of a locomotive, and whose immaculate linen would lead an unsuspecting observer to imagine that he meant to make a clean breast of everything. By the side of these flash men are women more flashy than their escorts and able to give points to the devil.

Such are the genii loci of the race track. They open the gates and set the pace and prearrange the results and pocket the proceeds. Sweep in a large number of amateur sports and apprentices of vice who are the prey of the professionals and the tout ensemble is complete.

The influence of such an assemblage may be imagined. That large portion of the community who are eager to get money without earning it are allured to believe that here is a "good thing." They exchange industry for gambling.

Dangers to the Young.

The young, especially, are drawn by the dreadful contagion out of the straight path of honesty and frugality into devilishness and fatal practices. Acquiring the habit of betting they are soon driven, in order to get the means, to pilfer from their parents and to plunder the tills of their employers. The State prisons of the Union are full of young men whose first downward step was taken through the gates of the race-track. In that hothouse they rotted before ripening. Picture the grief of parents, the disgrace of families, the uncertainty of employers regarding their employes, and the demoralization of the community caused by this state of things.

The feeder of the race-track is the pool-room. This device enables anybody and everybody to bet without visiting the track; makes the track an omnipresent curse. In the pool-room you place your money on such and such a horse. If that horse wins your money is returned with a premium. If he loses your money remains in the capacious till of the pool seller. The amounts taken in are enormous. The sums paid out in prizes are comparatively small. The difference between the income and the outgo represents the profits of the pool-room. So then the "sports" who own and "play" the races are not serving the devil for the mere love of the service.

Wicked by Profession.

They are professionally wicked. They are scientific scoundrels, whose religion is illicit gain and whose ritual is plunder. On either side of the race track is a grogshop and a brothel, and between this rock and this whirlpool men sail into perdition, as the ancient mariners used to sail between Scylla and Charybdis out into storms and shipwrecks.

Let us not underestimate the formidable character of the illegal oligarchy concerned in these nefarious practices. Every saloon is a nucleus of political and immoral aid; every disreputable is an active partner. Nor these alone. There are other affiliated interests. The hackmen are interested in the race track to the extent of the thousands spent annually in hack hire by its frequenters. The railroads are likewise concerned; each fare is a sop to Cerberus. The telegraph companies take in thousands a day in messages flashed back and forth when the track is open and busy. Millions of dollars are directly invested in these tracks. But these are nothing compared to the vast confederated capital consequentially affected. When, therefore, we demand that those gates be shut, we are confronted not alone by the gangs of gamblers immediately concerned, but also by these gigantic aiders and abettors.

We call upon the City Council and the Mayor to protect the South Side as they have the West Side against this conspiracy. Roby is near enough now. Why move it into Chicago?

"INFLUENCE OF OUR THOUGHTS."

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol Preaches Upon That Topic.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, preached yesterday morning on "Our Thoughts Make Us What We Are," and said in part:

Men should think on things that are true, honorable, just, pure, and lovely. We can find the false, vile, and ugly if we give our minds and eyes to searching for them. The bee keeps out of the smart-weed patch and seeks the cloverfield, because it is after honey. So the mind in search for the truth and honey of righteousness will find the flowers, not the weeds; will think on what is pure, just, and lovely, not on what is base and corrupt. If Christ were to visit Chicago he would be able to find the true, the just, the honorable, and the pure. He would not find all Chicago on South Clark street. A man can find just about what he has the taste to look for either in Chicago or London. If one surround himself with the masterpieces of art he will soon be educated in taste to an appreciation of what is true and beautiful, and that without the aid of book or school. The same is true in the world of music and literature. This law runs through the spiritual realm. Thinking on what is pure has a purifying effect. The mind of the child should early be brought to think on what is true, pure, and lovely. We cannot have too many birthdays of great men to celebrate. Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, and how Grant's birthday have for our sons an education in true, honorable, just, pure, patriotic citizenship.

GREAT MEMORY HELD IN HONOR.

Grant Post, G. A. R., No. 28, Listens to a Eulogy by the Rev. R. S. Martin.

Seventy-five members of Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., were at the memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant last evening in Grace M. E. Church, La Salle avenue and Locust street.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir. The Stars and Stripes decorated the pulpit and organ loft.

The Rev. R. S. Martin said memorial services were appropriate, coming so near to the anniversary of the birth of so great a hero, friend, and brother. God's greatest gift to men was America and America's greatest gift is great men. Continuing, he said:

America is not so old but it has men who would be shrined among saints and placed in the niches of abbeys. Illinois is not behind other States in producing heroes; she is if anything ahead. She gave to the country Lincoln, Logan, and Grant, the last of whom I consider the greatest. He was no ordinary man. He was quiet and unostentatious. He was called "Ulysses the Quiet." But if he was a silent man he was a thinking man as well. He was not a man to vault into prominence at a single bound, but his ascent was steady and sure. The secret of his success was continuous development. His bravery was not so noticeable as his persistency. He was a Christian in the best sense of the word, and he loved the old Book. When the closing hour of his life came he said: "If this is God's will I am ready."

Weekly Corporation Report.

The United States Corporation Bureau, The Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending April 27, 1894—viz.: Total corporations, 381; total capitalization, $50,080,550, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 142, $22,737,200; banks (not national) and investment companies, 5, $505,000; national banks (to April 18), 1, $250,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 25, $12,382,000; coal and iron companies, 4, $257,500; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 9, $1,812,000; building and loan associations, 12, $6,780,000; irrigation companies, 6, $357,350; miscellaneous companies, 77, $4,909,350.

BUYER AND SELLER.

The time when American industrials can be capitalized and floated on an international market has not passed away forever. In spite of unfortunate experiences with past efforts the industrious promoter is again getting ready for a harvest. He has a new scheme and one that gives good promise of working.

One of the most noteworthy features of the financial situation three or four years ago was the great movement of British capital into American industrial enterprises. There was a great wave of investments of that character. The organization of English-American industrials was a brand new plan of financiering, and to many promoters it proved one of the most profitable undertakings they had ever engaged in. Millions of pounds of the capital of English investors was united with millions of dollars of the capital of American investors, and great industrial corporations were created in a dozen lines of trade. There were specious theories of the remarkable reduction in operating expenses which the consolidation of many properties under a single management was to effect. There were glowing statements of past profits, and enticing estimates were worked out regarding the future earnings of the new industrial securities.

The plan under which these great aggregations of capital were drawn together is too well understood to need more than a word of explanation. It will be remembered that promoters, generally representing nebulous syndicates, would come to this country and obtain options on a number of industrial properties in the same line of trade. Breweries were the most popular. Not a great deal of regard was paid to the price at which these options were obtained, the one desirable thing apparently being to tie up a number of important properties under such option contracts. Then an American company would be incorporated to take title to the several properties and an English company organized which would hold all of the stock of the American company. The American company would arrange to put out a large issue of bonds, and the English company would issue preferred and common stock. As a rule the preferred stock was to draw dividends of 8 per cent, and glittering promises of 15 per cent dividends was held out to subscribers to the common stock. Then there was a plan of underwriting by which a certain group of favored persons were given an opportunity to reap profits of 5 per cent on the entire capitalization by the simple use of their names. The profits of the underwriters were at first so easily reaped that they forgot that any liability attached to their guaranty; but before the last of the industrial enterprises met with failure in seeking public subscriptions, these underwriters paid dearly for the lapse of memory.

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The manner in which the promises of the prospectuses have failed of realization is certainly a subject too fresh and too painful to dwell on. In the long list of industrial enterprises taken over in this way there is perhaps not a single one that has fulfilled the dreams of the promoters. A few have done well, a very few have done remarkably well, but many more have reduced or passed altogether the dividends on the common stock. Some have failed to earn the preferred dividend, and in even a few cases the debenture interest has been in danger. Disgusted investors on our side of the market execrate British methods of corporation management and they attribute to red tape methods of management, to heavy salaries for titled drones in the official rosters, and the general inability of foreigners to manage American enterprises, the unpopularity of the securities, and the failure of profits. The feeling is no more kindly on the other side. The British people who were hooked on the bait of 15 per cent dividends hold uncomplimentary opinions about the integrity of American business-men, the public animosity toward institutions in which British capital is invested, and the general disposition of the Americans to rob the foreigner who trusts them with his money.

With such an exceedingly unpleasant state of affairs as this it is quite natural that there should be a generally accepted idea that the day for the purchase of American industrials by English syndicates has gone by, and that the pretty picture of the English and American capitalists joining in hands in carrying on great American industrial enterprises is one that is never to be realized in fact.

Unfortunate as has been the past experiences such a conclusion is not to be too readily accepted. As a matter of fact the people who are in the best position in the world to judge such a matter are strongly of the opinion that the next twelve months will see a revival of that phase of financial affairs which was so prominent in 1890 and 1891. It must be remembered that the English promoter is an industrious creature. He has tasted the sweets of enormous profits and he will not give up at the first shock of discouragement a mine which has yielded him so richly.

Of course it is idle to suppose that the old scheme can be revived and that American industrials can be taken over and capitalized and floated upon English and American investors in the same way that they were three or four years ago. Something new is necessary. And in the two years of retirement in which the English promoters have been chiefly occupied with avoiding their former clients they have not been altogether idle. The new scheme has been devised and within a few months at the most it will be seen working merrily away. As a matter of fact, the new scheme is one that promises a great deal more to the investors, both English and American, who may be attracted toward it than did ever the old plan.

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One of the first things to be understood is that the financial chastisement of the last three years has brought a remarkable change to the English investor. He is no longer a greedy seeker for 15 per cent profit. With the chastisement which has been world wide, extending from Argentine securities to American industrials and from African colonization schemes to Australian mortgage enterprises, has come a keener realization of the fact security and high profits do not go hand in hand. Nothing is more certain than the fact that the English investor is now ready to take much smaller profits than looked attractive to him three or four years ago, but he must have with those small profits a security which will bear investigation.

It is upon this chord that the promoters now propose to play. The new plan is really the old one turned upside down. Under the old scheme the individual owner of the property when he sold out took in payment the debenture bonds, which were an excellent security, a little of the preferred stock, and a good deal of cash, while the investor, with his desire for glittering profits, grasped eagerly at the 15 per cent common stock, and in order to ease his conscience regarding a too speculative investment, seasoned it with liberal subscriptions to the preferred stock. The new plan is to simply turn this about—to offer to the British investors the debentures and a few of the preferred shares, and to insist upon the seller of the property accepting the common stock, management, and responsibility of seeing that the property continues to make profit.

It is argued, and there is much force in the argument, that the man who has built up an industrial business should continue to run it. The Englishmen thought they had covered that point when they made contracts with the owners to continue to manage the property for a number of years. That sort of oversight has, with a few exceptions, been found unsatisfactory. It is difficult to purchase shrewd management at a fixed salary.

It is now believed that if the interests of the managers are bound up in the common stock, which can have no profit until the debentures and the preferred stock is cared for, the problem of management will be satisfactorily solved.

There were a few of the industrial enterprises which were floated in that way three or four years ago, and without exception they have done remarkably well. The Englishmen who took the debentures and some of the preferred stock have got their regular interest, while the American holders who showed faith in their property by accepting common stock have so managed it that the common has also been exceedingly profitable.

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So it is upon these lines that the promoters have decided to go forward, and they have the fullest confidence that there is still great financial undertakings of this kind that can be put through. Beyond any question the English financial situation is improving. The vast accumulations of idle money there is bound to make the future particularly auspicious for the floating of solid investment securities. There has already been some outward evidence of this in the issue of new securities by the home companies which have been eagerly subscribed for, and in the issue of English municipal securities which have been taken at remarkably low rates and by subscribers whose wants far outran the supply. The Bank of England, with its reserve of 66 per cent, which is far higher than the normal, is an excellent illustration of the accumulation of idle money there. When one gets somewhat beneath the surface and learns something of the sentiments of the English investors and of the men who sway financial affairs this improved condition is even more pronounced. British capital is looking with favor toward American investments, and when some of the disturbing influences that are at present dominating the domestic situation, when the industrial armies are disbanded and Congress has finished with the tariff question, and when we ourselves begin to show some faith in our own works, there is promise of a stream of British gold setting this way, the like of which has never been surpassed. The day for the international capitalization of American industrials is not gone by.

LA SALLE.

WALL STREET IS BLUE

INDUSTRIAL ARMIES' MARCH HAS NOT BEEN TO CHEERFUL TUNES.

Friday the Only Animation of the Week Came with News of an Early Tariff Vote, but This Was Not Borne Out and as a Result There Is Not a Boom in Sight—Manipulators of Sugar Trust Are Forcing Up the Price—Whisky Trust Stock Continues Steady.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Wall street has had a blue week. There has not been much admission of it, but it is none the less true. The march of "the industrial armies" has not been to cheerful tunes. Some effort has been made to belittle the movement of the congregated unemployed, as they have sprung to the front all over the land, but the attempt has been a pretty dismal failure, and however much there may be endeavors to poke fun at the business there has been plainly discernible a pronounced nervousness among interests that do not occupy second rates places in the financial world. With especial clearness it has been shown that the uprising is construed abroad as full of the elements of seriousness.

Friday, just before the Stock Exchange adjourned, there came rumors representing that there was to be an immediate vote in Congress on the pending tariff themes. This news gave Wall street the first symptom it has had all through the week of encouragement or confidence. The report, till it was fully disposed of, had the effect of imparting a good deal of spirit to the transactions on the bull side and there was an evident shiver through the whole bear camp. Had the news been true—and it is a calamity that it was not—we should have had an old-fashioned boom for a little while anyhow. Not another incident of a pronouncedly cheerful character came to the front during the whole week. Here and there have been bull spurts in specialties under strong manipulation.

Sugar Is Being Forced Up.

One of these more conspicuous than any other has been sugar trust. As was pointed out in these dispatches a fortnight ago when the quotation for that stuff was considerably below par there is an official program agreed to by the manipulators of this trust to lift the market price above 110, and yesterday the figure was swung to 105. Millionaire insiders are in this pool and they are hinting at tremendous developments of a cheerful nature upon which they declare the quotation will go galloping to 130 or 150. That has a pleasing sound. Perhaps there will be corroboration of the point in actual advances before long, but if there is any such corroboration it will be a record-breaking event in that quarter. Sugar trust offices are hardly a perfect refuge for the widow and the orphan.

On any lively spurt around present figures it ought to be easy to make money in the stuff some other way than by buying. It is the fashion to proclaim that the sugar trust is continually rolling in profits and that its insiders are intent chiefly on helping other folks get rich, and to suggest anything to the contrary is like throwing so much pepper in the face of the street. The suggestion is hailed with a lordly scorn, and grave doubts of the suggester's sanity are sure to arise. Yet there is really not a single fact known in Wall street (outside of the little clique of manipulators) to warrant anybody's confidence in the game which these manipulators play.

Floating Stock in a Few Offices.

Gentlemen who have a penchant for gambling, just mere downright gambling, may perhaps make handsome profits continuing to play the bull side of this particular mystery, but every other sort of transaction is barred in that quarter now. Wait till there is concerted work to unload the pools stock and you will come across a merry time. Two or three offices on the Stock Exchange have got about all the floating sugar trust stock now, just as two or three had the volume of cordage in the smashing times of last summer—and there was not a thing in the cordage crash on which its manipulators could take out copyright. Most of the other trust stocks are being put through the same paces which are shown in the sugar manipulation.

About the only exception is with distilling and cattle feeding—the whisky trust. As was pointed out in this dispatch last week the insiders in that property seem to have a wholly different program. It has been plain that the biggest men in that property (more especially the Chicago contingent) have been continual buyers every time there has been a concession in the price, and the result is that it is today about the only one of the industrials which has a big outside short interest in it. It is hard to guess the game which the Westerners play in whisky—or at least there is a current theory hereabouts to that effect—and perhaps whisky is not yet a safe thing for a quick purchase, but one thing plain to any observer of the market is that it is not very tempting to sell it short. And that is more than can be said of the other industrials.

H. ALLAWAY.

WATCHING FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

There Is No Privacy for Inmates of the White House.

Women adopt all sorts of devices for getting a good look at Mrs. Cleveland, says the New York *Sun*. On fine days the mistress of the White House generally takes a ride in the family phaeton, accompanied by her babies and the nurses. In the afternoon, between 3 and 4, if the sun is shining, she goes out in the victoria, accompanied either by her husband or a friend. Women, young and old, have discovered this habit of Mrs. Cleveland, and are beginning to lie in wait for her to catch her as she comes out on the front portico to enter the carriage. There is no privacy for inmates of the White House, and so when Mrs. Cleveland goes riding she is obliged to walk through the public vestibule and across the public portico. A day or two ago a bevy of schoolgirls joined the waiting group on the portico, and when Mrs. Cleveland came out she was obliged to run the gantlet. When she returned, an hour or two later, a funny thing happened. A well-dressed, good-looking, middle-aged woman, evidently a stranger in the city, was passing the street gate when a carriage turned into the circular drive of the White House grounds. The quick-witted sightseer surmised that the occupants were Mrs. Cleveland and her babies. She saw a chance to accomplish her long-felt desire of getting a good look at the President's wife, and she did not miss it. The race was a long one, and she knew she could not win it unless something happened to detain Mrs. Cleveland after she arrived under the porte cochere. Lifting her clothes in both hands, she started up the circular pathway along the drive at a breakneck speed. The passersby and the spectators at the door applauded, and, perspiring and panting, she reached the steps just in time, for Mrs. Cleveland had stopped to give an order to the coachman, and the energetic lady was enabled to plant herself where she could stare the President's wife in the face for at least ten seconds, and could also see the babies as they were lifted from the carriage by the nurses and carried into the house.

As Mrs. Cleveland disappeared in the vestibule a gentleman standing by said, admiringly, to the female sprinter: "Well, you made it."

"Yes," she said, mopping her face, "folks from my part of the country generally do."

But she forgot to say what part of the country she came from.

A Feminine Locomotive Engineer.

There is only one woman railroad engineer. There is a little stretch of road known as the Cairo Short Line and on this the daughter of one of the chief engineers rode to school daily, and at a very early age seemed deeply interested in machinery and was never tired of having the workings of the engine explained. One day the engineer of this narrow gauge road became ill, and during his illness the young woman in question took his place and made the runs without any mishap. After the death of the engineer she assumed charge of the train, which she is still running to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The Industrials.

CHICAGO, April 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has not the poor laboring man as much right to walk into Washington and peaceably lobby for his interests as the numerous women and men have who ride into Washington in palace cars? Humane interests should cope with monered obstructionists.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[No one ever has questioned the right of laboring men to walk into Washington and peacefully lobby for their interests. There is a difference between this and demanding of Congress, with menaces of violence, the passage of illegal, impracticable and dangerous legislation.]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Some Early History.

PLANO, Ill., April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of the 24th I see a notice of the burning of the "Saranac Lake Miller House," and you give the date of its erection 1859. I want to give the country full credit, and as I belonged there when it was built I feel competent to correct. The first house was built by William Martin in the year 1843-'44. Many additions have been made and the grounds beautified since, but it has never been a really profitable hotel. It passed out of the hands of the Martin family some years ago and they built one a mile away, which house is now vacated. Mr. William Martin dying some two years ago. The only child, a son, is boat-builder for that region. Respectfully,

MRS. M. E. GOSS.

He Wants Colonies Established.

CHADRON, Neb., April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The disquietude of the laboring class and marching armies can to a great extent be settled by the press taking up the question of the establishing of colonies. There are thousands of acres of government land in this and other States which can be made productive if the facts could or would be placed before them in the proper light. I know of some 20,000 acres which can be bought for from $6 to $12.50 an acre. There is also in this Northwest Nebraska at least 100,000 acres of good government land which has not been taken, and the near future will show there is no better land in the country for the production of sugar beets than this from the fact that we now have a proposition from capitalists to place a $450,000 plant here. I think if the amounts donated were given to the marchers for the purpose of placing them on farms it would not alone be productive of good to them but to the country. I do not wish to gain notoriety by this letter, but think if these facts were placed before the people in the way the press can do it it would undoubtedly redound to the good of us all.

JOHN W. SMITH.

The Court's Judgeship and the West Side.

CHICAGO, April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Cook County we have twenty-eight Judges sitting in the various courts of Chicago, and I understand from the census statistics that West Chicago contains about 60 per cent of the population, which, by an equitable geographical distribution, would entitle the West Side to a judicial representation of about sixteen Judges. Only three Republican Judges and two Democratic at present reside upon the West Side. Among the candidates mentioned from South, North, and West Chicago for County Judge I have concluded from interviews had with many leading Republicans that the best citizens are unanimously agreed upon J. R. Parker, who resides in the Twelfth Ward in West Chicago. Mr. Parker is especially qualified by his long and honorable experience as a legal practitioner to fill the office of County Judge. He has a just and equitable disposition and a judicial mind, well stored with all the knowledge requisite for the fulfillment of the duties of this honorable office. He is a man of the people, always giving an attentive ear to their wants and anticipations. He possesses all the traits that are required in an honest, upright, conscientious Judge.

J. D. WOODWARD.

Mr. Frink's Protest.

CHICAGO, April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I desire to call attention to as wanton an act of cruelty as it was ever my lot to witness with the hope that it may prevent such an occurrence in the future. Yesterday just before 12 noon an engine with a train of about ten cars on the belt railway was approaching the viaduct on West Forty-sixth street, where it begins to rise, about Harrison street. The viaduct is made of filling until it gets about ten feet high; then it is open bridge work. A half-grown colt got on the right-of-way just where the rise begins and ran before the slowly approaching train. The engineer whistled and steamed slowly along. He could not help seeing more plainly than I did that the colt would inevitably be driven on the open bridging and would break its legs. This could have been avoided if the engineer had stopped the train a minute, as the train was on an up-grade and had but a few cars behind it, but he shrieked with the whistle enough to confuse an intelligent man and frightened the poor animal on to the bridge-work, where its legs were broken. Then instead of stopping the train the engineer deliberately ran into that helpless animal, grinding the life out of it. Then after going twenty-five feet or so he stopped the train and the trainmen got the body of the mangled animal off the track. It took more time to get the track clear four times than it would have done to have stopped and driven the poor colt off the track in the first place.

H. F. FRINK.

Mr. Cox Discusses Election Mathematics.

CHICAGO, April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of April 27 you state that the only evidence regarding election frauds was the examination of a witness named Cox, who swore that 300 ballots were given judges and clerks of the Twenty-second Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward by the Election Commissioners, of which 203 were cast and 54 returned, leaving 43 unaccounted for, and that 196 votes were cast while he was at luncheon. As I have no desire to rank as a modern Munchausen, I would request of you to correct the above. In testifying before the grand jury I confined myself to matters that I knew of, and as a watcher I had no means of knowing positively how many ballots were supplied by Election Commissioners, but as there are over 400 voters registered in the Twenty-second Precinct, I presume there were more than 300 ballots sent there. I did state that the judges admitted that three bundles or packages of ballots had been opened, containing 100 ballots each; yet they had by actual count fifty-four unused ballots at the time they had 263 names entered on the poll book. At the time I returned from dinner 196 names appeared on the poll list, but that was the total from the time the polls opened. In closing, I would say that I have the most profound admiration for the system of mathematics adopted by the judges of the Twenty-second Precinct. It contains great possibilities, but I must continue the old system, as the other is quite beyond my comprehension.

THOS. COX, Republican Watcher.

Special Judges to Deal with Strikes.

CHICAGO, April 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Have Congress pass a law to elect five Judges once in four years by the people at the Presidential election. The duties of these Judges shall be to travel from place to place where strikes are in active existence and hold court to hear both sides of the cause of the strike before all the Judges sitting in banc. The decision of these Judges shall be final and backed up by the United States Government—if necessary, by the army. These Judges shall rank with those of the Supreme Court of the United States, and be paid by the General Government at the rate of $10,000 each annually. The railroads to carry these Judges free from strike to strike, because every railroad is hurt more or less by every strike that takes place. One Judge to be selected from a State—i. e.: five States to be represented at a time, once in four years. Five different States to be selected at each Presidential election, until each State in the Union has been represented, and so on continually. In case of death or resignation of one or more of these Judges the President of the United States should have the power to fill the vacancy until the next Presidential election. It is understood that the men selected for these Judges should be from the most able lawyers of the State. The punishment for the employer or striker, if the decision of the court is not carried out, should be a fine of not less than $500 and not more than $10,000 and imprisonment of not less than six month or more than ten years, one or both, as the court sees fit.

DR. W. H. BURT.

The Letter-Carriers' Side of It.

CHICAGO, April 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial comment on "The Last Trolley Ordinance" shows a lack of knowledge on the subject of letter-carriers. Even if the government paid $20,000 a year to Mr. Yerkes and does not ask him to carry the letter-carriers free that is no reason why the city should not through its representatives ask that they be carried free. Allowing that the sum stated is paid it does not alter the fact that the carriers walk on an average of 5,000 miles a year each and that the people of Chicago pay that sum of money. You may, if you please, call it the government. But in this case the government is the people of Chicago and this $20,000 could and should go toward establishing sub-stations and increasing the carrier force and thus give the people better service. There is no class of citizens in Chicago who serve the people so faithfully and who as a rule are more esteemed than the letter carriers. Their coming is greeted with pleasure by rich and poor, and we are sure that no one not interested in railroad corporations would want to see a carrier plodding through rain or snow, through heat and cold, with a street car passing him in every block that he could utilize with no expense or trouble to the railroad companies. The majority of citizens express surprise that a carrier has to pay his fare and often exclaim, "Why, I thought the company let you boys ride free." It is the general belief and we hope it will be a reality in a short time. The people of this city support the entire free delivery service of the State of Illinois and with the increased efficiency of the service caused by the free fare clause in these ordinances the people will derive an immense benefit and at the same time take a great burden from the overworked carriers. Tickets are only given to 358 men and in their case it is absolutely impossible to deliver their districts unless they do get tickets. The other 840 men do not get tickets and must walk. In the down-town districts the carriers walk from six to eight blocks with cars passing them on the different loops going and coming practically empty, yet the boys cannot ride unless they pay their nickel. In the outside districts, where mail is light and where houses are few and far between, a carrier could often ride a block or two and save time and labor, but the government does not "pay the freight" and we can't afford to pay it. The city can well afford to insist on giving the carriers free fare, because it is for their good and of great benefit to them as well as to the

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Population of London.

According to the latest census London has a population of 4,321,431 persons.

LITTLE BETTER TONE.

LABOR TROUBLES NO LONGER REGARDED AS SPECIALLY SERIOUS.

Money Seeking Profitable Investment, but Capitalists Exceedingly Conservative—Continued Low Prices for Wheat Do Not Result in Any Good Buying—The Problem of May Deliveries Has Restricted Business—Crop Conditions Favorable—Too Much Corn in Sight.

There is profound dullness in business affairs. When the surroundings are viewed that fact is in nowise remarkable. It is doubtful whether under the most favorable conditions we could have recovered enough from the strain of last year's financial disturbances to have started up industrial affairs at any rapid pace this spring. The conditions, however, have been anything but encouraging. There has been money in superabundance, but that is about all. Another, the other side, has been the tariff agitation, which in itself would have been sufficient to have held industrial activity in check, but there are in addition the labor disturbances which in some respects have assumed an unparalleled phase. Who can wonder that capital, still trembling from the shocks and violence of last year's panic, should hesitate in the presence of not only great labor strikes but of so-called industrial armies marching from all over the country towards the National Capital and occasionally taking violent possession of railroads and in more ways than one calling up possible pictures of extremely serious results. It is our easy-going way to say that this will be over in a few weeks, and there is every probability that it will, but while it lasts it is idle to look for returning activity or signs of greater courage on the part of capital.

All these unfavorable conditions naturally make but a dull condition of trade to report, but there is nothing more unfavorable than mere dullness. There was one important failure during the week, but aside from that the general list of failures is both small and unimportant. About every one seems to have made up his mind that we must wait until fall before there is material revival. Such a revival is certainly not to come while the labor situation remains so disturbed, and it will probably be several weeks before that is in an entirely normal condition again. Nor is it probable that there will be much revival until Congress has finally disposed of the tariff question. That brings us at least well into the usual period of midsummer dullness, and the prospect for a general business revival, therefore, is not good until fall trade begins.

Money continues to accumulate at the centers, although the accumulation has been going on now about as far as it is likely to. It is interesting to note the accumulation in the foreign banks, too, at the present time. The Bank of England is now carrying a reserve of nearly 66 per cent, which is half larger than is usual with that institution. The weekly statements of the Banks of France and Germany also show heavy increases in reserve and an extraordinary accumulation of idle money.

Local interest rates are probably lower than ever before. Call money has loaned here within the week as low as 2 per cent, and there is a considerable amount to be had at 3 per cent. Time money can be had at pretty nearly what the borrower wishes to pay for it, if the security he offers is of the right character. Bankers have pretty generally settled back to the belief that it is useless to attempt doing much business before fall and that they must in the meantime carry a large amount of idle money in their vaults.

The stock market has been dull and steady. On one side is the easy money and on the other are a good many discouraging indications, but the easy money has been potent enough to hold up prices in the face of the other unfavorable conditions. The bulls believe that idle money will drive investors into the market to purchase dividend paying securities, and that higher prices must result, although they are perhaps not looking for any material advancement immediately. The bears are also conservative in their views. They talk of the general business dullness and the certainty that earnings must be reduced and possibly reduction of dividends follow. But they admit that the easy money is likely to interfere with any material drop, and that prices may not change much for some time.

The produce markets have been indirectly affected by the general surroundings and directly by the near approach of delivery day. Money is plentiful and cheap, it is true. Yet current low prices ruling in such commodities as wheat do not tempt investment buying, with conditions as they are. The argument of "lowest prices on record" has long since lost its force, and operators are inclined to determine as well as they may what effects will follow the May liquidation before taking hold with any degree of interest. The question of the May wheat has been the puzzle all the week and the market has acted in a peculiar manner. A week ago it was generally believed that in changing over the May the spread would widen to a discount of perhaps 3c under the July. Instead it narrowed until at one time it was only 1⅛c, and finally exactly 2c. In other words, the May wheat sold was wonderfully well absorbed. No inconsiderable part of the support came from the big shorts who covered freely, taking profits, but their willingness to sell the July was sufficiently marked to result in general heaviness. The line of long wheat popularly supposed to be held in Wall street has been looked for every day. There was little to indicate that any heavy liquidation came from that quarter. This and the general steadiness in the May suggested that one of two conclusions must be accepted. Either that a lot of people are willing to take the wheat and pay for it, which is unusual for a speculator, or that it has been liquidated days ago. Certainly it would be foolish to leave any considerable line of May wheat to come out during the closing days of this month. Speculation has left the May and gone into the deferred deliveries, and any effort to sell the month named would probably result in a serious decline, as the outlet for it is so restricted. The question of May deliveries will be pretty well decided by Tuesday evening, when the trade will turn its eyes on the legitimate situation of crop prospects, reserves, and outlet. At the moment the situation is not bullish. The California drought has been broken and the sentimental effect of crop damage on the coast has been replaced by a belief that in a general way the prospects for the winter wheat fields are promising. Seeding in the Northwest has been delayed by rains, but in the winter wheat districts no fault could be found with the weather conditions. Western Europe continues to get liberal supplies of wheat from Russia, Argentina, and elsewhere and remains independent, in a measure, of American wheat. In spite of all their dull cables and indifferent attitude, however, they show a willingness to take our wheat in considerable quantities if it is only offered low enough, and last week's new business made a good showing. Flour remains dull and the milling demand for wheat not what was promised a short time ago.

The corn bulls have made no progress and the market is momentarily weak, although there is no disposition to sell short except for a quick turn. The cash situation is not altogether favorable and is depressing the market. It looks as though a fair quantity will be delivered on May contracts, and there has been more than a willingness to get away from it. The outlet for cash property is still confined largely to the yellow corn, and the big amount moved down the lakes is not entirely out of the way. The contract grade is not wanted and remains heavy. Regarding the future there is little reason for selling short at current prices, which are not high. Reserves of old corn are but moderate and, while seeding is rapidly progressing, a good many things may happen between now and early winter, when it will be available.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

Amount	Bond	Price	Amount	Bond	Price
2000	AT&SF 4s	73⅛	2000	MP 1st cn 6s	101½
31000	A. T. & S F 2d 3-4s. Class A	23⅞@23¼	3000	NC&SL cn	101
25000	BCR&N 1st col 5s	96@96¼	1000	NYC&StL 4s	100½
2000	C S 1st gt	110¼	1000	NYO&W rf 4s	84½
1000	C S 2d	104¼	4000	N Y&H 1st reg	119
6000	CaO cons	108⅜@108½	1000	N&S 1st 5s	103
3000	CaO gn 4½s	74¼	5000	NP 1st cp	111
3000	CB&Q Neb ex 4s	92¼	1000	NP 2d cp	84
1000	C&NP tr cc 5s	46	3000	N P 3d cp	69½
3000	C&N W 30-yr db 5s	107¼	3000	NP cn 5s	28½
40000	C R I & P x5s	103⅜@103¾	11000	OS 1sts	95¼@95
1000	C H V & T gm 5s	89	1000	OrImp Co cons	56
15000	E J & GCG 5s	101¼	5000	ORSL& U cn	54¼
10000	EdEI LCNY 1st 5s	101	1000	OSL cn	88
2000	EL&BS 5s	99¾	10000	P D&E 2d	21½
1000	Erie con gd 7s	137	10000	P&E 2d pf in	22¾
1000	FW&RG 1st	59	1000	R&D 6s	116
13000	GH&SA M&P 1st 5s	92½	6000	SL&IM 5s	80¼
50000	Gen El db 5s	87	1000	SL&SW 1st	60
44000	IHC 4s-1953	100⅛	1000	SV&NE 4s	74
2000	Ia C 1st 5s	93½	1000	T&NC cons	91¼
3000	K P 6s D D asst	108⅜	27000	TexP 2d in	23¾@24¼
5000	KP 1st cn	80¼	1000	TP & W 4s	76
15000	K C 1st 4s	80	1000	TdAv 1st 5s	116
5000	LS& MS 2d rg	124¼	3000	UP gld 6s col tr	[illegible]
13000	LNA&C 1st	110	18000	UPD&G 1st	45@46
2000	Met El 1st	118½	2000	VMgm gd stp	89
1000	M&SP 1st-MPD	116½	3000	Wab 1st 5s	107¼
14000	MK&T 1st 4s	82¼@82½	10000	Wab 2d m 5s	71¾
18000	MK&T 2d	45	1000	W S gtd 4s	105
			10000	WS gt 4s rg	104
			5000	W U cl tr 5s	106⅞

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—Alta, $3.99; Belle, Isle, 39c; Best & Belcher, $1.45; Bodie Consolidated, $2.15; Bulwer, $1.20; Canadian Pacific, 12c; Chollar, 67c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Crown Point, 60c; Eureka Consolidated, 50c; Gould & Curry, $1.10; Hale & Norcross, 71c; Mexican, $1.70; Mono, 45c; Ophir, $3.70; Potosi, $1.15; Savage, 90c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Union Consolidated, 95c; Utah, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 7c.

PRICE CHANGES ARE FEW.

The Week Closes with Grain Markets Dull and Narrow.

Seldom is there as little action in the markets as on the closing day of last week. With May liquidation almost at hand operators were inclined to await developments. There was more or less selling May wheat and corn and buying the July, but no really good support appeared at any time. Provisions were slightly lower.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 58⅛@	$ 57⅝@ 58⅛	[illegible]
July	60⅛@	59⅝@ 60⅛	[illegible]
Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN.			
May	$ 38⅛@	$ 37⅞@ 38⅛	.....@ 37⅞
July	39⅛@	38⅞@ 39⅛	.....@ 38⅞
Sept	40⅛@	39⅞@ 40⅛	.....@ 40
OATS.			
May	$ 33⅛@	$ 32⅞@ 33⅛	.....@ 33
July	29⅞@	29¾@ 29¾	29⅞@ 29¾
Sept	25⅛@	25 @ 25⅛	25 @ 25⅛
MESS PORK.			
May	$12.45 @	$12.25 @$12.47½	.....@$12.32½
July	12.65 @	12.45 @12.55	.....@12.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 7.60 @	$ 7.55 @ 7.60	.....@ 7.55
July	7.20 @	7.15 @ 7.20	.....@ 7.15
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 6.60 @	6.47½@ 6.55	.....@ 6.52½
July	6.45 @	6.37½@ 6.47½	.....@ 6.45

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	May.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	$ 71⅛@....	$ 74⅛@....	$ ....@ 76
No. 2 corn	41⅛@41⅜	43⅞@....	....@....
No. 2 oats	29⅞@....	29 @....	....@....
Mess pork	18.60 @....	....@....	....@19.27½
Lard	10.02½@....	10.30 @....	....@10.47½
Short ribs	9.65 @....	9.77½@....	....@....

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions, with the Quotations at the Close.

NEW YORK, April 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 62,900 bu; sales, 1,160,000 bu, options. No. 2 red weak and lowered the previous record by 1-16c; May 61⅛@61⅝c; July, 63⅜@63 9-16c; December, 68⅝@69c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2, 43⅞@44c; July, 44⅛@44⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 49,200 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; options. No. 2 dull and easier; May, 37c; July, 36⅝c; track white State, 40@46c; track white Western, 40@46c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,424 pkgs; dull; State dairy, 14@18½c; do creamery, 18@20c; Western dairy, 10@14c; do creamery, 15@20c; Elgin, 20c. CHEESE—Receipts, 1,616 pkgs; firm; State, large, 9½@11c; small, 9½@11c; part skims, 2@3c; full skims, 2@3c. EGGS—Dull; State and Pennsylvania, 11½@12c; Western, 11@11½c; Southern, 10@10½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 28.—WHEAT—May was lower today, as well as cash wheat and also April, with July and September closing the same as yesterday. The cause of the decline of the near futures seems to be that there is some uncertainty as to the effect of May deliveries upon the cash wheat markets and upon the near futures, as the premium for the latter has been too high to compare with most other years. Last year July was 4c higher than May, while now the spread ranges ⅛@⅜c. The market closed: April, 60⅛c; May, 60⅛@60⅝c; July, 61⅛c; September, 59⅞c; on track No. 1 hard, 63⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 62c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅛c. This is about ⅛c lower than yesterday for track wheat and April and May. The almost perfect weather for seeding in the Northwest, with good reports from all winter wheat sections of the country together with fair reports from most of Europe had the tendency to create a bear feeling on the exchange. New York was particularly bearish and this, since the recent large exports from there, threw a large suspicion on the minds of trades here that there is no prospect with conditions of the new crop remaining as they are now for any important rise in prices of wheat. Receipts were 89,760 bu; shipments, 15,180 bu.

The flour markets were rather dull and quiet, and were held at former figures, ranging from $3.40 to $3.60 for patents; $2 to $2.40 for bakers. Shipments for the day were light ranging only 17,310 brls, whereas the output was figured at about 30,000 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—GRAIN—Wheat was dead dull with a tendency toward lower prices, resulting ⅛c net decline. No. 2 red cash, 53⅛c; May, 53⅛c; July, 55⅛c; August, 56⅛c; September, 57⅛c. Corn hammered by bears lost ⅛@⅜c. No. 2 mixed cash, 36⅛c; May, 36⅛c; July, 36⅛c. Oats weak, lower except cash higher. No. 2 cash, 34c; May, 33⅛c; July, 27⅛@27⅜c; August, 24c. Rye, No. 2 nominally 51c. Barley, no trading. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., April 28.—WHEAT—Dull; No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅛c; April, 59⅛c; May, 61⅛c; July, 63c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60⅛c; April, 58⅛c; May, 60⅛c; July, 62c; September, 62⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57⅛c; No. 3, 50⅛c; rejected, 45⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 62⅛c. Rye—45c. Oats—No. 2, 33⅛c; No. 3 white, 33c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 1; corn, 14. Receipts—None; shipments, wheat 211,750 bu. The stock of wheat in store will show a decrease of over 1,000,000 bu for the week.

Baltimore, Md., April 28.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; spot, 60⅛@60⅜c; month, 60⅛@60⅜c; May, 60⅛@60⅜c; July 62⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 57⅛@58c. Receipts, 7,200 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 680,595 bu; sales, 90,000 bu. Corn easy; spot, 41⅛@41⅜c; month, 44⅛@44⅜c; May, 43⅛@43⅜c; July, 44⅛c bid. Receipts, 16,230; stock, 828,857 bu; sales, 2,000 bu. Southern corn on grade, 45@45½c. Oats, firm; No. 2 white Western, 42@42½c; No. 2 Western, 38⅛@39c; stock, 67,270 bu. Rye dull; receipts, 600 bu; stock, 16,587.

Toledo, O., April 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady; No. 2 cash, April and May, 57½c; July, 59⅛c; August, 60⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 2 cash, 39c; May, 38⅛c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 47½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 36c. Rye dull; cash, 50c. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash and April, $5.60. Receipts—Wheat, 11,550 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 53 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 23,500 bu; corn, 93,500 bu; oats, 400 bu; clover-seed, 177 bags.

Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—GRAIN—Wheat ½@1c lower; No. 2 hard, 50½@51c; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3 red, 50@51c. Corn ½@¾c higher; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c; No. 2 white, 36@36¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Butter, quiet; creamery, 19@20c; dairy, 15@18c. Eggs, quiet and steady, 8c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 700 bu; oats, 900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 3,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., April 28.—GRAIN—Corn easier, lower; No. 2, 38⅛c; No. 3, 38c. Oats easier, lower; No. 2 white, 33⅛@34c; No. 3 white, 32⅛@33c. Rye nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, none; corn, 59,800 bu; oats, 59,400 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 33,800 bu; oats, 84,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 28.—RESIN—Dull; strained, 82½c; good, 87½c. SPIRITS—Nothing doing. TAR—90c. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.60; virgin, $2.00. At Savannah, Ga.: SPIRITS—Firm; 26½c; RESIN—Firm; $1.05.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 23	19,630	184	25,060	19,371
Tuesday, April 24	4,187	2,895	13,239	5,483
Wed'sday, April 25	10,431	511	22,327	9,453
Thursday, April 26	9,241	698	16,291	6,681
Friday, April 27	8,389	201	18,719	8,775
Saturday, April 28	300	....	11,000	2,000
Total	52,178	4,489	106,636	51,763
Previous week	61,365	4,339	142,512	62,002
Cor. week 1893	62,534	3,237	137,398	68,142
Cor. week 1892	74,047	3,894	147,116	40,671
Shipments—				
Monday, April 23	3,350	....	10,270	910
Tuesday, April 24	2,116	....	5,438	829
Wed'sday, April 25	3,288	23	7,872	1,659
Thursday, April 26	4,660	6	8,835	1,302
Friday, April 27	4,320	89	9,176	2,977
Saturday, April 28	1,000	....	7,000	1,000
Total	18,734	118	48,591	8,677
Previous week	20,720	82	49,217	8,506
Cor. week 1893	15,676	47	47,812	10,037
Cor. week 1892	26,587	413	57,139	7,048

Today's receipts are estimated at 26,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 15,000 sheep, against 25,061 hogs, 19,830 cattle, and 9,371 sheep Monday of last week, and 29,870 hogs, 15,941 cattle, and 11,912 sheep one year ago. Two years ago 34,753 hogs arrived.

CATTLE—Only 300 cattle arrived Saturday, but enough were carried over from Friday to make nearly 2,000 on sale. The demand was very indifferent and prices were nominally unchanged, closing rather weak with some unsold. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.45@4.70
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.00@4.40
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.80@4.20
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.55@4.00
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	3.30@3.80
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.25@3.75
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.70@3.25
Inferior to good canning cows	1.75@2.70
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.80@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@4.75
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.60@3.95
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.25@2.75

HOGS—Trade was active and prices ruled 5c higher. Nearly a third of the fresh receipts were billed direct to packers from Omaha and Kansas City. The market closed strong, with only 1,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $4.95@5.40, bulk $5.30@5.35; mixed, $5.05@5.40, bulk $5.30@5.35; light, $5.10@5.35, bulk $5.30@5.35; pigs, $4.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Trade was active to the extent of the supply, and sheep ruled stronger, and lambs 10@20c higher. Some choice Mexican lambs sold at $5.25, such as sold the low time during the last week at $4.75. Lambs quotable at $3.50@5.25; Western sheep, $3.25@4.70; Texas, $2.75@4.25; and natives, $2.25@2.75 for inferior to fair, and $3.90@4.75 for good to fancy.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 2,000; steady; Texas steers, $2.50@3.90; Texas cows, $1.75@3.00; shipping steers, $3.25@4.45; native cows, $1.90@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.10@3.85; bulls, $2.10@3.05. HOGS—Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 2,000; opened steady; closed weak; bulk, $5.05@5.10; heavies, packers, and mixed, $5.00@5.15; lights, Yorkers, and pigs, $4.80@5.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 250; shipments, 1,500; steady.

St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; shipments, 100; market steady, nominally light receipts preventing establishment of quotations. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000. Market steady; butchers light, $5.30@5.87½; fair to medium light, $5.10@5.25; common and rough, $5.10 and below.

Sioux City, Ia., April 28.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; yesterday, 1,451; shipments, 104; strong, $5@5.05; bulk, $5.02½@5.05. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 285; shipments, 840; very quiet; feeders, $2.75@3.60; yearlings, $2.50@3.35; cows, $1.50@2.80; bulls, $2.25@2.80; oxen, $1.50@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., April 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; market, 10c lower; native steers, $3.40@4.25; Westerns, $2.95@3.50; cows, $1.50@3.50; feeders, $2.90@3.30. HOGS—Receipts, 7,300; 5c lower; heavy, $5.05@5.12½; light, $5.05@5.10; bulk, $5.10. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; $3.00@4.25; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Quincy *Whig:* Democrats will soon be holding conventions, but up to date they haven't anything at which to "point with pride."

Decatur *Republican:* If any one believes compulsory education is not effective let him look at the condition of the Democrats in Congress in regard to the counting of a quorum.

Aurora *Beacon:* The soup-house and auction-bell administration will receive a black eye in the Congressional elections this fall. It will be easy enough for Mr. Reed to get a quorum in the next House.

East St. Louis *Journal:* Let candidates for Congress declare, during their campaigns, that they will not be present at their posts, and vote only when they feel like it, and see how many such characters will get the opportunity to carry into execution their ideas.

Aurora *News:* Public men are growing to depend more upon printed truths than oratorical buncombe. The reason for these conditions is that this is a thinking age. Men are no longer carried away by the excitement and hurrah of torchlight parades and florid, flatulent oratory.

Springfield *Journal:* Senator Palmer has stood by President Cleveland faithfully despite the latter's flagrant ingratitude, but was unable to induce the Democrats of his own county to approve of his course by adopting even the usual perfunctory indorsement of the present Democratic administration.

Elgin *News:* Capital is timid and is easily demoralized and will not push itself forward until the country has some settled policy. If Congress would simply pass the necessary appropriation bills and adjourn without additional legislation it is confidently believed that prosperity would begin from the fall of the gavel.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The Republican victories in this State show that the party has the impetus to carry it on to a magnificent victory this fall despite the Democratic gerrymander. All that is needed is harmony, judgment, and energy in the campaign to land the State safe, high and dry out of the muck of Democratic misrule.

Peoria *Transcript:* Because everything is Republican this spring Republicans should not take too much for granted in the matter of the Congressional elections next fall. Good nominations and hard work should be the watchwords, for the Republicans must hold their own and redeem fifty-one districts from the Democracy in order to have a bare majority in the House.

Springfield *Journal:* By selecting the Democrat who was shoved out of office a few days ago by President Cleveland to preside over their deliberations in county convention assembled the Democrats of the home of Palmer and Springer have recorded in stentorian tones their utter contempt for Grover the Great. The fact that but one name was presented for Chairman of the convention makes the insult all the more offensive. It was intended to be so.

Freeport *Journal:* When we all become truly Americans, native-born or naturalized, loving the American flag, the most beautiful thing that there is upon the earth or in the sky—when we will not permit any other flag, and especially not the red flag of anarchy, to float upon American soil, we will never elect another Anarchist as Governor of Illinois, and we will all vote the Republican ticket, and Republican prosperity and Republican good times will come again and will come to stay.

A Celestial Congress.

Studious Boy—"What fools those ancients were, a-thinkin' there was a whole lot of different gods 'stead of only one!"

Mother—"They had not been taught any better at that time."

Studious Boy—"Any one might have known it without teaching. If there had been a whole lot they would have just set around and talked and argued and passed resolutions—and the world would never have got started at all."—*Puck.*

Dakota Wheat.

The two Dakotas lead all the States in the production of wheat.

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HOTEL A TOTAL LOSS.

FIVE LIVES THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE ST. CHARLES.

Fatalities at New Orleans Will Not Be Definitely Known Until the Ruins Are Searched—The Historic Structure Was Burned Once Before and Rebuilt—Its Fame Has Been Widespread Since 1838—Burning of the Vaughn Library at Ashland.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—Five lives are reported lost in the burning of the St. Charles Hotel last night. One man—John Riley, a baker—leaped from the fourth story and was instantly killed. Three others and a woman were seen to jump from the iron staircase leading from the rear of the building and were lost to view in the court, which was a solid mass of flames. The fatalities will not be known definitely until the ruins are searched. The total loss is estimated a $550,000.

The fire broke out in the kitchen at 11 o'clock. A large audience was leaving the St Charles Theater at the time and in a few minutes the wildest excitement prevailed in the street. As the blaze was in the court framed by the hotel and near the rear of the building, the impression prevailed that the fire was in one of the buildings on or near Carondelet street as the reflection was thrown brightly upon the façade of the Cotton Exchange, but in a few minutes the true state of affairs became known.

As the fire was raging in the interior of the court, the flames made a comparatively small showing from the street, and as the fire brigade responded promptly, hopes were entertained for some time that anything like a serious disaster would be prevented, but those within the walls realized that the whole building was doomed.

Guests in a Panic.

Guests and employés of the hotel were seen dashing out of the burning building half clad with such personal effects as could be snatched up in their hurried exit from their sleeping-rooms and it soon became known that the whole interior of the court was ablaze. The streets were thronged with people for two or three squares from the hotel, while the corners, where a view of the flames could be obtained, were packed with humanity. Hundreds mounted the roofs of the buildings in adjacent streets and these, looking over at the burning building, saw what looked like an immense caldron within whose dark smoking sides raged a rolling, boiling mass of red and white flames.

Meanwhile the fire continued to advance toward the front of the building, the façade of which was still intact. St. Charles street looked dark and somber, though the upper stories of the buildings opposite the hotel were lit up by the reflection of the flames. The front windows were brightly lighted by the electric lights within, and the white lace curtains could be seen waving in the gusty night winds. Soon these lights went out, and a great volume of smoke was springing through the front and side windows, telling that the fire was at last sweeping through the whole building.

At the center of the vast pile of masonry which forms the hotel and occupies over half of the square in which it is situated was a kind of cylinder amphitheater built for the purpose of giving air to the rooms which did not face upon the street. Having got a fair start over the engines the fire spread with alarming rapidity. About 2 a. m., a portion of the wall on Gravier street, as well as a section on Common street, fell in and a small portion on the Gravier street side fell out, wrecking about fifty telegraph wires. By 3 a. m. the last of the interior of the building had tumbled in, leaving only the St. Charles street walls intact. On Gravier street the flames were eating their way into three buildings which intervened between the great wall of the hotel and the old Union Bank at the corner. These buildings on Gravier street were occupied by a number of firms engaged in the insurance and machinery agency business. Most of their representatives or their clerks appeared upon the scene and saved the valuable books and papers.

Estimate on Losses.

The loss on the hotel is estimated at $400,000. Besides the St. Charles Hotel there are other losses. The first of the outside buildings to be ignited was No. 169 Gravier street, the ground floor occupied by the New Orleans Electric company and the upper floors as a boarding-house. The building was gutted in a short time. Several women were rescued from the third story by the police. No. 171 Gravier street was badly damaged. Nos. 158 and 160 Common street were almost destroyed and Nos. 162 and 164 considerably damaged. Nearly all the buildings in the rear of the hotel in the same square and fronting on Carondelet were more or less damaged by fire and water. The ground floor of the hotel building was occupied by business firms and almost the entire contents were destroyed. Their losses will reach $150,000. The firms are: Alexander Levy, tailor; Turf Exchange; the ticket and freight office of the Texas and Pacific railroad; barber shop; Rosenfield & Herrick, shoes; J. C. Smith, shirts; Tepolin, tailor; A. Bonne, shoes; ticket office of Louisville and Nashville railroad; Piedmont railroad ticket office; and W. H. Brown, coal.

The wires of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were cut off by the fire soon after 2 o'clock, and for several hours the city was isolated from the rest of the world.

History of the Old Hotel.

The old St. Charles Hotel was built in 1838, the work of construction having been commenced in 1835. The cost of the building was $600,000 and the ground $100,000. The St. Charles street front consisted of a projecting portico of six Corinthian columns, from which a flight of marble steps led to the hotel. The barroom in the basement was as it is today, octagonal in shape, 70 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, having an exterior circle of Ionic columns. The architecture of this room was Ionic and that of the saloon immediately over the barroom, which was eighteen feet high, Corinthian. From the street a flight of marble steps led to the lower saloon, at the summit of which was a handsome marble statue of Washington. From the saloon a grand spiral staircase continued up to the dome, with a gallery stretching around it on each of the upper stories. The dome was forty-six feet in diameter, surmounting an octagon building elevated upon an order of fluted columns. Above the dome was an elegant Corinthian turret. A circular room under the dome, on the floor of which the spiral staircase terminated, possessed a beautiful gallery eleven feet wide, from which the whole city could be seen at a height of 185 feet. The dining-room is one of the highest finished apartments in America. The ceiling was composed of three beautiful elliptic domes for chandeliers. The ceiling and walls were handsomely frescoed by Canova, nephew of the great Italian sculptor, and the building contained some handsome statuary.

Structure Opened in 1838.

The building was designed by Messrs. Dakin & Gallier, who also designed the city hall and the State-House at Baton Rouge. It was completed at the beginning of 1838 and opened on Washington's birthday with a grand ball given by the Washington Guards, the crack military organization of the city, then under the command of C. F. Hoey, Sheriff of the parish. The St. Charles at once entered upon an era of prosperity. It is true the first managers, Messrs. Floyd and McDonald, failed, but they were soon succeeded by E. R. Mudge and Watrous, who made the hotel at once a success. Mr. Mudge sold out in 1845 to his brother, Col. S. H. Mudge, who ran the hotel in partnership with Wilson, an old cook of the establishment, until the great fire of 1851 destroyed it. The building of the new hotel was at once commenced and the building then completed was the one destroyed last night. At the time it attracted attention throughout the world because of the fact that it was the finest hotel in the world. The new building was of the same style and architecture as the old one, with the exception of the cupola. The architect originally selected was Rogers, the hotel builder of New York, but he had to leave before the completion of the building and the work was then placed in the hands of Mr. George Purvis, builder, of this city. The new hotel was at once leased by Messrs. Hildreth and Hall, elegantly fitted up, and opened for business in less than a year after the fire. Then followed a long era of prosperity for the State, the city, and the hotel.

From 1851 to the time of the discovery of the fire last night the historic building was closely associated with the history of this State and city. In Parlor P Jefferson Davis and the leading Southern politicians met and agreed upon the course to be pursued at the Charleston convention of 1860; and since then the fate of the hundreds of aspirants for public honors was sealed in the historic precincts. Since the war the St. Charles has been the central point of the stormy politics of Louisiana. In its rotunda Democrats, Republicans, and members of every political party have met to exchange views and to discuss the affairs of the State and Nation. Parlor P alone has made for itself a national reputation. It has been occupied by no less than six Congressional investigation committees trying to understand that chaotic condition of affairs which at that time became known over the country as "the Louisiana question." But it is not in political history alone that Parlor P is famous; countless other associations to discuss great questions of trade and commerce have been held there; railroad meetings to build new railroads, and meetings of ladies to solve great problems of dress. There, too, comes Rex when a visitor to New Orleans, Parlor P being his recognized official headquarters for his short reign of two days during the carnival. Mr. Hildreth, one of the proprietors at the commencement of the war, was a relative of Gen. Butler's wife, whose maiden name was Hildreth. When Butler took charge of the city in 1862 Mr. Hildreth refused to receive Butler in the hotel and a riot was narrowly prevented in consequence. The doors were thrown open to the returning ex-Confederates at the close of the war and there they were welcomed "without money and without price." Two years of prosperity followed and then the depression of 1868 made itself felt upon the establishment as well as all other business. During this period several other changes had taken place in the management of the hotel.

Changes in Management.

Hildreth sold out his interest to Hall in 1865. In 1869 it was leased to Rivers & Foley. They were succeeded by Rivers & Lonsdale and afterwards by Rivers & Bartel. In 1878 it became evident that the hotel needed repairing. It had been hastily constructed after the fire of 1851 and the upper rooms did not have enough light. The building had not been improved, moreover, for twenty years and hotel building had made great strides during that period. The falling of some of the plaster work on the front hastened this work, and the St. Charles Hotel company ordered the building thoroughly repaired, which somewhat changed the style of the hotel and gave it a large number of additional rooms.

The hotel comfortably accommodated between 600 and 700 guests. There were also thirty parlors and 100 bathrooms. The lower or ground floor contained a number of fine stores fronting St. Charles, Common, and Gravier streets. The bakery, washroom, barroom, and billiard saloon were also located here. On the second floor were the two dining-rooms, the servants' dining-room, pantry, scullery, kitchen, ladies' ordinary, and the various parlors and drawing-rooms. The gold service of the hotel, estimated to be worth $16,000, should not be forgotten. It was, of course, used only on extraordinary occasions.

LIBRARY AT ASHLAND BURNED.

Loss on the Building and Contents Over $170,000—Other Fires.

Ashland, Wis., April 29.—[Special.]—The Vaughn Library Building, a magnificent structure in the heart of Ashland business center, was completely gutted by fire this morning. Firemen were fighting the flames all night, but saved nothing but a portion of the rear. The loss on building and contents has been placed at $170,500. The Vaughn Library Building was erected in 1887 by Samuel Vaughn. It was given in charge of a board of trustees and donated to the city. Nearly the whole first floor and basement were occupied by F. J. Pool's dry goods establishment, the largest in the city. The "Central" station of the telephone company is located on the third floor of the building. The girl attendant had a thrilling escape, being rescued and brought down the fire escape by a fireman. An explosion occasioned by the confined hot air blew the glass front out of the building in the early stage of the fire and flames leaped nearly across the street. Con Sweeney, a fireman, was severely cut by glass. The list of losses is as follows: T. J. Pool, stock, $80,000; building, $75,000; A. E. Dixon, law library, $3,000; Dr. N. Booth, $1,000; Dr. Perkins, $500; Dr. Brant, $500; Vaughn Library, $3,000; Chequamegon *Critic*, $500; Wisconsin Telephone company, $3,000; other losses, $5,000; total, $175,000.

Hot Springs, Ark., April 29.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning fire destroyed a block of business buildings opposite the post-office on Central avenue, entailing a loss of about $100,000. Among the principal losers are Mayor R. L. Williams, wholesale grocer; Hiram McCafferty, general merchandise; A. W. Borland, grocer; Henry Cogn, commission merchant; and a number of small buildings adjoining.

Bourbon, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—The flour mill and elevator owned by M. Ervin of this city was burned late last night, with a loss of $20,000. The insurance is $5,000.

Boone, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—The losses at the fire last night foot up to $40,000. Eight buildings and their contents were destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin and started in the stable of Marsh & Merchant in the rear of their meat market. The losers were as follows: Marsh & Merchant, butchers, stables and contents, including five horses, brick store, house, stock of meats, and store fixtures, $15,000; Geibel & Grum, grocers, stock totally destroyed, $8,000; Andrew Reams, two store buildings, $5,000; J. Lucey, store building and household goods, $2,500; Cummins estate, three buildings, $4,500; I. H. Elliott, bakery, $2,000; A. H. Duckworth, glove manufacturer, $500. The loses of families burned out aggregate $6,000.

PROF. M. M. MANGASARIAN ON TOLSTOI.

Criticism of the Philosophy of the Famous Russian Writer.

Before the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House Sunday morning Prof. Mangasarian lectured on Count Tolstoi. He said, in part: "There is noticeable in Tolstoi's philosophy a logical evolution; it is not so much Russia that he depicts as himself. In one of those moments of absolute sincerity which come to us all he resolves to coin his thoughts into life and he writes his 'What to Do,' 'Work While It Is Day,' and 'Le Travail,' and so on. It is not by fits and starts but by a growth that he has arrived at his present position. He is an uncompromising, unconventional thinker. There is no hypocrisy or mock modesty in his style. It cost him years of mental suffering to extricate himself from skepticism. It is in the style of a master that he tells the story of the suffering of the poor in Moscow, and the criminal luxuriousness of the rich. Unlike Rousseau, who preached one thing and practiced the very opposite, Tolstoi practices with his life the truth which he preaches with his lips. 'Return to barbarism!' was the cry of Rousseau. 'Return to Christianity!' is the gospel of Tolstoi.

"Tolstoi is not a sensationalist; his accents possess all the sweep of sincerity. He will not fight for home, or country, or righteousness, because the home and the country and the righteousness that stand by force are not worth the having. He will not sit on juries, he will not take an oath, he will not possess any money, for money is the root of all evil. Jesus wept over the great city of Jerusalem; Tolstoi denounces the great cities of Europe, which are centers of vice and degradation. Yet Tolstoi has missed the essence of the Christianity which he professes to follow. Like other reformers he does not see the remedy as clearly as he sees the evil. He sinks his knife too deep and causes the patient to lose more blood than it can afford. In order to save the ship from sinking we must not stop the wind and waves, but master them. The world with all its evils, with all its suffering, is a hundred times more beautiful than Tolstoiism. The reform he proposes is not worthy of the price he asks for it."

Mr. Mangasarian will be away for the next three Sundays from his platform. He goes to attend a convention and to speak for the Ethical Society in Philadelphia.

Result of Johnson County Primaries.

Vienna, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The Republican primaries in Johnson County yesterday resulted as follows: O. R. Morgan for County Judge, T. M. Gore for County Clerk, James F. Whitehead for Sheriff, Sarah Whittenberg for County Superintendent, I. N. Elkins for Assessor and Treasurer, B. R. Morgan for County Commissioner. Smith carried the county over Rose for Congress by a vote of 1,272 to 399, which insures his nomination at Carbondale May 10. About 1,700 votes were polled, the largest ever cast in the county in primary election. The county convention will be held here April 30.

HIS PAY NOT TOO BIG.

SUPERVISOR LEIENDECKER TELLS ABOUT THAT $100,000 DEAL.

Declares the South Town Meeting Was Regular and the Money Matters Were from Necessity Placed on a Sound Business Basis—Compared to Salaries in North and West Town Offices the South-Siders Have What Politicians Might Term a Very Fat Snap.

Attention was directed by The Tribune Saturday to the salary-grabbing propensities of a number of the town officers. In the South Town the modest sum of $7,500 was thought the proper amount for the annual services of the Assessor. His worthy colleague, the Collector, manages to eke out an existence on $6,500 a year, while the Supervisor worries along on the miserable pittance of $5,000.

The grabbing fever is less violent among the North Town officials. There the Assessor worried along on a salary of $5,000, the Collector drew a like sum, the Supervisor $2,500, and the Clerk $1,500.

In the Town of Lake and in the West Town the officials are said to be quite as modest as their brethren of the North and South Towns.

In the Town of Hyde Park things are not so bad. The Assessor and Collector were willing to give their services to the people for $3,500 a year each, or the same amount as that drawn by the Clerk of the South Town. The Supervisor of Hyde Park considered himself well paid at $1,800.

Supervisor Leiendecker of the South Town was seen in regard to the salary question yesterday. He talked freely and said he did not think either he or any of the other South Town officers were over paid. He told about the last South Town meeting, and explained why $100,000 had been levied for town purposes.

Supervisor Leiendecker Explains.

Said he: "The South Town meeting was held election day in the South Town offices at Monroe street and Michigan avenue. It was advertised in the papers and notices posted as required by law, and when the meeting was over the records were also published as required by law. No money was appropriated for town purposes, but a levy of $100,000 was ordered. This was done by the adoption of a resolution, and there was another resolution adopted fixing the salaries.

"Heretofore the levy has been only $40,000. But that was not enough to run one of the offices, to say nothing of both of them. As a consequence we had to borrow $20,000 from the banks, on which 6 to 7 per cent had to be paid. I gave my personal note for the money. In order to avoid this trouble it was decided to make the levy large enough to meet all the expenses and to put the town on a good business basis.

"As to salaries—they were fixed the same as they have been for the last three years.

"All this talk about cutting salaries is nonsense. You can't get a man to give up his personal business and devote all his time to an office unless you pay him an adequate salary. I gave up my business when I was elected Supervisor and have devoted my whole time to doing the work of my office.

"There has been some talk about extravagance. When I took hold of the office it was a disgrace to the South Town. I had it thoroughly cleaned, bought new carpets just as I would have done had it been for my private office. So long as I am Supervisor I propose to keep the office respectable. As to the minutes of the last town meeting—they were kept by a Secretary pro tem., the clerk being unable to attend. They were posted in the books afterward."

Arrangements in North Town.

The newly elected Assessor for the North Town, William Ball, said the North Town had held no town meeting for the last six or seven years. The Justices of the Peace, the Supervisor, the Town Clerk, and the Town Attorney certified to the County Clerk as to the amount needed for town purposes. The amount appropriated for town purposes last year was $35,000. The salaries, he presumed, would be the same as last year.

In regard to Hyde Park affairs A. J. Maher said he was now out of office and was afraid he would be considered in the light of a sorehead if he talked about the salaries and expenses. He agreed to answer questions, however. Hyde Park, he said, had not held a town meeting for the last three years. The Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Town Attorney certified to the County Clerk the amount needed for town purposes. Last year the amount so used he believed was $40,000. The salaries paid were $3,500 each for the Assessor and Collector, $1,800 for the Supervisor, $1,500 for the Town Clerk, and $1,000 for the Town Attorney. The same salaries he presumed would be paid this year.

WOULD WORK THIRD TICKET PLAN.

Democratic Managers Preparing to Use the A. P. A. Interests.

Not all the big campaign fund now being raised for the Democrats from City Hall employés and gamblers is to be spent in naturalizing Bohemians, Poles, and Italians next fall. There are not enough of them, and the wheel horses are not at all certain as to how they might vote in the fall.

A big slice of the campaign fund is to be used to run a third ticket in order to draw votes from the Republican candidates. The success of the third ticket scheme in the West Town at the recent election has encouraged the Democratic bosses to think that following this line of action next fall will lead to success. The same agencies will be employed in November that won in April. The same prejudices will be appealed to. The ticket to be put up will be named to win the support of what are known as the A. P. A. societies. Certain cheap politicians, who have managed to get into those organizations, will be utilized as they were utilized last month. Some honest but mistaken men will be named as candidates, men who are in some way affiliated with the A. P. A. organizations, and a committee of strikers will be appointed to run the campaign, and will be supplied with funds from the Democratic organizations. It may be in some cases the candidates on the Republican ticket will be indorsed by this committee, and the Democrats will howl that the candidate in question is a "know-nothing."

The scheme has been skillfully planned. It worked well four years ago when Judge Scales was elected. It is to be tried largely in the interest of the Democratic candidate for County Judge this fall. The Democrats will sacrifice every man on their ticket to elect their candidate for this office that they may retain control of the election machinery of the city.

The Election Board is counted on to assist in the scheme. It will recognize any sort of a nomination for candidates, as it did last spring, and the State's-Attorney, who will be a member of the Board of Scrutiny, will act also.

In furtherance of their plans the Democrats have already secured the services of the men who helped to keep the West Town ticket in the field in April. Richard Prendergast will act as attorney if necessary. "Doc" Stitt, Charley Oakley, a person named Silvermann, and one Kelley who "worked" certain organizations for Altgeld two years ago, are already at work in the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards, urging the nomination of a straight out A. P. A. ticket. Other active agents are at work in the Pullman region and in the Town of Lake. They lack not money and there is no doubt that it is supplied from Democratic sources. The Democratic managers have convinced themselves that the running of an "independent" third ticket of the complexion indicated will help them and they are not afraid to "put their money on it" as they express it.

TO PROTECT REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

New Club Begins Business with That Object as Its Chief Concern.

The Trade and Ballot Protection Republican club has opened for active work at the regular Republican headquarters, No. 148 Madison street, and will remain open each day of the week from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wide-awake Republicans are asked to assist in the organization of their respective precincts, to the end that twelve members may be secured from each precinct who will see that no intimidation of voters is tolerated in their precinct; that a fair count be had; and that no one not entitled to vote be allowed that privilege. The next regular monthly meeting will be at Republican headquarters, No. 148 Madison street, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Two Candidates Indorsed to Voters.

At the regular meeting of the Fourteenth Precinct Republican club of the Fifteenth Ward Thursday evening the candidacy of Stephen A. Reynolds for Senator to represent the district and of Ferd Smith for County Central committeeman was unanimously indorsed.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AND ROB A FARMER.

Chief of the Gang Arrested at Grand Island, Neb.—Victim Is Dying.

Grand Island, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—The Sheriff of Dawson County arrived here today and arrested a man giving his name as Charles B. King of Denver on a charge of assault with intent to kill and placed him in the jail here until necessary papers arrive. The Sheriff's story of the crime is that King went to the farm house of George T. Nelson, eight miles west of Lexington, yesterday about noon and asked for dinner. Nelson, who was alone in the house, told him to go to the next house as he could not accommodate him. King went away. In the evening King with three others returned and covering their faces with masks they assaulted Nelson with clubs, beating him into insensibility and leaving him for dead. They then ransacked the house. A farm hand, who was upstairs, kept the men at bay with a double-barreled shotgun, one charge of which he fired, slightly wounding King. King managed to escape by hiring a farmer to carry him in a wagon. There is no hope for Nelson's recovery. King's companions are supposed to be in this city.

TO PAY A DIVIDEND ON FAIR STOCK.

All Holders Will Get 10 Per Cent and Over $1,000,000 Will Be Paid.

After a long wait the World's Fair stockholders are to be paid a 10 per cent dividend. This was decided at a special meeting held Saturday afternoon at the Rand-McNally Building. Treasurer Seeberger will begin preparing the 30,000 checks at once and a meeting will be held tomorrow to decide how soon payment shall be made. The treasurer reported at Saturday's meeting that the Fair had a cash balance of $1,450,000. The increase, he explained, was due to the fact that City Controller Ackerman had sent a check for $250,000 loaned the city last summer to build the Hyde Park pumping works and Hyde Park Police Station. The dividends to be paid are: City of Chicago, $500,000; Columbian Museum, on stock transfer, $150,000; stockholders, $410,000. The remaining $400,000 will be held by the treasurer until all the affairs of the company are settled.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Sundries—Delaware, Arthur Orr, Hudson, Seneca, Lycoming, Buffalo; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg. Coal—E. C. Hutchinson, Germanic, Erie. Lumber—George Dunbar, Empire; Arendal, G. C. Markham, G. W. Naghtin, Isabella Sands, A. W. Luckey, J. T. Johnson, Edward Buckley, Manistee; George Burnham, Granger, Manistique; Naiad, Green Bay; G. M. Filer, Mercury, Ludington; Commerce, S. A. Wood, Menominee; Driver, Frankfort; M. Mueller, Pentwater; A. F. Morse, R. Simmons, R. Campbell, K. Lyons, Muskegon; E. Williams, R. Mott, Sturgeon Bay; John Spry, Cheboygan; Cora A., Traverse City; J. H. Mead, Cheneaux; I. J. Boyce, Bay City. Light—Genoa, South Chicago; Yakima, Milwaukee; W. S. Hancock, Michigan City.

Cleared—Sundries—Mohawk, Chemung, Buffalo; Delaware, Erie. Light—Ed Buckley, G. C. Markham, Manistee; J. T. Johnson, Port Huron; H. B. Perene, Empire; M. C. Neff, Menominee.

Vessel Movements.

Toledo, O.—Arrived—Rogers, Mystic Star.

Escanaba, Mich.—Arrived—Niko, Maryland.

South Chicago, Ill.—Arrived—Cuba. Cleared—Genoa, Sailor Boy, Chicago.

Ashland, Wis.—Arrived—Osceola, H. B. Tuttle, Genoa. Cleared—Osceola.

Erie, Pa.—Arrived—Bielman, Rome. Cleared—Matoa, Marina, Masaba, Two Harbors.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Arrived—Pueblo. Cleared—City of New York, F. H. Foster, Washburn.

Port Colborne.—Up—Middlesex, Halsted, Ashland, 11 last night. Arrived—Down—Glengarry, Minnedosa.

Duluth, Minn.—Arrived—Moran, Schuck, Bruce, Wind. Cleared—King, Gould, Stevens, flour, Buffalo; Bulgaria, Northwest, Two Harbors.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Down—Parks, 7:30 last night; Columbia, 9:15; Westcott, 2 p. m. Up—McLaren, 8 last night; Mills, 9:30; Magill, Wing, Richmond, 10; Hickox, 4 p. m.

Marquette, Mich.—Arrived—Hadley, Wawatam, Pontiac, Folsom, Nelson, Ketchum, Becker, Moonlight, Delaware, Cahoon. Cleared—Cherokee, Chippewa, Ashtabula; Porter, Ontonagon.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—Down—Raleigh, Tokio, 1:20 a. m.; Sunrise, York State, 6; Spencer, consort, 6:20; N. Mills, 1:30 p. m. Up—Clyde, 11:15 Friday night; Sachem, consort, 5 a. m.; Glidden, consort, 6; Brockway, Clinton, 8; Pablow, 11; Blaine, 1:15 p. m.; Schlesinger, 1:30; City of Sheboygan, 2:30; Parnell, 5; Syracuse, 6.

Down—Florida, 8:15. Up—Owego, 7:20; Oceanica, 8:10. Wind—Southeast, fresh, clear.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Up—Presley, Redington, 6 a. m.; Colorado, Wawatam, 8; Toltec, Miztec, 9; Mariposa, 11; St. Louis, Champion, Donaldson, Potomac, noon; Manola, Australasia, Ford, 3 p. m.; Brown, 4; Pontiac, Rietz, Potter, Mark, Belle, 6; Roumania, Barlum, Gratwick, 9:30. Down—Fisk, 9 last night; Onoko, 7 a. m.; Montana, Desmond, Rosedale, 11; Newaygo, Checotah, 2 p. m.; John Craig, 4; Thomson, Hundred Thirty-two, Hundred Two, Hundred Eighteen, 7; Scott, Wesley, 9.

Detroit, Mich.—Up—Castalia, 9 last night; Wade, 11; Choctaw, 1 a. m.; Mariska, 2:30; Corona, 3:40; C. B. Lockwood, 4:40; Maruba, 4:50; Masaba, 5:20; German, Saxon, 5:40; Sitka consort, 7:20; Garden City barges, Marina, 7:30; Marshall, 7:50; Wolf, Griffin, 8:40; North Star, 9:15; Wilbur, La Salle, 10; Russia, 10:10; Erin, Wawanosh, Danforth, 11:20; Ganges, 3 p. m.; Tampa, 3:10; Magee, Whitaker, Watson, Johnson, Helvetia, 4; Gilbert, 7; Buffalo, 8. Down—Northern Light, 9:15 a. m.; Susan Peck, Preston, 10:15; Weed, 10:30; Manchester, 11; Everett, Warmington, 11:15; Pringle, Harrison, Sweetheart, 11:30; Tug Thompson, Ryan, 12; Tice, Oneonta (cleared), 2:20 p. m.; Spokane, 2:30; Maytham, 2:50.

Port Huron, Mich.—Down—Susan Peck, 2:40 a. m.; Northern Light, 5:30; Charles Thompson, Ryan, Manchester, 6; Weed, 6:30; Spokane, 9:20; Maytham, 10:20; Seguin, 4 p. m.; Jewett, Arizona and consort, 6. Up—Gratwick No. 1, 10 last night; Syracuse, 10:30; Kalkaska, 11; Chemung, 1 a. m.; Parks Foster, 2:30; Weston and consorts, Castalia, 3:20; Wyoming No. 1, Clarion, 5:30; Hoyt and consorts, 6; Choctaw, 6:30; Wade, 7:40; Corona, 9; Mariska, Martini, 9:40; Maruba, 10; Eber Ward, 10:10; Masaba, 10:30; Glasgow and consorts, Charles Lockwood, Marina, German, Saxon, 12:40 p. m.; Sitka and consorts, 3; North Star, 3:30; E. P. Wilber, 3:40; Griffin, 4; Jessie and barges, 5; La Salle, Wolf, 5:40; Sam Marshall, 6; Russia, 7. Cleared—Uganda. Arrived—Jackson. Wind northeast, light.

Around the Lakes.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., April 29.—Two lighters are working on the steamer Neosho, which went aground at Point Au Frene yesterday, but have not yet succeeded in releasing it.

Erie, Pa., April 29.—The whaleback steamer Wilson, towing three barges, got off its course in a fog this morning while bound up from Buffalo and went ashore on the Peninsula. The tug Scott went to their assistance and effected the release after several hours' work.

Marquette, Mich., April 29.—Capt. Mack of Cleveland, Chairman of the Rate committee of the Lake Carriers' Ore Association, arrived early this morning and addressed himself at once to the solution of the trouble with the ore trimmers. He has been in consultation with General Manager Fitch of the South Shore railway, but no definite settlement has yet been reached. No delay is occasioned to vessels, as the railroad company continues its arrangement with the trimmers to trim all boats until a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty is made. Shipments of ore for the opening week of the season aggregate 12,023 tons. The outlook is favorable for heavy shipments for some time to come. Four vessels are loading first lumber cargoes. The survey of the steambarge Ketcham made here today shows no damage resulting from the three days' stranding in St. Mary's River. The steamer was on a bank of tenacious clay, which increased the task of releasing it.

The Week's Grain Shipments.

Lake shipments of grain were again at a low ebb last week, but with the improved condition of the grain trade it is likely that the shipments from this time forward will be much heavier. The last of the winter fleet will get away this week, soon after May 1, and the insurance on the boats begins. Most of the business for last week was done on a basis of one cent for corn to Buffalo, but the advance of Friday to 1¼ cents will undoubtedly be maintained on account of the great strike, which has paralyzed the coal trade and made it difficult to secure return cargoes. The movement of lumber promises to be exceedingly light all through May, now that the spring's work has about ended. Receipts of merchandise by lake have been lighter than several years at the opening of navigation.

For the week ending last night custom-house reports of grain clearances were:

Destination.	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Flour, sacks.*	*Flour, bbls.*
Buffalo	600,351	650,460	162,000	54,644	8,380
Ogdensburg	154,979				
Port Huron		310,609	35,000		
Erie	105,438			8,726	400
Port Edward		161,641	34,490		
Milwaukee	39,280				
Kingston		173,981			

DEPEND ON A DICKER.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS LOOK FOR A COMPROMISE TARIFF BILL.

Success of the Measure Will Depend on Placating the Recusants—Republicans Moving Slowly, Hoping the Dissatisfaction Among the Bourbons Will Increase—Hill's Absence at This Time Increases Their Hopes—Carlisle Admits That "Deals" Are Being Perfected.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The course which the tariff debate may take in the Senate this week will depend entirely upon developments from day to day. The agreement for the limitation of debate on the tariff to certain hours each day has expired and the Republicans have shown no disposition to renew it. The Democrats have been unsuccessful in advancing the hour for meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock, but they get the bill up each day after the disposal of the routine morning business by an yea and nay vote and are making progress by elbowing themselves along. They have not yet decided whether they will attempt to extend the debate until a later hour each day than has yet been observed. Their program in this respect will depend upon the progress that may be made with the compromise bill now in hand. The feeling is general on the Democratic side that if they get a bill which commands the support of the entire Democratic side of the chamber the Republican antagonism will weaken, that the opposition will be content to make an earnest protest, but without any effort to prolong the final vote beyond the time necessary to discuss the various schedules in a businesslike manner, and that night sessions may not be resorted to.

Views of Mr. Harris.

Senator Harris said today he thought if the Republicans once became convinced that there was no prospect of opposition to the bill among Democrats, they would yield gracefully to the inevitable and allow the bill to pass after expressing their reasons for their antagonism. "If we succeed in reaching that state," he said, "and Republican Senators take this view of the matter and conduct themselves accordingly, it will not be the policy of the Democratic management of the bill to impose any unusual hardships on Senators."

He declined to say what course would be adopted in case the developments should not be as satisfactory as he hopes, because he would in that event have to consult with other members of the Democratic steering committee as to the course to be pursued; but it is known from previous utterances of his that his policy in case the opposition should continue obdurate, whether the Democrats perfect their agreement or not, would be to extend the hours of the daily sessions, compel the Republicans to consume all the time devoted to speeches and force the bill along as rapidly as possible in the face of opposition. It is even possible that if the Republicans do not indicate a willingness to confine themselves to what is called legitimate discussion night sessions may be suddenly precipitated, as the Democratic leaders feel the early disposal of the bill to be of the utmost importance.

Plans of the Republicans.

The Republicans have not yet given up the hope of a schism in Democratic ranks and they will announce no policy different from that which they have been pursuing until it is made manifest that all the Democratic Senators have united upon a bill. If such unison is not shown they will continue the present tactics, with probably more frequent roll-calls and a more decided protest against long hours than have yet occurred. They have not decided upon a course in case of a Democratic agreement, but there are some indications that if one is reached the opposition will not be so stubborn, as it is realized it would in that event be futile in the end. They are unquestionably counting considerably upon the absence of Senator Hill at this time, and the fact that he could not have been fully advised of the compromise under consideration. They evidently think it probable that it would not meet his expectations, and if it should not they hope for further disaffection in the party.

CARLISLE TALKS OF THE DICKERING.

He Admits That Concessions Are Being Made to Secure Party Harmony.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has authorized the following statement in reply to an inquiry by an Associated Press reporter as to whether it were true that he had taken part in the conferences which it has been said were being held for the purpose of agreeing upon certain amendments to the pending tariff bill:

"I have had no conference upon this subject with anybody except the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance and therefore cannot state of my own personal knowledge what has occurred in any other conferences that may have taken place. It is true that an effort is being made to agree upon such changes in the pending bill as will secure for it the united and active support of all the Democrats in the Senate. The indications now are that this support can and will be secured without making radical changes in the rates of duty or material alterations in the form or structure of the tariff schedules as they were passed by the House of Representatives. In fact, I regard most of the changes now under consideration as quite unimportant, while the remainder are not of such a character as substantially to affect the merits of the bill as a measure for the reformation of the worst features of existing legislation upon this subject.

"I do not think we ought to permit differences of opinion upon mere matters of detail, or in regard to small increases or reduction of rates in the bill as it now stands, to prevent the redemption of our pledges to the people, and therefore I am in favor of securing, if possible, without any surrender of principle and without abandoning any part of the Democratic policy of tariff reform, such mutual concessions upon these points as will consolidate our strength and pass the measure at the earliest possible date. So far as the proposed amendments relate to duties upon important articles of consumption now subject to duty the rates suggested as the basis for adjustment are all much lower than in the present law, while there are only a few instances in which they are higher than in the bill reported by the Senate committee.

Changes in Sugar.

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and refined, and it is strenuously contended by persons interested in the production of this article that the specific rates already in the bill, as reported by the Senate' committee, are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends on the price of sugar in the foreign markets from time to time; and therefore it is not possible to make an exactly accurate statement upon the subject; but I am satisfied that the difference, if any, between the specific rates heretofore proposed, and the ad valorem rate now under consideration, is so small as to be of no material consequence either way. At any rate I think that differences of opinion upon this question, which have always been troublesome and vexatious, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the tariff bill, and I believe this is the opinion of all intelligent and sincere advocates of revenue reform.

"The repeal of the McKinley act and the substitution of a more just and equitable measure in its place are of vital importance to the prosperity of the country, and the people have a right to expect that all who are really in favor of a reduction of tariff taxation will make such reasonable concessions to each other's views as will certainly accomplish these results. If the country is to wait for tariff reform until a measure is devised which is entirely acceptable in all its parts to every Senator and Representative whose vote is necessary to pass it our promises will never be kept."

Touching the Income Tax.

"Are any changes proposed in that part of the bill which relates to the income tax?" was asked.

"It is well known," said the Secretary, "that there has been from the beginning considerable opposition to the proposed income tax, even among those who have voted for and supported the bill with that feature in it. Much of this opposition has been based upon the provisions of the bill, which prescribe the methods of ascertaining and collecting the tax, some of which are alleged to be arbitrary and inquisitorial. In my opinion many of these objectionable provisions ought to be and can be safely omitted from the bill, and other changes can be made which the advocates of an income tax can consistently accept and which will at the same time remove the principal objections of its opponents and secure their support for the bill. This method of securing revenue has never before been resorted to by the government of the United States, except in time of war, when it was absolutely necessary to use every means in its reach, and there are many patriotic citizens who are not satisfied that its adoption as a permanent part of our system is justifiable in time of peace when no great emergency exists. This view of the subject could be fairly met, I think, by limiting the operation of the law to a reasonable period—say five years—so that its effect upon the country could be thoroughly tested, leaving the people to decide hereafter, in the light of the experience thus acquired, whether it shall be continued or expire by its own terms. The power to repeal always exists and the power to reënact can promptly be exercised if the majority of the people approve of the measure."

ANOTHER ARMOR PLATE SCANDAL.

Alleged Fraudulent Use of Aluminum by the Carnegie Company.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—An important fact has been developed which sheds further light upon the methods employed by the Carnegie company in carrying on its vast business. It is said that the reason for the great secrecy which was observed in the use of aluminum is that the use of that metal in the manner followed by the Carnegie company was patented by an inventor who claimed a monopoly in consequence and that secrecy was necessary to avoid paying a royalty to which he had a legal title. If this statement is true it would appear that the Carnegies cheated an inventor in order to avail themselves of a method by which they could produce plates which, though possibly inferior, would stand a better chance of passing the somewhat superficial tests of the government inspectors. It has been reported here that the use of aluminum in small quantities was winked at by the government inspectors, who were also aware of the reason for the secrecy maintained. The contract under which the Carnegie company has manufactured armor plates grants no authority for the use of aluminum, which is, therefore, excluded, and the official inspectors at Homestead would have no authority for permitting its use except by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. This new phase of the armor plate scandal will undoubtedly be thoroughly probed by experts, to whom Secretary Herbert is likely to refer the whole matter.

MISS BLAINE'S WEDDING DAY.

This Afternoon She Will Become the Bride of Mr. Truxton Beale.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—The event of the present week in the fashionable world will be the Blaine-Beale wedding, which is to take place at the Blaine residence in Lafayette square at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The wedding party of intimate friends to whom oral invitations have been issued will be quite a good sized one, as for several weeks past both the bride and groom elect have been asking their friends as they met them or calls were made to inspect the presents. The best man at the wedding will be Mr. Edwin A. Woolston of New York, a former classmate of Mr. Beale.

TO PROD THE SENATE INTO ACTION.

New York Business-Men Tired Waiting for any Tariff Legislation.

New York, April 29.—[Special.]—New York business-men, exasperated by the delays attending the discussion of the tariff bill and the disaster that threatens because of the present uncertainty, will meet in Cooper Union Thursday evening and demand the settlement of the question. Ex-Mayor Grace suggested the propriety of the business-men of the city taking some formal action in the matter. He discussed the question with many business-men, the Reform club was consulted, and the upshot was the issuance of a call by business-men for a big mass-meeting, at which the settlement of the tariff question will be demanded as a matter of paramount importance. Among the speakers of the evening will be Frederic R. Coudert, Oscar S. Straus, and J. Edward Simmons. The intention is to have the demand come from business-men who want tariff reform, but who consider the settlement of the pending question essential to the revival of demoralized commercial conditions. The text of the call, which has been sent broadcast, is as follows:

"In view of the disastrous consequence to every branch of business, of the prolonged uncertainty in respect to the final disposition of the tariff bill in the Senate of the United States, all citizens who have supported tariff reform, and who believe that a speedy passage of the bill (with or without the income tax) is now of vastly greater importance to the country than the differences between the House and Senate in respect to the details of the measure, are invited to attend a mass-meeting to be held at Cooper Union Thursday, May 3, to adopt resolutions respectfully urging upon the Senate the immense importance of passing the bill without further delay and of terminating the present disastrous uncertainty in respect both to the time of the passage of the bill and its character when passed.

A singular feature of the call is the fact that probably every one of the call's signers is personally opposed to the income tax feature of the pending tariff bill, but is willing to have the matter settled under any circumstances if it is settled promptly. William R. Grace, in discussing the matter, said: "Personally it makes no difference to me if the tariff is high or low. As a Democrat, however, I believe in tariff reform. I am opposed to the income tax. It is inquisitorial and monarchical and obnoxious, but this tariff question must be settled soon in justice to this city and the country at large, and I, for one, am willing to settle it under almost any condition."

REED'S SPEECH WINS HIM NEW LAURELS

Congressman Stone Thinks It Good Enough to Land Him in the White House.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—Congressman William A. Stone said today regarding T. B. Reed's speech here: "It was a grand effort, the greatest I ever heard the gentleman make. Most certainly it will nominate him as the head of the Republican ticket in 1896 and as surely elect him." The speech was delivered at the Americus club banquet. This opinion was general among the prominent persons at the dinner. The slightest reference to Reed by any of the speakers was the signal for an outburst of applause.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman is keeping the Independent Democrats of Maryland guessing. Some of them fear that with the aid of Senator Hill he may prevent the confirmation of S. Davies Warfield as Postmaster of Baltimore and William L. Marbury as District Attorney. The fact that the Senate last Friday confirmed all the Maryland appointments which Mr. Gorman favored and that the appointments of the two independents were not reported by the committee, although the President sent them all to the Senate at the same time, shows that Mr. Gorman intends to let the President and the anti-machine Democrats in Maryland see that he has the power to turn down the appointments if he desires to exercise it.

ETHICAL SOCIETY HAS NEW QUARTERS.

It Has Secured Halls and Offices in the Dickey Building.

The Society for Ethical Culture has secured halls and offices in the Dickey Building, Dearborn and Lake streets. The Ethical Sunday-school will be held there at 10 o'clock Sunday mornings. The lecturer will have his study there. The Ladies' Charitable Union and other activities of the society will have meetings there and the social meetings of the society will be held in these rooms. The lectures will be held in the Grand Opera-House each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, as heretofore. The membership of the Ethical Society is increasing rapidly, and the audiences at the Sunday morning lectures are only limited by the capacity of the house. Mr. Mangasarian, the leader of the society, will go to Philadelphia for a short time in May to attend a convention and to deliver a lecture there. In his absence Mr. Salter, who was lecturer of the Chicago society formerly, will speak one Sunday in Mr. Mangasarian's place. During Mr. Mangasarian's absence other prominent speakers will be heard from the platform of the Ethical Society. Dr. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, has been asked to speak one Sunday. Mr. Mangasarian will return the last Sunday in May and close the season's lectures.

FOES OF LOYAL MEN.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN EXPOSE THEIR RANCOR.

Their Work in the House Shows an Unyielding Opposition to Pension Legislation—Mr. Pickler Confident That Republicans Will Be in Control Next Session—Re-election of Mr. Funk, the Illinois Member, Is Earnestly Desired—Bourbons Again in Legislative Straits.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—[Special.]—Congressman Pickler of South Dakota remarked today, when discussing the political complexion of the next House:

"I have no doubt that the Republicans will have a good working majority in the next House. The Democrats of the North who have maintained that their party was friendly to the Union soldiers, notwithstanding that the body of that party is in the States lately in rebellion, can no longer deceive any intelligent voters. It is a matter of regret to all the people of the North that our Southern brethren have not been able to overcome the prejudices of thirty years ago in legislation and the administration of laws affecting the pensioner. The fact is that members of Congress from the South, with some exceptions, are hostile to the interests of the loyal men of the Union army. Some of the members from that section of the country, emboldened by authority and intoxicated with power, have in their remarks in the House of Representatives unmasked their real sentiments on the pension question. One member from the South even attempted personal violence against Mr. Funk of Illinois because the latter dared to say a word in the defense of his comrades."

"That reminds me," continued Mr. Pickler, "that the Republican members of the House will watch with much interest the district convention which is to nominate Mr. Funk's successor. The Republicans of his district will do well to return him. We need more men like that gentleman who have the courage of their convictions and who dare maintain them when they know they are right. Furthermore he is always in attendance, a close observer of business. The Republicans in that district should see to it that Mr. Funk is kept in Congress, for by so doing they will demonstrate to the South, and to the gentleman from Virginia in particular, the fact that the loyalty which put down the rebellion still dominates the Northern conscience, and that they appreciate the services of an able, faithful, and competent representative."

Bloomington, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Congressman Benjamin F. Funk of this district arrived home last night from Washington and will remain some days looking after district politics. There is little doubt that he will be renominated.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

Obstructive Policy of the Republicans Not Relished by the Majority.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The House will continue work on the appropriation bills this week. The Republicans developed an obstructive policy during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill, which was completed last Thursday, consuming an entire week by means of unimportant amendments to unimportant items. The Democrats fear this policy is to be continued in furtherance of a well settled program to delay the passage of the regular appropriation bills. Should it be developed during the coming week that such is the fact a special order may be necessary to expedite matters. After the completion of the army bill, the consideration of which was begun yesterday, it is probable Mr. Dockery will be allowed to bring forward his bill to reorganize the system of accounting in the Treasury Department, which is designed to reduce expenditures in the Department $180,000. It is necessary that the bill should be disposed of before the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, now in process of completion by the Appropriations committee, is framed, as the changes it makes in the existing law must be incorporated in that bill. As soon as it is out of the way the river and harbor bill will be called up. In case the Republicans persist in an obstructive program an attempt will be made to pass it a week from tomorrow under suspension of the rules.

Government Alcohol Revenue.

Last year the United States Government collected a total revenue of $136,525,861 from alcoholic stimulants.

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QUAKER
OATS

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AND DRINK
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MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894.

SENATOR WOLCOTT knows now how it feels to be hanged in effigy.

COXEY'S "petition in boots" has the appearance of being on its uppers.

AS A "General" Mr. Coxey has not won his shoulder-straps, but he is fairly entitled to his quotation marks.

BRECKINRIDGE says he will die game. The popular impression, however, is that Breckinridge is already a dead duck. He can't die game more than once.

THE choice of the Salt Lake City *Tribune* for next President is the Hon. Don Cameron of Pennsylvania. Further particulars as to the Salt Lake City *Tribune* are unnecessary.

AN appreciable revival of activity in business in Great Britain is noted by the London *Economist*. The freight business of forty-three railroads for the first three months of this year shows a gain of 3.2 per cent over the returns for the corresponding time in 1893. The exports are somewhat larger in volume, but less in value, the difference being due to the fact that prices have declined about 5 per cent in the last twelve months. The imports have increased, but mostly in cotton, the imports of which for the first quarter of last year were restricted by the strike in Lancashire. There is an increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in operation and a somewhat fuller employment of labor.

AN exchange which beats around the bush, trying to give aid and comfort to the silver monometallists without admitting that it sympathizes with them, says: "The silver advocates think we should declare our independence and use silver if we want to, but the circumstances are against them." The circumstances are in their favor, not against them. The American people are using large quantities of silver and paper issued against silver. They use those kinds of currency so much that the gold piece in the hands of an ordinary citizen is the exception, not the rule, and the silver is rated at more than twice its actual value. The gold eagle must contain $10 worth of gold in order to pass current, while the intrinsic value of the silver in ten silver dollars does not exceed $4.70. What more can the advocates of silver want? They have been pampered, petted, and spoiled by having their favorite metal bolstered up by gold to more than twice its real worth and yet they grumble. The true way in which to deal with them and prove their asininity to themselves would be to abolish this discrimination in favor of silver as compared with gold and insist that hereafter there shall be a dollar's worth of metal in each coin that is called a dollar whether the coin be of gold or silver or some other metal. And this without changing the value of the currency unit, which they have no right to demand. We have $10 worth of gold in the ten dollar gold piece. Why favor the silver extremists by allowing 47 cents' worth of silver to do duty for a dollar?

THE SENATORIAL GERRYMANDER ATTACKED.

Suit was begun last Saturday in Vermilion County to set aside the Senatorial apportionment made by the Democratic General Assembly for the purpose of enabling the Democrats to carry the Legislature even if the State should go from 20,000 to 30,000 against them. The apportionment is attacked on the ground that it violates the constitutional requirements regarding equality of population and contiguity of territory, thus depriving the voters of portions of the State "of the right of equal and proportionate representation as provided and recognized by the Constitution of this State." The new districts which are most obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution are ten of those in this county and the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth in the State at large.

The suit is brought by the Republican nominee for the House in Vermilion County, which is united with Ford to make the Eighteenth District, and is brought against the County Clerk for the reason that he is the person who is required to issue the notices of election and who also has charge of the printing of the ballots. The Eighteenth District is made up of the counties of Vermilion and Ford, the two just touching at the northwestern angle of the former. Thus the district is not formed of "contiguous and compact territory," as required by the Constitution. The complaint, which was printed in yesterday's paper, sets forth in full the inequalities of population and the lack of compactness and contiguity objected to in other districts, in violation of the guaranteed rights of voters.

Owing to the form in which the suit is brought it was necessary for ex-Attorney-General Hunt, who has charge of it, to wait till nominations had been made by the Republicans in some one of the districts which did not agree with the requirements of the Constitution so that a candidate might go into court and allege that "as such candidate he has a special personal interest in the question at issue in this cause and is entitled to know whether or not said act is valid to the end that he may be voted for in the district and throughout the district of which the said County of Vermilion legally forms a part." The moment the nominations were made in the Eighteenth District, which as a glance at the map will show is not made up of "contiguous and compact territory," Capt. Hunt began proceedings.

There will be a howl now from the Democrats. They have been hoping that the Republicans were bluffing when they talked of contesting the gerrymander. All such hopes have been swept away. The questions at issue will be heard before Judge Bookwalter at Danville and then, whichever way he may decide, before the Supreme Court. The unhappy Democrats were asserting yesterday that—

> The Democrats will probably send an attorney to Danville and make an effort to have the case heard according to legal forms. But it is not at all likely that their attorney, if he shall go there, will be given a hearing. The evident plan of the Republicans is to have a "snap" judgment rendered and to send the record to the Supreme Court in such condition that the last named court will be compelled to affirm the farcical proceedings had before Judge Bookwalter.

On the contrary, the Democratic Attorney-General has been notified, as was proper, and can be at Danville Saturday if he chooses and make the best argument he can in behalf of the gerrymander of his party. When the case reaches the Supreme Court at the June term he can appear there and talk if he wants to. Everything will be done decently and in order.

The Democrats will take two positions—one that the apportionment is not a gerrymander and the other that even if it is the Supreme Court cannot set it aside. They assert that a partisan Legislature can violate to its heart's content every constitutional provision on the subject of an apportionment and that the Supreme Court is impotent to interpret and enforce the Constitution. They claim that the right of the people to equal and proportionate representation does not depend on the mandates of the Constitution, but on the will of the Legislature.

That revolutionary position will not be tolerated by the Circuit or the Supreme Court. Each of them will take jurisdiction. What the decision of the Supreme Court will be as to setting aside the gerrymander the future must determine. What it ought to be is apparent to any intelligent man who will read without bias the facts set forth by Capt. Hunt. They show a gross and deliberate gerrymandering of the State to carry out partisan aims. They show the creation of districts unequal in population and neither compact nor contiguous in territory, whereby voters are deprived of rights solemnly guaranteed them by the Constitution. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Judges of the Supreme Court should hesitate about setting aside this odious attempt to violate the dearest rights of the people.

IS DISHONESTY THE BEST POLICY?

Representative Bland is quoted as saying he will try to have a committee vote on his free coinage bill next Thursday. He does not even favor the Meyer bill for coining the seigniorage, "as it enforces bonds," and Bland is utterly opposed to any measure which would tend to prevent the free coinage silver dollar from being exclusively the money of ultimate redemption in the United States. It is high time for him and his sympathizers to state plainly why they want free coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1, which would furnish a dollar that at present is worth intrinsically as bullion about 47 cents and is worth only 47 cents in purchasing power as money in all free silver coinage countries. These fellows should come into the open field and announce more plainly than they yet have done their purpose in wanting to throw away the gold standard of American money and to substitute for it a silver monometallic standard worth less than 50 cents on the dollar. They have been acting the child's play of hide and seek long enough. Let them now openly and candidly avow their motives for desiring to change the currency standard and to bring about a slump to the basis of free silver coinage dollars worth intrinsically less than 50 per cent of gold dollars. They ought to be compelled to state the actual reasons why they are so hostile to putting a gold dollar's worth of silver into their silver dollar, and why they are opposed to the employment of statesmanlike means for maintaining the purchasing parity of silver dollars with that of gold dollars, a pledge for which was given in the national platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties in 1892.

Messrs. Bland, McLaurin, Breckinridge, Kilgore, Durborow, McGann, and the others who more or less are in favor of debasing the currency ought to be compelled by the voice of public opinion to state plainly their reasons for demanding a change of the currency standard of this Nation from 100-cent dollar money to 47-cent dollar money, from the gold standard of all enlightened, progressive nations to the monosilver standard of the unprogressive, semi-civilized nations. Especially they ought to be pressed to tell why they do not propose or favor the bimetallic compromise of putting a gold dollar's worth of silver into the silver dollar. These fellows should rise in their places in Congress and state why in their opinion it would be for the public good and the advantage of the whole American people to drive out gold money and substitute silver money on the 16 to 1 or 47 per cent dollar standard of value. Let them stand up like men, if they are honest men, and avow their real principles and offer their real reasons in support thereof. There has been too much deception, hypocritical talk, simulation of reasonings and arguments, and misstatements of fact in this business. These have been given to the public ad nauseam. Let us now have the truth in the matter and be told just why Bland and his following want so radical a change.

The demand for an alteration of the money standard of the Nation to 47-cent dollar money must be defended on its merits, if it have any merits, or be abandoned. Outright lying and evasive humbuggery must be dropped. The advocates of the 47-cent dollar must face their own music and imitate A. J. Warner in boldly avowing their dishonest and rascally motives for demanding 47-cent dollar money to be used in the payment of 100-cent dollar indebtedness. They must openly defend their *ex post facto* repudiation scheme or drop it. They must stop their footing and humbugging, defend their cheating purposes, and show if they can that dishonesty is the best policy.

QUORUM COUNTING, 1890 VS. 1894.

The coolest assertion made by any Confederate in this Congress was the close-shaven lie uttered by Wise of Virginia that quorum counting was after all a Democratic measure and that the Hon. Tom Reed did not originate it. Said Wise:

> I simply desire now to strip a leader of the false colors under which he has been sailing. The attempt on your side to falsify history, and your own Mr. Reed as a leader, is making him ridiculous.

Some readers may have forgotten the facts and for their benefit THE TRIBUNE reproduces a few extracts of the Democratic record on the point at issue. If necessary a dozen pages of this paper could be filled in copying Democratic denunciations of quorum counting, uttered both in and out of Congress in 1890, when Speaker Reed checkmated their conspiracy to prevent all legislation that did not meet with the approval of the Democratic minority in Congress. The following extracts of the proceedings of the House are taken from the press dispatches:

> Jan. 29, 30, and 31, 1890, when "Czar Reed" first applied the quorum-counting rule in the House, Mr. Crisp of Georgia said: "I appeal to you as fair-minded men, as men reminded of your obligations to protect the Constitution—as men who really believe in fair play, to hesitate long before you indorse this revolutionary and unconstitutional ruling."
>
> Bland of Missouri shook his fist at the Speaker and called out as loudly as he could: "I denounce you as a tyrant."
>
> Breckinridge of Kentucky ("Willie") rushed down the aisle, and, standing in front of the Speaker, exclaimed: "The gag law which that gentleman (McKinley), with the help of the Speaker, has applied today is usurpatory, revolutionary, and corrupt."
>
> And long-legged Buck Kilgore brandished his fists in the Speaker's face, rushed at the light door leading into the Speaker's room and smashed it open with a jackass kick, and called on his fellow ex-rebels to follow him out so as not to be "counted" in order to break up a visible quorum.

These are some of the scare heads of Watterson's *Courier-Journal* articles of Jan. 29 and 30, 1890, denouncing the Republican quorum counting as shockingly anti-Democratic:

> Despotism—Czar Reed's Shameless Ruling in the House—The Speaker Sets Aside the Customs of a Century—The Constitution Disregarded and the Rights of the Minority Derided.
>
> Anarchy—The Republicans Inaugurate a Reign of Lawlessness—The Speaker Surpasses His Record for Impudence and Usurpation.
>
> A Reign of Despotism—Speaker Reed Continues in His Reckless and Lawless Course.
>
> Almost a Riot in the House! Infamous! Outraged! Despotism of the Czar Increasing.

And here are extracts from Watterson's editorials of Feb. 3:

> Despots have forfeited their heads for acts of usurpation less infamous than those of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives.
>
> Reed purposes to deprive one-half of the American people of the right of representation on the floor of Congress. It remains to be seen whether the people are ripe for such a revolution.
>
> Poor Tom Reed, the despot of the House, feels and fears the contumely that will ever be his.

And yet four years later only forty-seven of the Democratic House members—a pitiful minority—voted against this "revolutionary, corrupt, and unconstitutional" ruling. In order to make the surrender to a sound Republican doctrine seem less abject and complete some of the Democrats took the ground that the quorum-counting rule was a Democratic and not a Republican idea, that it had been suggested in 1880 by Randolph Tucker, a Virginia Democrat, and that the Democrats by taking it up now were merely reclaiming their own property.

It is a pity they did not find out the Democracy of quorum counting at an earlier day. It would have saved Mr. Reed and the Republicans of the Fifty-first Congress a great deal of trouble. It would have kept Messrs. Bland, Crisp, Breckinridge, and Kilgore from making violent fools of themselves. They should have examined the utterances of leading Democrats in the past before attacking Speaker Reed's course.

Nobody will believe the assertion of the Democrats that they are for quorum counting because a Democrat suggested it. They were not for it until their filibustering chickens came home to roost. Then they learned that their obstructive, malignant tactics of 1890 could be used effectively by others and that it would be impossible for them to do any business unless they fought those tactics as the Republicans had fought them. Then it was they swallowed all the bold, bad words they uttered in 1890 and adopted a rule they had insisted was unconstitutional even after the Supreme Court had declared that it was not so. This was a clear case of Democratic backdown.

A TORY ON AMERICAN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Amyas Stafford Northcote, a son of the late Lord Iddesleigh, writing from Chicago for the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, deplores "the utter corruption in American politics"—evidently meaning American municipal politics, for he only deals with the governments of large cities, and then in a rather roving and cursory manner. His article is worthy of attention, for although it abounds in fallacies and misconceptions it yet strikes at the root of the corruption in municipal affairs. His curious conceit that the unchangeableness of the United States Constitution and the unattractiveness of the American diplomatic service discourage the "American gentleman" from entering into politics may be passed without comment. His observations, however, on the evils resulting from the absorption of the unlettered masses of Europeans into the ranks of American citizens and the neglect of their civic duties by the American business-men eager for wealth are on the whole sound and sensible. These are the principal contributing cause of the corruption of our municipal politics. "It is," he says:

> The existence of this class of utterly ignorant voters of various nationalities, whose sentiments are frequently those of only hatred and contempt for those who in Europe had been their enemies and who are their neighbors in America, that renders possible the utter corruption in American politics. It is their vote that places in power the venal politicians who control the strings of municipal and, to a large extent, of State politics. Every nation almost which has representatives in any number on American soil is kept alive in the breasts of its children, in all its ancient customs, its likes and dislikes, by societies formed originally for social purposes and for obtaining rights but now corrupted into mere political machines. It can be readily understood that an ignorant Polish immigrant just landed in this country, and urged by one of his own race to join the Polish society of the town he happens to be in, should gladly consent, and in return for the benefits conferred by his patron, the leader of the society, should vote as directed. He votes as he is told to do, after having sworn to be a faithful citizen of a nation whose language he does not understand, and subscribed to a Constitution which he is unable to read. In the meanwhile his "boss" is making the best terms he can for himself. And so it goes on; the ward bosses sell their followers to the campaign chiefs, and these in turn to others, and so on up the ladder.

Few will question the truth of this picture or the evil consequences which flow from the vicious system which it depicts. The representatives of the districts, wards, and towns where the English-speaking and native-born population is in the majority among the voters are as true and patriotic as the representatives of similar constituencies in the Board of Aldermen, or the County Council of England, or in the House of Commons. But at the same time Mr. Northcote's charge, that the more intelligent American business-man does not deal with politics seriously enough, is as true as the charge made against the unassimilated foreigners. How true is this picture:

> Municipal reform clubs are common enough in all the large American cities. To them belong many highly respectable gentlemen who meet with due gravity at the semi-annual banquets, and over their nuts and wine listen approvingly to the wise and witty speeches of visitors from similar clubs. Shortly before election time circulars are sent out by these excellent institutions calling upon all honest folk to vote for So-and-so for Mayor. But the political fowlers have had their snares laid for the bird long ago; the candidate of purity and reform is neglected in most of the wards entirely and is laughed at in the rest; whilst his club supporters, often too lazy themselves even to vote for their own man, quietly meet together in mournful festivity and deplore the corruption of municipal affairs and the defeat of their candidate.

Whoever heard of serious reform movements being inaugurated at a banquet, and yet that is the way in which reform movements are attempted here.

The young Englishman has not much to suggest in the way of practical remedy, but he perceives the truth. The public school is the best reformer. Americans must use every effort to educate the children of the foreigner and the foreigner himself and "to raise the standard of knowledge among the rising generation." And he generously admits that "to the credit of America this is being done. Probably the system of public education in the United States is as complete as anywhere in the world, and to keep up this high standard should be the chief aim of all good Americans. As the electors begin to realize the responsibilities as well as the advantages connected with their voting power they will begin to cast their votes more carefully and select men more fitted to represent them."

ADOPT THE ILLINOIS PLAN.

A recent cablegram made mention of a large meeting of English barristers at London. The statement was made there that—

> For years now the volume of ordinary litigation has been declining, and improved systems of detection, along with a decrease of crime, have rendered criminal practice the mere shadow of what it used to be. Slow as the process of simplifying law is in England, it has already cut huge slices out of the cake on which the bar used to feed. The combined results are a vast increasing army of unemployed barristers and solicitors.

This army of the unemployed wants work lest it starve. The great mistake which these barristers made was in allowing the law to be simplified. They should have seen that it was a blow leveled at their profession, and have fought it. The Illinois lawyers were shrewder. They have resisted simplification and improvement, and have been able to retain an archaic system which England has abandoned. As a consequence, litigants pay more, but lawyers fare better. If it be admitted that it is the duty of the community to support a large and increasing number of members of the legal profession then the policy of the Illinois lawyers is justifiable and their English brethren should imitate it.

The first thing for them to do is to stop further simplifications. If any change in the law is suggested for the purpose of saving time and expediting justice they must fight it, because it will take more bread out of their mouths. In the next place they should try to get the Judges to nullify as far as they can or dare the efforts of the legislative body to simplify the law. Then they should appeal to the sympathetic idiots of England, telling them that the criminal laws do not give the accused a fair chance to prove his innocence and that there is a dreadful possibility that one man out of a hundred thousand may be convicted unjustly. The unemployed English lawyers should insist that the right to appeal to a higher court should be given to all criminals and that their trials should not be rushed through as at present, but protracted as much as possible, ostensibly that there may be a greater chance of arriving at a true verdict, actually so that the lawyer can have more work and get more money.

That there is so much civil litigation in Illinois is due in part to the multiplicity of courts and the vicious liberty of appeal, by which a three-cent case can be carried from the Justice Court to the Supreme Court to the delectation of lawyers and the impoverishment of litigants. The processes of the law are so slow here as to make it worth the while of a dishonest man to refuse to pay his debts and force his creditor to sue him. By appealing from Circuit to Appellate and from Appellate to Supreme Court he can delay for years the payment of what he owes, or force a needy creditor to compromise.

The introduction in England of these Illinois practices, including of course Appellate Courts which reverse those below them and are reversed by those above them, would give the English barristers something to do. The amount of law business would be so increased that the people would complain, as they do here, that the Judges were years behind with their work. Then the English lawyers could say, as do the Illinois ones, that the only remedy is more Judges. That would make more well-paid places for the members of the legal guild or trades union. In Illinois the work of the courts seems to get farther and farther behind as the number of Judges increases. So would it be in England and more Judges could be created for the pretended purpose of catching up with the business.

The unemployed lawyers of England should send a committee to Chicago to study the methods in vogue here for delaying justice and supporting the members of their profession. Having learned them they should try to introduce them at home. If they succeed they will have no cause to complain of a lack of business.

CHICAGO GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

The Board of Trade committee appointed to hear and consider the charges that the elevator proprietors in this city are violating the law in the conduct of their business has ended the work of receiving testimony. One report has been prepared by each of four members of the committee. Which of these, if either, will be presented to the directors at the next meeting may not be known. But they contain statements to the effect that certain illegitimate or prejudicial practices could be proved by compelling the production of books and papers, and among these practices are the following:

Discrimination by elevators in favor of themselves in the matter of storage rates by selling grain in elevator at less than they would pay for the same to go into store, accepting a premium over advertised rates and the allowing of storage rebates under certain conditions; returning into store under the original grade grain that has been refused by the purchaser after loading, the refusal being made on account of quality; giving better weights to the country dealer when he sells direct to the elevator man than when he consigns to a commission firm in this city; the putting of grain into special bins without a corresponding marking of the receipts issued against it; the selling of grain and delivery of receipts by an elevator proprietor when he knew that the grain was out of condition; the delivery of the lowest quality of grain, and not the average quality, to buyers of regular receipts; the proximity of mixing houses to regular elevators, thus favoring the reduction of the grade tendered to the lowest possible limit of quality; the practice of securing storage charges in advance of withdrawal of the grain from store, thus encouraging the lying of grain in store for a dangerously long time and lessening its carrying value; selling grain by grade in Eastern markets and making to purchasers allowances which would be denied to resident members of this board; the issuance of regular receipts by corporations formed under the laws of an outside State; that certain large elevator corporations are capitalized for so much less than their responsibility ought to amount to as to warrant suspicion of a desire to evade the payment of just dues in the event of possible contingencies.

In regard to the extent of the "mixing" business it is stated that five elevator systems, with about 19 million bushels of storage capacity, have private elevators or cleaning-houses connected with them, while six systems, with 13 million bushels capacity, have no cleaning-houses connected. All of these buy grain, directly or indirectly, both on the board here and in the country. Some of them sell their grain exclusively on the open market or to our own shippers, while several sell in the East or ship on their own account as well. One of the reports characterizes it as anomalous that public custodians licensed and controlled by the State, handling and storing the property of hundreds of individuals and running together and mixing the same regardless of ownership, should be the principal dealers in this very property. It holds that the spirit of the warehouse law is fairly against this practice, and says that an amendment strictly prohibiting the proprietors of warehouses of Class A from being either directly or indirectly engaged in the grain business would be in the direction of sound public policy and good business morals. Nor should the Board of Trade make regular any elevator that has a private elevator or cleaning house connected with it or under the same ownership or management.

There can be no doubt that the conditions now obtaining render it easy to commit fraud in the handling of grain, and this danger ought not to be overlooked even if, as stated in one of the reports, the proprietors of those elevators have so far given no ground of complaint or cause for suspicion of falling into the hands of unscrupulous men. The case is not mended by the fact that the buying and selling of grain is done by certain firms which ostensibly are different concerns from the elevator stock companies, but in practice are identical with them, or nearly so. The arrangement is fitly characterized as "the refuge of those who fear that they are overstepping the bounds of the law and of a sound public policy." How to cure the evil may prove to be a very difficult problem.

FITHIAN'S POPULIST CREED.

Congressman Fithian has just been renominated by the Democrats of the new Nineteenth District. In his speech to the convention, representing the Democrats of Coles, Edgar, Clark, Effingham, Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, and Lawrence, he declared that "the time has come when the Democratic party must cut loose from the Eastern candidates and Eastern policies if it expects to win another national victory. We must have Western men and Western ideas."

Mr. Fithian does not specify the Western men he has in mind, though probably he is one of them and Adlai another, but he did not leave his hearers in doubt as to the Western ideas the Democracy must take up with. One of them is free coinage of silver. The Congressman wishes to restore silver "to the position it occupied before its demonetization in 1873." He wants the law to be such that a man can take 371¼ grains of silver to the mint and have it coined into a dollar just as he could prior to 1873. That that number of grains of silver was then worth more than 100 cents in gold and is worth now less than 50 cents in gold does not worry Mr. Fithian in the least. Nor does he care that the passage of such a law would bring the country down forthwith to a monometallic silver 50-cent-dollar basis.

Another Western idea which the Democracy must adopt, according to Mr. Fithian, is the income tax—not a simple income tax, but a graduated one which will tax intelligence, enterprise, and skill most heavily so as to relieve from taxation incapacity, sloth, and unthrift. The Congressman wants the Democrats to denounce the recent issue of bonds to get gold with which to make good the reserve and to protest against future bond issues for that or any other purpose.

These are what Congressman Fithian calls "Western ideas," which he wants his party to adopt even if as a consequence of its doing so "the so-called New York Democrats" should go over to the Republican party. These are not Western but Populist-Socialist ideas. They are the ideas of other organizations which were not successful at the polls in 1892, but whose doctrines Mr. Fithian wants the Democrats to adopt.

The convention approved of all Mr. Fithian said. The Democrats of his district are Democrats then only in name. They are free coinage Populists and graduated income tax Populists and Socialists. The Democratic party in this State is becoming more and more a dishonest money party, eager to wreck the currency as well as the industries of the country. It is probable that wing of the party will control the State convention and dictate its nominations and platform.

FEW of the people who read or talk about artificial irrigation in the United States have any idea of the great value which the introduction of the process has given to lands in Australia. In 1889 one company contracted with the Victorian Government to expend $600,000 in five years on irrigation works for the development of a rich but arid tract of land. In four years the company has expended more than double that sum. At a place called Mildura there are 5,000 people, 17,000 acres of land have been sold, and 10,000 are under cultivation. Most of the settlers take the land on time payments at from $100 to $150 per acre and pay for the water in addition. These valuations are far in excess of any figures named for artificially irrigated lands in this country, but if they can be realized in Australia the improvement of land to be sold at figures high by comparison with those paid for ordinary farm lands ought to be possible here. Undoubtedly the time is coming when the systematic distribution of water to the thirsty soil in sufficient but not excessive quantity, and just at the times when it will do most good, will be resorted to extensively, even outside of the arid regions, because of the vastly superior results over those obtained by ordinary haphazard methods of cultivation.

SCOTCH home rule makes progress. The adoption by the British Commons of Sir George Trevelyan's resolution providing for the reference of all purely Scottish measures to a committee consisting of the seventy-two Scotch and fifteen English members is a long step forward. It was followed up by the introduction of the local government bill for Scotland, which, as soon as it has passed the second reading, will be referred to this committee of eighty-seven for report. The report will doubtless be adopted. The full House will thus be saved the wearisome committee debates, and the Scotch members will trim and shape the measure to suit themselves. The Tories bitterly opposed Trevelyan's resolution, because they fully understand that if Scottish measures are to be referred to a committee of Scotch members, Irish measures must from the very logic of things be referred to the Irish members, who are more radical even than the Scotch members, and who now stand eighty-four Liberals to nineteen Tories. What chance would the Irish Tory landlords stand if an Irish committee should have the shaping of an Irish land bill, for instance? No wonder the Tories stand aghast.

IT is even hinted that Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas thinks of having his name changed.

DURING the thunder-storm of last Saturday night the lightning fortunately did not strike our majestic Chicago River.

IF there is no life-sized wax figure of a Columbian Guard in the Columbian Museum there ought to be one.

CAPT. ANSON has disappointed the reasonable expectations of the people. He has won a game.

DON'T blame it all on Coxey. The men who voted for a change in 1892 must shoulder some of the responsibility.

IT is in order to remark once more, perhaps, that somebody ought to pay the losses sustained by the French exhibitors in the fire at the Manufactures Building last January.

LAWYER STOLL'S raging thirst for gore at last accounts was still unappeased.

"GEN." FRYE wants the government to issue $100,000,000 in greenbacks while Coxey insists on $500,000,000. These great molders of public opinion should get together.

THE custom-house in New York City is tumbling down piecemeal. It beats all how that town tries to outdo Chicago.

WELL, a city of nearly 1,600,000 inhabitants is not to be sneezed at.

MANY a man who howls loudly about the "wrongs of society" and the "inequalities of our social system" always lets his wife carry the baby.

IF the commonweal armies can persuade the Senate to shut off its flow of oratory and take a vote a great deal will be forgiven.

IT would be of interest to know whether "Gen." Randall's experience and training have fitted him for going into business as an expert roadmaker.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It is probable that the successes achieved by Augustus Thomas' "In Mizzoura" and C. T. Dazey's "In Old Kentucky" are directly accountable for the present abundant crop of dramas of Southern life. The two plays referred to met with approval because they breathed an unmistakably genuine atmosphere of the regions from which their scenes and characters were chosen. This is exactly what "Blue Grass," the new play at the Haymarket, fails to do. As far as native flavor is concerned the dialect of its Colonel might be changed to an Irish brogue, and one would not suspect that it was not intended for an Irish melodrama. With no brogue at all and an elevated railroad scene it would pass for a sensational exposition of New York life. In plot, incidents, and characters "Blue Grass" is unaggressively conventional. There is a hero and a heroine, who are married, a villain, and an adventuress. The villain attempts to take the place of the husband in the wife's affections and is discovered by the adventuress who informs the husband. Then the villain takes revenge upon the informant by stabbing her with the hero's knife after she has been killed by lightning. The hero goes to prison as all heroes eventually do, and it takes two more acts to release him and lock up the villain in his place. The story was enacted in a noisy manner by an only moderately efficient company, aided by plenty of scenery and a band of negroes who sang plantation songs and danced to the tune of an Irish reel. Clarence Handysides, an efficient actor, easily headed the company in point of talent in the rôle of the hero. Mrs. Cyril Norman interpreted the part of the heroine agreeably. Emmett C. King played the villain as if his early theatrical training had been gained from a study of the characters in Jerome K. Jerome's little book, "On the Stage and Off." Miss Florence Ashbrook was a surprisingly gentle adventuress. Otherwise the members of the company do not call for special mention.

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The play at the Schiller Theater last night was Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," acquaintance with which was gained at the same theater some time ago, when the company was on its way westward. An absence of six months has not had the effect of altering the work or the opinions which were then expressed concerning it. As a truthful example of London life or life in any other city it is next to valueless. But as a sample of its author's artificial cynicism served upon a technically well constructed play it is worthy of the claims of its producers. Mr. Wilde says many witty things which he evidently thought out carefully before he decided what kind of people he would have repeat them. Having compiled enough epigrammatic sentences to consume three hours he divided them up into equal portions and distributed them among six clubmen and six society women, none of whom are likely to be encountered in natural life. From these conditions "Lady Windermere's Fan" is compiled, humorous and often interesting when heard superficially, but vapid when reason is brought to bear upon it. Last night Miss Laura Gilvray, a young Chicago actress who made her appearance last summer, played the rôle of Lady Windermere creditably, although she evidently mistook the woman's temperament on its emotional side. Miss Olive L. Oliver sufficed as the adventuress, Mrs. Erlynne, while Frank Gilmore repeated his interpretation of Lord Windermere in a manner which had a decided tendency to be colorless. The remainder of the cast remained the same as before and furnished a fair support.

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Mr. Willard made his farewell appearance in Chicago Saturday night. The play was "The Middleman," and the house was crowded with admirers of the English actor. When the curtain went down on the last act the audience refused to leave the theater until Mr. Willard had made a speech. After a pleasant reference to the manner in which he had been received in New York and Boston Mr. Willard said:

"I remember distinctly the day of my first appearance in Chicago. The day was dull and heavy, a thick cloud of smoke hung over the city; this with the conviction that Chicago people were much too busy to care for the more serious side of dramatic art sent my spirits down to zero. The play that night was 'John Needham's Double.' It had not progressed far before I felt that my ideas concerning you were wrong. The audience before me was as responsive, as sympathetic, as critical as could be gathered in the most placid city of the Old World. It is not strange that after that discovery I have taken a great interest in Chicago. My welcome everywhere has indeed been hearty, not only at the theater but in all kinds of charming hospitality. When I next appear before you I hope to bring you a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, the play that was my intention, had circumstances permitted, to have produced during my present engagement."

When the audience had dispersed the members of Mr. Willard's company presented him with a handsome silver punch bowl appropriately engraved.

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The Björgvin Singing Society under the direction of John L. Swenson was heard in concert at Hooley's Theater last evening. The selections presented were Reisiger's Evening Song and Olaf Trygvason; Spring Song by Francke, and a gallop by Mohring. These numbers, which were warmly received, as was indeed the program throughout, while not satisfactory in the matter of pitch, bore evidence of decided care in shading and good tone volume, showing the singer to be possessed of a voice not always pleasing in quality but of admirable range. After her first number Miss Wolf was recalled and presented with a bouquet bearing the Swedish colors. The principal soloist was Miss Sigrid Wolf of the Royal Opera, Stockholm. The aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," the chief number presented by Miss Wolf, was delivered with dramatic appreciation. Other soloists assisting were Miss L. Agnes Erickson, a pleasing amateur pianist; John R. Ortengren, baritone, who gave numbers by Mozart and Wagner, and Harry Dimond, a young violinist of talent needing serious training. An excellent audience was in attendance.

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The usual crowds were at the Casino yesterday afternoon and evening, where the twelve-hour variety bill is in progress. There is little which demands special mention in the bill of the present week, as Manager Hall has temporarily fallen back upon old material. At the same time the aerialist and acrobatic feats and the dancing were diverting. The improvements at the Casino greatly facilitate the handling of the crowds.

The Camille d'Arville opera company, together with the Kilanyi pictures, entered upon the second week of a prosperous engagement at the Columbia Theater last evening. Owing to the fact that Miss d'Arville will not sing in more than eight performances a week there will be only one matinée performance, Saturday, in addition to the regular evening presentations.

Prof. Herrmann, the conjurer, entered into his final week at the Chicago Opera-House last evening. A number of new features were added to the program, among which was a puzzling trick, "Strobeika," in which a woman, handcuffed and shackled, was released from her bonds in the presence of the audience.

"Swan Swanson," George H. Broadhurst's new Swedish dialect comedy, which was first produced at the Windsor last week, was transferred to Havlin's yesterday. The company has made use of its week's experience in the rôles and is presenting the play in much better form than at first.

Miss Inez Mecusker, a ballad singer, will be the soloist in the Sousa Band concerts to be given at the Haymarket Theater next Sunday afternoon and evening.

Sam T. Jack's Creole Burlesque company began a fortnight's engagement at the Madison Street Opera-House yesterday. The program consisted of songs, marches, and specialties, of which the dancing was the most acceptable to the audiences.

"America," the World's Fair spectacle whose wonderful run at the Auditorium last summer has become a matter of history, will be revived at McVicker's this evening. New players will interpret its allegorical and historical rôles, and the great Schaffer family still heads the specialty list.

Brandon Thomas' farce "Charley's Aunt," which claims to be the peer of this season's humorous plays, will be presented for the first time in Chicago at Hooley's this evening. The original New York company, directed by Charles Frohman, will interpret the rôles.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" began a new week at the Grand Opera-House last night before an excellent audience.

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NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Two new plays this week are not of a kind, though religion is in a way the theme of each. These pieces are "Hannele" and "Dr. Darkhorst." One is meant to be solemn and the other funny. Opinions are divergent as to Hauptmann's "Hannele," which has been made ready for tomorrow night at the Fifth Avenue. That the German author dealt reverently with the subject, which is that of a maltreated girl's pious visions and hallucinations while ill, can hardly be gainsaid. Of course the effect of such a play depends upon the minds of the auditors. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is a clergyman and presumably he regards his crusade against the police as a religious affair, but he is hardly a sacred subject, and so the fun to be made of him in "Doctor Darkhorst," a new farce at the Germania, will make nobody shiver, though it may offend good taste. Adolf Phillipp is the author and he will have his play spoken in German and English, separate and mixed, according to the lingual practice of the characters. A Parkhurst raid is to be shown and the announcement that one of the skirt dancers is to appear gives reason to expect a rather broad treatment of the scene.

A mixed cast of professional actors and Nelson Wheatcroft's graduating pupils will give a first performance of Edith Carpenter's "Cross Kris" at the Empire tomorrow afternoon. The money raised will go to the establishment of a free scholarship in the Empire Theater Dramatic School. The first of the outbreaks of Dumas' "The Demi-Monde" in English versions last year was entitled "The Crust of Society." It fared so well at the hands of ticket buyers that numerous imitations followed rapidly. It is this original adaptation of the French play that is to be revived at the Star tomorrow. A capable cast is promised. The revival of "Samuel of Posen" at the Standard will have interest, because audiences do not quite sink the actor in the assumed character, and M. B. Curtis has figured before the public in a real tragedy since he was last on the stage. "Willie," with Charles Dickson at the Bijou, and "The Sleepwalker," with Robert Hilliard and Paul Arthur in it, at Harrigan's, are laugh-provoking farces, employing fully the talents of the comedians. "Rival Candidates" at Hoyt's fails little short of being a strong comedy akin to "The Henrietta." A competent company has been composed for "Rival Candidates," and it will be acted through this week.

An Irish drama with all the accustomed things in it, and yet with much of newness in the handling of them, is "Rory of the Hill," which passed into a second and last week at the Fourteenth Street. Marie Jansen takes "Delmonico's at Six" to the Harlem Opera-House for the week and will finish the season there. The Grand Opera-House gets "Alabama," which made the fame of Augustus Thomas as a playwright when it was originally produced at the Madison Square. Frederic de Belleville's reproduction of "Hoodman Blind," a London melodrama, is at the People's. Melodrama makes its appeal at Niblo's in "The World Against Her," one of the works of Frank Harvey, author of several English plays of a similar character. The Kendals complete their round of visits to our theaters for this season by going to the Brooklyn Columbia for a week, which they devote to several of the plays already well known in their repertory. The Casino will be closed for a week, reopening next Monday night with "The Passing Show," a review of all the theatrical successes of the season.

PERSONALS.

Prof. Saffords of Williams College has suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis.

Rosa Bonheur is the only woman who has ever been an officer in the Legion of Honor.

Corbett's acting is meeting with praise from London critics. But he made his biggest hit in Florida, according to the notion of one English expert named Mitchell.

Prof. Charles E. Hite of the University of Pennsylvania, who will start for Labrador June 25 with a party of seven, declares that region to be the largest unexplored area of the Western Continent.

Hippolyte has forgiven his old enemy, Legitime, and has invited him to return from Kingston, Jamaica, where he has been in exile since 1889, to Hayti and receive his pardon. He may get it in the neck.

It is stated in Washington that St. Gaudens has completed a revised model for the World's Fair award medal that meets all the objections made to his former models and at the same time preserves the artistic merits of his former productions.

Laurent Tailhade, who as a French Deputy raised his voice in behalf of tolerant treatment of Anarchists, has recently spoken in favor of crushing them out. Laurent a couple of weeks ago was the victim of an Anarchist bomb explosion. He's wiser now.

Dr. Addison Hills, the "father of the Lake Shore railway," who fills the office of assistant to the President, has just celebrated his 87th birthday anniversary, the *Railway Times* says. He is hale and hearty, and performs his duties with his old-time regularity and punctuality.

The German royal family has a great fondness for tennis. The Kaiser himself played nearly every day during his stay at Abbazia, and his boys are adepts at the game, while the Empress is a very fair player, though she has abandoned the game temporarily by the advice of her doctor.

CURRENT NOTES.

Some men are candidates because they can't help it, and some because the people can't help it.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Don't you think that Spudkins is a very stingy man?" "He is. He doesn't even enjoy a joke at his own expense."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Good advice.—Father—"Do you really desire to make my daughter happy?" The suitor—"Certainly." Father—"Then don't marry her!"—*Hallo.*

Senator Mills—"America's produce cannot be consumed at home." Commonwealers—"We are here to disprove any such fallacy."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Hoax—"Do you believe that thirteen is a fatal number?" Joax—"Well, all the people who lived in the thirteenth century are dead."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Longwed—"I listened to a moving speech this morning." Upstreete—"Lawyer?" Longwed—"Nop; landlord. Said he was going to raise my rent."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Police Turnkey—"Well, what is your name?" Dejected Wanderer—"Ain't got none. Jist call me No. 2." "No. 2?" "Yes. I'm my wife's second husband."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Dibbs—"If Mrs. Lease were as smart as some people think she is she would make a fortune in a year." Bibbs—"How?" Dibbs—"By exhibiting Mr. Lease through the country."—*Puck.*

Husband—"They say of married people that they are but one. Which one, I wonder?" Wife—"The woman, of course. You are the winner, you know, consequently I must be the won."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mills' Tariff Speech.

New York Sun: The long advertised reply of Senator Mills to Senator Hill and Senator Smith is so much of a disappointment that there is no occasion to give it much space. It has neither the dignity of a serious argument nor the fire of an impassioned harangue. It does not state the Texas Senator's position as a free trader and a wealth-leveler with one-half of the animation and picturesqueness which distinguish many of his speeches on the stump.

So far from being like Mills himself—that is to say, open, courageous, defiant, and impassioned in the enunciation of his socialistic predilections and sectionalist prejudices—the oration of Tuesday bears all of the marks of that well-known method of evasion, suppression, and vague generalization which seeks to accomplish an odious purpose in haste and under cover before the people are awake to the consequences. In a few passages the pure socialism and anarchy underlying Mr. Mills' phrases break through apparently by the speaker's momentary inadvertence. The speech reads as if it had been rather carelessly edited at the White House.

Perhaps Mr. Mills is reserving his best efforts for an address of welcome to the hordes now marching on to Washington in response to the red signal from the White House. Meanwhile what administration Senator will be selected to reply seriously to Senator Hill and Senator Smith?

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW HUNDREDS KILLED BY EARTHQUAKES.

Shocks Felt Throughout the Extent of Greece Attended by Death and Strange Phenomena—People of the Lokris District the Chief Sufferers—Great Fissures Opened in the Earth and Contours of the Coast Line Changed—Varnishing Day in the Champs Elysee Salon.

ATHENS, April 29.—The official reports sent from the earthquake stricken district in nowise minimize the first account of the disaster. The whole coast line from the ancient port of Larymna to Thermopylæ suffered terribly. King George was deeply stirred by the scenes of suffering that he witnessed during his visit to Atalanta. He has announced his intention of visiting Thebes and extend aid and sympathy to the afflicted people there.

The loss of life Friday night last must have been very great. M. Bouphides, Minister of the Interior, has received advices that in the Lokris district alone 300 persons were killed. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies have already been recovered. About 300 were injured.

The people of Atalanta have fled to the hills for safety. In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half 316 were counted. When the earth movements began and houses began to totter and fall many of the inhabitants forgot everything except their personal safety. They ran wildly from the doomed city and sought a firm standing place on the hills that rise behind the town. The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum, and between the swings would tremble and quiver. Great fissures opened over an area of ten square kilometers.

Much damage was done along the shore by a seismic wave which encroached upon the coast for a distance of twenty meters. A number of houses were destroyed by these means, and there can be no doubt that lives were also lost. It will perhaps be several days before an accurate list of the fatalities can be made up.

Huges masses of rock were detached from the mountains and hurled with thundering crash into the valleys below. Eye-witnesses of the scene describe it as having been an awe-inspiring exhibition of the mighty forces of nature, before which man was utterly helpless. Deep, subterranean mumbling and reports, resembling the sound of cannon fired at a distance, continue to be heard and the people are in mortal fear that other and more severe shocks may follow.

The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet. Other phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidipso were temporarily changed in character and spouted forth torrents of almost boiling water. Springs of pure fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano.

The center of the earthquake lies between Larymna and the Malian Gulf, but throughout the extent of Greece the shocks were felt.

A village near Atalanta and the Monastery of St. Catherine were destroyed. The abbot of the monastery and four of the resident monks were killed beneath the falling walls. The shock was violent at Limnac. At Xerachiorion eighteen houses collapsed. At Drachmanion a number of houses and the churches were thrown down. Two persons were killed and many injured.

A royal decree has been issued sanctioning a credit of 200,000 drachmas to be applied to relief work. There is a great demand for planks and other lumber with which to construct temporary abodes. The lumber merchants at The Pieraus, the Port of Athens, are demanding exorbitant prices for their stocks. These prices the government and others interested in the work of relief refuse to pay and orders for supplies have been placed with dealers in Trieste.

A Central Relief committee has been formed, headed by the Archbishop of Athens.

CHAMPS ELYSEE SALON PAINTINGS.

Best Things Exhibited—American Artists Who Achieve Success.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It will be varnishing day at the salon of the Champs Elysée tomorrow. The exhibition does not contain any striking work. The public will not fail to notice a fine portrait of President Carnot and a large religious painting illustrative of the life of St. Francois d'Assisi, both of which are by Chartran. Bougereau again exhibits the same kind of work with which everybody is so familiar. Detaille's "Firemen Extinguishing a Fire" is not as good as his paintings usually are. Henner has his customary female head and a fine portrait. Harpignes, Francais, and Jules Breton exhibit fine landscapes. Benjamin Constant has a superb female head which should prove a great success. Rochegrosse's "Parsival and the Daughters of the Flowers" is a curious adaptation of the latest theories about open air work. Bonnet's decorative ceiling fails to score, but he also exhibits a fine portrait.

Among the American painters a success is achieved by Walter Gay's picture showing the work-room of the Spanish cigarette makers and D. Ridgeway Knight exhibits a fine landscape.

The sculpture is much superior to the picture exhibit. Barrias' superb group of "Nubians Flying from Danger," Frenisit's "Wolf Caught in a Trap," and his statue of Meissonier; Carles' large group of "Glory Kissing a Dead Soldier," and his superb statue of Minerva, intended for the *Herald's* new building in New York, and which is certainly one of the finest works of modern sculpture, are among the most notable exhibits in this section. The following are the names of the American artists who exhibit in the salon of the Champs Elysée:

Katherine Abbot, Zanesville, O.; Anerson, New York; Henry Bacon, Boston; Ellen Baker, New York; Gordon Bachelor, Henry Beau, Montreal; Henry S. Bisbing, Philadelphia; Sarah Blackstone, Halifax; William Clair, Hamilton; Frank Beggs, New York; D. Ridgway Knight, Philadelphia; Sydney Lawrence, Brooklyn; Ernst Lawson, Halifax; Marie Leftwick, Virginia; Caroline Lord, Cincinnati; Robert McCameron, New York; Walter MacEwen, Chicago; Eugenia MacFarlane, Henry Mosler, Newman Betty, Jules Pages, San Francisco; Ernest Parton, New York; Charles S. Pearce, Boston; William Picknell, Boston; William Plimpton, Winthrop Ramsdell, Reeves George, Yonkers; George Reid, Canada; Frank Richardson, Boston; Guy Rose, Marie Ross, New York; Joseph Saint Charles, Canada; Edwin Scott, New York; John Schonberg, Lawrence Southwick, Frederick Stoddard, Montreal; E. Boyd Smith, Boston; F. A. Bridgman, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lawrent Brumidi, Clarence Butler, Florence Carlyle, Canada; Anna Case, Frank Clark, Canada; Marc Cote, Canada; Robert Day, Boston; Louis P. Dessar, Indianapolis; Henry P. Dillon, San Francisco; Williams Dodge, Mattie Richemont, Florence Este, Hippolyte Fournier, Elizabeth J. Gardner, Walter Gay, Boston; Edward Grenet, San Antonio; Walter Griffin, Portland; Peter A. Gross, Allentown, Pa.; George Haushalter and Charles Heberer, St. Louis; Robert Hinckley, Boston; Jane Houston, San Francisco; Albert Humphreys, Cincinnati; Henry Tanner and Charles J. Theriat, New York; S. Seymour Thomas, Texas; Gaylord S. Truesdel, Eugene Vail, and Harry der Weyden, Boston; Simeon Wedder, New York; Lionel Walder and Edwin L. Weeks, Boston; Cecilia E. Wentworth, New York; Sarah Westcott, John Wichor, and Adele Williams, Richmond; and Charles Woodbury, Lynn, Mass.

American exhibiters in the section of drawings, water colors, pastels, etc., are Ellen Baker, New York, and Charles Bigelow, Buffalo.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S HIGH RESERVE.

It Now Stands £23,250,000, but Investments Are Expected.

LONDON, April 29.—Supplies in the money market continued comparatively small during the week, owing to the unexampled accumulation of resources by the Bank of England. A temporary squeeze, therefore, occurred in the settlement at the Stock Exchange, and some difficulty was found in securing funds to meet the requirements usual at the end of the month. The bank's reserve is £23,250,000 sterling, the highest on record. Gold, however, is flowing in freely from abroad, while the bank is expected to release money by investments. Renewed ease ere long is thus regarded as inevitable. Business at the Stock Exchange was inactive, owing to the settlement of the Jewish holidays. The market seems to wait upon a rally in American and Argentine securities. The depression in the former and the stagnation in the latter have weakened the other departments. American securities relapsed, owing to the strike of coal miners, other labor troubles, and decreased earnings. The prospects of an assessment on Union Pacific securities frightened not only the shareholders in that company but the holders of securities of other roads that are in trouble. The business in shares was small, but there was a fair demand for bonds. It is hoped the labor troubles in the United States will have one good result—that of hastening Congressional action on tariff measures. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville headed the general fall with 2½. Northern Pacific preferred, Santa Fé mortgage bonds, and Erie second consols were down 1¾. The decline in the others ranged from ⅛ to 1½. Canadian Pacific was dull, in sympathy with Americans, and prices declined 1¾. Grand Trunk of Canada fell heavily. Nothing new is expected in the statement that will be made tomorrow by Sir Henry W. Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk, seeing that the prospects of the road depend upon the business outlook in the United States. It is hoped, however, that the March statement will show a large reduction in expenses to offset the serious decline in traffic. Grand Trunk guaranteed receded 3½, and firsts 1¼. The other securities of the company showed smaller declines. Silver rose on speculative buying for India, founded on statements that India mints would be reopened. The price receded somewhat on the receipt of telegrams denying these statements, but the market closed firm at 29, and it is reported in good quarters that a renewed advance is probable.

PARANAGUA CAPTURED BY PEIXOTO.

Little Resistance Offered the Federal Fleet—Rebels Still Talk of Fight.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Peixoto's fleet has captured Paranagua, Brazil, the last of the rebel forts there offering resistance.

Gen. Silveira Martins went to Buenos Ayres last night, accompanied by Gen. Bemchimol. They had had a conference with Admiral Saldanha da Gama, and with more than 100 of Gen. Salgado's men they will embark for Santome for the purpose of rejoining Gen. Gumercindo Saraiva in the western part of Rio Grande do Sul. The latest advices from there are that the entire force of Gen. Saraiva, numbering 4,000 men, is making forced marches toward Bage for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Pina.

Argentina reclaimed only one man from the Portuguese ship Mindello and thirty refugees remained on board. The Mindello will be docked here for repairs. The Uruguayan Government, while assuring Admiral da Gama and his companions protection here, forbids them to leave the city by the overland route in the direction of Rio Grande do Sul. They may only embark for Argentina or for Europe. Admiral da Gama's present intention is to go to Buenos Ayres. He will confer with Admiral Mello there as soon as the latter leaves Martin Gracia, the quarantine island, where he is now staying.

MEETS A COLD RECEPTION AT LIMA.

Peruvian Minister to the United States Loses Popularity by Joining Caceres.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen. Canevaro, Peruvian Minister to the United States, arrived at Lima yesterday. He met with a cold reception, only 200 Cacerists and a band of artillery being drawn up to receive him. There were many onlookers who shouted: "Viva Pierola!" Cavalry patrolled the streets. Gen. Canevaro has plainly lost his popularity since joining Caceres, as his reception last year was most enthusiastic, over 5,000 persons of all classes joining in it.

Suicide at the Union Club.

José Galvez, who was recently intendente at Lima, committed suicide at the Union club, Lima, last night by shooting himself with a revolver.

EXHIBITION OPENED AT LYONS.

Casimir-Perier Declares Morals and Laws Must Be Reformed.

LYONS, April 29.—The exhibition in this city was opened today by Prime Minister Casimir-Perier. The police were in readiness to quell any disorder that might arise, but their services were required only to handle the great throng of people which gathered to witness the formal opening of the exhibition. At a banquet given this evening M. Casimir-Perier made a speech in which he dilated upon the government's desire to coöperate in reforms, referring to budget reforms. Morals must be reformed at the same time reforms were effected in the laws. The wealthy classes must assume a larger portion of the public charges in order to relieve the working classes.

CHANLER BACK TO CIVILIZATION.

The African Explorer Says His Expedition was Successful Despite Mishaps.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—William Astor Chanler has arrived from Zanzibar after his second Central African expedition, and is the guest of United States Minister Penfield. He leaves Tuesday for Vienna, and will then go for a cure to one of the German springs. Mr. Chanler says his expedition was fairly successful, though he was beset by many mishaps. He will contribute a report of his explorations to the New York Geographical Society.

JESUITS AT PLANCANTIA ANNOY LEO.

The Pope Is Displeased Because They Wished to Burn Zola's Books.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Pope is much annoyed by the fanatical intolerance of the Jesuits at Plancantia, where they wished to burn some books they considered wicked. Among these were certain of Emil Zola's works. He is vexed at the affront to the author of "Lourdes" just when he is beginning the publication of his famous trilogy in which the place of honor will be for mystic Rome. His Holiness said: "Instead of burning books they think wicked it would be better if they would try to write good books themselves."

CHOLERA IS SPREADING AT LISBON.

Spanish Medical Men Report the Scourge Has Crossed the River Tagus.

MADRID, April 29.—The Spanish medical delegation sent to look into the epidemic at Lisbon reports that the cholera has spread to the left bank of the River Tagus. Some cases are reported at Castello Branco in the Province of Beira, close to the Spanish frontier.

LISBON, April 29.—There are forty-five new cases of cholera reported today. Sixty-four patients were discharged as cured. There are under treatment 284 persons. No deaths occurred.

Dark Day at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 29.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Weather cloudy; temperature, 46.4° to 53.6°; barometer, 30.8 inches; wind, north.

SUES FOR $12,000,000.

ALLEGED STEAL IN HOCKING VALLEY BONDS AGAIN COMES TO COURT.

Central Trust Company of New York Brings the Action as Trustee for Bondholders at the Behest of the Supreme Court—Details of the Deal by Which the Public Is Said to Have Been Swindled—Henry S. Ives' Wife May Contest His Will—General News from New York.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The Central Trust company of this city, through Frederic P. Olcott, its President, has begun an action in the Common Pleas Court of Ohio at Columbus to recover $12,000,000 from the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad company. The suit is the outcome of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, and is brought in response to what amounts to a mandate of the tribunal. The Central Trust company acts as trustee for those who purchased a large issue of bonds by the railroad company, and whose money thus invested was according to the judgment of the Supreme Court misappropriated by the officers of that corporation to their own use. The suit is almost unprecedented in the amount of money involved and of the greatest possible moment to all trust companies, all railroad corporations, and all investors in stocks and bonds.

Stevenson Burke, Charles Hickox, Chauncey H. Andrews, William J. McKinnie, and others, all prominent citizens of Ohio, in 1881 owned several thousand acres of coal land in the Hocking Valley. To find a market for their product and enchance the value of their property they decided to build a railroad from Columbus through their land to the Ohio River. They made the necessary surveys and organized a corporation under the laws of Ohio, with an authorized capital of $6,000,000. This project, the Supreme Court says, was "conceived in good faith and without any ulterior object or motive." But it happened that there were then in existence and operation three railroads, known as the Columbus and Toledo, the Columbus and Hocking Valley, and the Ohio and West Virginia. These roads had long been operated as one company and together formed a continuous line from Toledo through Columbus and the Hocking Valley to the Ohio River, traversing the same country as the projected line, which, if constructed, would have paralleled it for some distance and been a competitor.

Milbury M. Green was President of each of these three companies. Mr. Green and Judge Burke after a conference agreed to unite and borrow enough money on their promissory notes, say $6,000,000, to buy all the stock of the three existing railroad companies, and also enough coal lands in addition to that which they owned to make 10,000 acres, consolidate the three railroads, issue consolidated railroad mortgage bonds to the extent of $14,500,000, set aside $6,500,000 of these bonds to take up the outstanding bonds of the three consolidated companies, and with the remaining $8,000,000 of bonds return the $6,000,000 borrowed, and buy the 10,000 acres of coal lands already acquired for $1,500,000, leaving a margin for commissions of $500,000. Result, obtain all of the stock of the consolidated railroad companies and all of the coal lands for nothing.

Burke and associates gave to Green as compensation for his services to them and as President of the Consolidated Railroad company for the term of five years 100 of the bonds and 20 per cent of the whole capital stock of the railway company and an increase of 25 per cent in his salary. The par value of "100 of said bonds" was $100,000, and the par value of 20 per cent of the stock was $2,000,000. Green "went in" and the chain was complete.

The deal was carried out as projected, and now after a lapse of years the Supreme Court of New York State has directed a movement to secure justice for the innocent purchasers of the bonds.

MAY CONTEST THE NAPOLEON'S WILL.

Henry S. Ives Said to Have Left His Money to His Sister.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—When the will of Henry S. Ives is offered for probate it is likely it will be contested by his wife. Just what amount of property Mr. Ives left is not generally known, but it is thought he managed to lay by a comfortable fortune during the two and a half years previous to his death. A month before Mr. Ives died at Asheville, N. C., his wife wrote to his half sister, Mrs. George W. Striker of No. 84 Lexington avenue, informing her of the dangerous condition of her husband. Mrs. Striker went to the bedside of her brother at once and remained there until his death. It is said when Mr. Ives' will was read it was found that the bulk of his property was left to Mrs. Striker, and that his young widow will object to such a distribution of his effects. Mrs. Ives was formerly Miss Helen Gertrude Sears of Lockport, N. Y. She was a member of the Bostonian and Duff opera companies. They were married Nov. 21, 1892, and went to live in a richly-furnished house at No. 6 West Fifty-sixth street, which Mr. Ives leased at $15,000 a year. Mrs. Ives is still living in this house, where she was seen yesterday.

"Really," she replied when asked if it was true that Mr. Ives had left nearly all of his property to his sister and that she would contest the will, "that question puts me in a very embarrassing position. I cannot affirm the rumors at all. Indeed, I cannot say anything about the matter."

"Will you deny it?"

"No, I cannot deny it, either. The rumor that everything was left to Mrs. Striker, however, is exaggerated. We both know the contents of the will. The fact that we are the best of friends and visit each other every day does not look as if we would quarrel over my husband's will, does it?"

Mrs. Striker refused to discuss the matter.

FITZSIMMONS ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT.

He Offers to Meet Choynski—Jackson and Corbett May Meet at London.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons has had a long rest, and the fighting fever has at last struck him. The middle-weight champion has written to "Parson" Davies, offering to fight Joe Choynski for a purse and as large a side bet as is desirable. Choynski has $5,000 of his own money, which he says he will put up at once, so a match between them may be speedily arranged.

The announcement that Jackson intends to sail soon for England created no end of talk among men who are interested in the proposed international fight for the heavyweight championship. Al Smith, Corbett's close friend and adviser, ventured the opinion that the fight would take place in London. "I know very well what will happen if Jackson goes to England and throws down the gauntlet," said he. "Corbett is just as anxious to fight as Jackson is, and if the National Sporting club can arrange for a finish fight the men will soon be brought together. Corbett told me he would not for a moment think of taking Jackson in excepting in a finish fight, although he believes he can defeat the Australian in less than twenty rounds."

Corbett cabled Mr. Smith that the financial success of his theatrical venture was positively assured.

HANDICAP ONLY TWO WEEKS OFF.

Prices Show Little Change and All the Favorites in Good Condition.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—It is possible a new arrangement of dates will be made by the three big jockey clubs this week. The present dates have caused some ugly charges of duplicity and treachery and have increased the already strained relations existing between the associations. Both P. J. Dwyer and his brother, M. F. Dwyer, declare that the arrangements between the Coney Island, Brooklyn, and Morris Park Associations was for twenty-eight race days at each track. Instead of that the Brooklyn and Coney Island Associations are allowed thirty-two days and Morris Park thirty-one days. As the tracks cannot legally use these days they are either claimed by a blunder on the part of the clubs or there was a deliberate plan to force out the Elizabeth association from Jerome Park by giving it no unoccupied time.

Although the Brooklyn Handicap will be run two weeks from tomorrow, it remains as open as ever. Not in the history of the big race has there been so little change in the condition of affairs. All the popular favorites, Sir Walter, Clifford, Don Alonzo, Sport, Ajax, and Lamplighter, are apparently in good condition. Even among the outsiders there have been no reports of accidents. It would not be a matter of surprise if twenty horses went to the post.

Byron McClelland evidently has a very high, much improved horse in Henry of Navarre, for he has backed him in the future books from 50 and 75 down to 15 to 1. Clifford may go to the post favorite, as most of the trainers and the talent now regard him as the most dangerous horse in the race. Clifford will have to beat better horses than he has met in the West, however, and he will have to beat them under unfavorable circumstances. In betting he is an equal favorite with Ajax and Sir Walter at 6 to 1, with Don Alonzo at 8 to 1.

Secretary Crickmore announces the following schedule of dates for the spring meeting at Morris Park:

June 30, Juvenile, Cherry Diamond; June 31, Van Nest; July 1, Fleetwood; July 2, Galliard, Metropolitan; July 4, New Rochelle Handicap; July 5, Harlem, Throggs Neck; July 6, Bowling Brook; July 7, Ladies', Fort Schuyler; July 8, Vreedland; July 9, Larchmont, Toboggan Slide Handicap; July 11, Pocanteco, All Breeze; July 12, Casonova, Withers; July 13, Hudson River Handicap; July 14, Anticipation, Bay Chester; July 16, Bartow, Glen Island Handicap, New York and Jersey City Handicap; July 17, Debutante, Long Island Handicap; July 18, Great Eclipse, Belmont.

The following odds on the Brooklyn Handicap are quoted:

Ajax, 6; Banquet, 10; Bassetlaw, 25; Blitzen, 40; Carlsbad, 40; Charade, 35; Clifford, 6; Comanche, 30; Copyright, 30; Diablo, 50; Don Alonzo, 8; Dr. Rice, 40; Eloroy, 150; Emin Bay, 80; G. W. Johnson, 60; H. of Navarre, 15; Herald, 30; Hermitage, 50; Lamplighter, 10; Leonawell, 40; Loantaka, 30; Longbeach, 300; Lowlander, 20; Maid Marian, 200; Marshall, 200; Oxford, 100; Picknicker, 60; Pickpocket, 30; Prince George, 30; Rainbow, 50; St. Domingo, 100; St. Leonards, 20; Shelly Tuttle, 150; Sir Walter, 6; Sport, 15; Terrifier, 80; Yo Tambien, 15.

TO PROHIBIT SECTARIAN GIFTS.

Strong Pressure for the Passage of the Amendment to New York's Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has during the last week flooded the State with more than 100,000 copies of documents urging the voters to insist on the passing at the coming constitutional convention of the proposed amendment to Art. 8 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as follows: "No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State nor any county, city, town, village, or other civil division use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or otherwise, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or in any other manner, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking, which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Ex-Chamberlain of the Pope Preaches Against Catholicism.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Mgr. Bouland, ex-Chamberlain of Pope Leo, preached in Masonic Temple this evening. He said the Roman Church taught injurious errors and superstitions, and its doctrines were destructive to the moral and political welfare of a nation. He contrasted the downfall of Catholic States with the peace prevailing in countries that were not "priest ridden." The Christian church, the speaker said, only could bring peace to the world. It was the only remedy in the present social and religious crisis. He would like to see all Christian churches united in a war against Rome. The Rev. James O'Connor presided at the meeting. The Rev. S. H. Lee of the French Protestant College, Springfield, Mass., delivered a short address.

Police Have a Sharp Fight with Rioters.

Six men, led by John Carroll, alias Cahill, seized a cab at Washington and Eleventh street tonight. Carroll mounted the box and his followers got inside. Policeman Perry tried to stop the cab but was knocked down by the horse. Then Carroll and his friends attacked Perry. Reinforcements of half a dozen policemen came from the station to quell the rioters, who had been joined by an immense crowd. The officers were pelted by stones, but beat the crowd back with their clubs. They caught Carroll and one of his men. On the way to the station the crowd tried to rescue the prisoners and the policemen had to use their clubs vigorously to repulse the rioters. The prisoners were badly wounded and surgeons had to be called to sew up their cuts. Policeman Perry was also badly hurt and was sent home.

Marteau Refuses to Accompany Juch.

Henri Marteau, the young violinist, made his farewell appearance of the season at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera-House this evening. Miss Emma Juch and Miss Marion Weed were the vocalists. When the number was reached where Emma Juch was announced to sing the "Ava Maria" with an obligato by Marteau, one of the orchestra explained that the violinist had refused to play and had left the building. Marteau said afterwards that he had agreed to play only one number, a solo, and that the placing of his name as the accompanist of Miss Juch was unauthorized.

Vigilant to Be Put in Condition.

The Vigilant will be taken to the Herreshoffs, Bristol, R. I., where it was built, to be fitted out for its future service. Capt. William S. Fish, the skipper of Mr. George J. Gould's schooner yacht Hildegrade, has been ordered to Port Jefferson, L. I., where the bronze boat has been since it went out of commission last fall, to see that it is safely put overboard and then to take it to Bristol.

NEW SOUTH WALES DOES NOT WANT IT.

The Colony Said to Wish Great Britain Alone to Rule in Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 29.—Sir George R. Dibbs, Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, has telegraphed to the Prime Minister of Victoria, J. B. Pattern, saying that New South Wales is in favor of Samoa being placed under the sole protection of Great Britain rather than under the control of a colony, which, perhaps, would have no power to enforce its orders. The colony that Sir George refers to is New Zealand, which recently suggested that it be intrusted with the administration of Samoan affairs.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH IS FIRED AT

Attack Believed to Result from His Attitude on the Kossuth Question.

VIENNA, April 29.—The express train in which Archduke Joseph was traveling from Buda Pest to Gratz was shot at yesterday. The bullet entered the compartment next the one occupied by the Archduke. Nobody was injured. It is believed the affair was connected with the attacks made on the Archduke by Hungarian papers for his attitude on the Kossuth question.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Frank G. Rice.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The funeral of Frank G. Rice, one of the oldest business-men of this city, was held today with I. O. O. F. ceremonies, with 100 members of the orders of Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Army of the Republic, and Veterans' Union in attendance. Six hundred friends followed the remains to the George H. Thomas Post cemetery lot.

Jesse C. Crall Buried at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 29.—[Special.]—Jesse C. Crall, one of the founders of this place, died last night, aged 61 years, and was buried today. His funeral was the largest in the city since that of ex-Gov. John A. Martin. The pallbearers were selected from the old settlers, among whom were ex-Senator John J. Ingalls and B. P. Waggener.

Debold Paulen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Debold Paulen of Curran, an old resident of this county and one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, died this morning at the age of 66 years, after a brief illness. He was twice elected County Treasurer in the face of an adverse Democratic majority of nearly 1,000.

Funeral of Maj. Cooke.

The funeral of Maj. William Cooke, manager of the Western department of the Northern Assurance Company of London, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence in Hinsdale. A special car was attached to the 1:30 train on the Burlington road and a large party of friends went out on it.

Hard Times in Lapland.

The existing distress in Swedish Lapland, caused by the heavy snows of last winter, is described as being exceedingly severe. Generally the reindeer easily finds nourishment beneath the snow, but this winter that has been impossible. The snow was so deep and hard that the animals could not pierce it. On the Finland side there was plenty of food for them and they went by thousands across the frontier, where they were confiscated by Finland. These creatures are the whole riches of the Laplanders, who are stated to be now quite beggared.—*London News.*

ROPES IN UNCLE SAM.

MAY BE MADE DEFENDANT IN THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE CASE.

Ed Pardridge, Too, May Be Interested in the Outcome—Capt. Streeter, Known as the "Squatter," Says He Doesn't Care Anything About the Fight, as He Has Title from the Government by Soldier's Warrants—Pine Street Land Association People Make Fun of His Talk.

Attorney-General Moloney Monday morning will be asked to add a few more defendants to the list named in his bill to restrain the building of the Lake-Shore drive and the reclamation of submerged lands adjacent. Attorney Francis E. Burton, who will present the reasons for such action, will name among the additional defendants the United States of America and a number of persons to whom Capt. George W. Streeter of Lake Shore fame has transferred lots. In the maps, plats, abstracts, and other papers which Mr. Burton will show copious references to Capt. Streeter and Peter J. Johnson will appear; for, notwithstanding his long litigation in the courts, the Captain still claims a big chunk of property adjacent to the drive. In fact, he says, he and Johnson claim all the land from Chicago avenue to the North Pier lying east of a line east of St. Clair street. The Captain has located the land in soldiers' warrants issued for fighting in 1812. He wants to be one of the defendants, he says. He doesn't care for the suit, he declares, nor the Attorney-General, nor the courts, the State, the City of Chicago, nor anybody else so far as his claims to the land are concerned. He is outside of Chicago, he says, and gets his title from the United States Government.

Attorney Burton's Claim.

Attorney Burton, who represents persons to whom Streeter has conveyed lots, says his clients are only seeking to have cognizance taken of all interests. In real estate circles the assertion is made that the move means that a new party proposes to join the forthcoming fight for land worth millions and in it Ed Pardridge, the Board of Trade speculator, is interested.

Nov. 6, 1893, Capt. Streeter recorded a soldier's warrant issued to John Scott, private in a Maryland regiment, April 1, 1832, for his services in the early wars of the republic. The warrant entitled Scott to locate forty acres of land. It appeared to have been transferred to Streeter by Lewis H. Van Diver, administrator of Scott. It was a seamed and battered document, full of erasures, and dim with age, but the Recorder recorded it and the Captain, it develops, immediately proceeded to locate that forty acres of ground 451 feet east of St. Clair street, between Chicago avenue and Erie street. The Captain got another warrant or two and under them located the rest of the land between these boundaries, basing his claim on the early maps of the government, showing the meander line of the lake.

Peter Johnson has lived south of Erie street near the lake shore for many years, and he, it is said, has laid claim to the ground south of the line Streeter fixes in his map and north of the north pier. Johnson has had some litigation, but has not figured to the extent that the Captain has in the courts. Notwithstanding the celebrity that the latter has attained through suits, the transaction above described appears not to have attracted extensive notice.

Has Already Sold Lots.

The Captain has platted his land and he says he has sold 200 lots. One of the buyers is a man named William H. Cox. He wrote to the General Land Office at Washington in October, 1893, making application to purchase 130 acres of land, which he described as lying on the lake front in front of the government meander line of fractional sections 3 and 10, Township 39 North, Range 14 East. The particular parcel of land he wanted, he said, had not been surveyed, and he inclosed $162.50 as the price of that 130 acres and asked the government to direct an official survey.

Commissioner Lamoreaux wrote Cox a coldly formal letter, setting out that the official plat on file, approved March 16, 1831, showed no such unsurveyed land and that any land formed in front of the meander line since the survey did not belong to the United States. He sent Cox back his $162.50 and referred him to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Illinois Central case, reported in No. 146, United States Reports. The syllabus of that decision, he wrote, was that the ownership of lands covered by tidewaters within the several States belonged to the respective States in which they were found with the right to dispose of any portion thereof, when that can be done without the impairment of the interest of the public in the waters. The same doctrine as to dominion and sovereignty over an ownership of land under the navigable waters of the great lakes applied which obtained at common law as to tidewaters.

Notwithstanding this letter, Attorney Burton says that there has not been anything produced to show that the lands do not belong to the United States.

Burton Speaks for Streeter.

Said he: "Capt. Streeter, I understand, has a soldier's warrant and has located his land and had it recorded. The decision of the Supreme Court in his case, I am told, is not a final disposition of his case. But whether it was or not the Captain now claims to have a title directly from the United States. I represent parties who have bought lots from him and we contend that the United States is interested in this Lake-Shore drive matter. The maps of 1818 fix the boundary line of Illinois on the western shores of Lake Michigan. The State of Illinois has no right to any land added to that on the lake side by the action of the waters or otherwise. The United States has absolute control of the land under the waters of the lake. The title is still vested in the United States; the State has nothing to do with it. I have suggested to the Attorney-General that all the parties interested should be made defendants, the United States included."

"Your clients don't want to get into the case to get a quasi recognition of their claims, do they?"

"No, sir, nothing of the kind. I had a long talk with the Attorney-General. He doesn't think that these Pine Street Land Association people have any right to the property, and he wants to have heard what claim Streeter has. In the interest of justice all should be included."

Capt. Streeter has an office on the thirteenth floor of the Title and Trust Building. He sat in it yesterday the center of a group of seven or eight men.

Capt. Streeter Independent.

"Are you going into this Lake-Shore drive litigation, Captain?" he was asked.

"No, sir. I don't care a cent for this litigation. I care nothing for Moloney or anybody else. I and Johnson are the only people owning that property, and we'll hold it. I have already sold 200 lots in my subdivision."

"Is your map on file at the City Hall, Captain?"

"I have all the maps there I need or am ever going to have. I am outside the City of Chicago. I got my title from the government. The city has got nothing to do with me and I don't want to have anything to do with the city."

Representatives of the Pine Street Land Association ridicule the claims of Streeter and Johnson. Streeter's claim, they say, has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Scott warrant, under which he located forty acres, they say, is full of flaws and will never stand a judicial examination. H. N. Cooper says that Streeter has been making transfers, but he alleges that no great amount of money has passed. A man very well informed in the whole matter said yesterday: "I have the best reason for knowing Ed Pardridge has become interested with these people. He thinks enough of their case to get hold of immensely valuable property to put up money for them. This he has done and plenty of it."

PRESIDENT DIAZ USES A SILVER PICK.

Tunnel for the Relief of the City of Mexico Open Its Whole Length.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.—With a silver pick President Diaz has finished the opening from end to end of the seven-mile tunnel out of the Valley of Mexico. Several members of the Cabinet and other prominent persons were present. After the opening had been made a luncheon was served and informal exercises indulged in. The tunnel and canal, which it is hoped will at last successfully drain the valley, and thus remove all danger to the City of Mexico from inundation, have been in course of construction for many years, and when finished will have cost nearly $10,000,000.

COXEY'S MARCH ENDS.

[Continued from first page.]

for the camping ground, but he made one final rally for recognition. In the middle of a meadow that looked as big as a State in comparison Smith drew up his fourteen men. As Coxey's army came slouching down the road the Unknown shouted: "The Unknown's contingent of the Coxey army, attention! Three cheers for Brother Coxey, for Brother Browne, and for the great Coxey movement!" Then Smith led off the cheers. His forlorn fourteen raised a really respectable cheer.

The Unknown Is Not Recognized.

"Don't answer it; don't notice him at all," called Browne to Coxey, whose hand had mechanically gone to his hat brim. Then swinging around to the men he shouted: "Don't take any notice of that faker, boys; we don't want him." The army of the commonweal wavered an instant and then marched by in silence, leaving the fourteen men with their defeated leader lonely in the meadow.

Six miles out of Rockville the commonweal was met by 200 Washington bicyclists. They cheered Coxey, demanded a speech, got it, and cheered him. Coxey turned with a beaming face to remark to the correspondents: "That's the beginning of it. Didn't I tell you the whole country was aroused."

At the District line Browne called a halt and the army gave three cheers for the District of Columbia. A little further on there was another halt that was not on the program. Browne saw fit to disregard the towering pole of a toll gate and started to ride under it. The toll-gate keeper promptly lowered the bar, striking the Marshal's horse on the nose. The beast reared and pitched, nearly throwing Browne off. "Who bars the progress of the people here?" demanded Browne.

"I do," answered the gray-whiskered gatekeeper.

"Do you mean to say you deny the right of the American flag to pass here?" said Browne.

"O, chestnuts!" responded the gatekeeper, wearily. "The flag can pass and the man who carries it, and all the other men, but you've got to pay toll for the horses and wagons." And the toll was paid.

The bicyclists, ever ready to make fun, demanded a speech from Browne. "Boys," said the sore-necked Marshal, "if you will help us to pass Brother Coxey's bills no Dick Turpin can hold up the public on the highway."

Then the army moved to Brightwood Park.

MASSILLON, O., April 29.—[Special.]—After all Carrie Coxey, the 17-year-old daughter of the General, will lead the army into Washington as the "angel of peace." She lives with her mother, the General's divorced wife, and would have left Massillon with the army had her mother not objected. Today Jesse Coxey arrived in the city, and after remaining four hours left for Pittsburg, taking with him his sister. So Carrie, mounted on a white horse, will lead the army into Washington.

TO STEAL A MARCH ON MARSHALS.

Washington Commonwealers May Take a Train—Plans for Capturing Them.

TACOMA, Wash., April 29.—[Special.]—The industrial army speeches made today to the combined Seattle and Tacoma armies, numbering over 1,000, at Puyallup flattered the soldiers into believing they were heroes, and being the patriots of "the people" they were justified in taking possession of Northern Pacific trains, because that road is in the hands of the United States, which is "the people." In case of trouble only 50 per cent of the 200 Marshals are expected to do their duty, because of sympathy with the movement or with the general desire to rid the State of the army. Through the connivance of employés and ex-employés of the Northern Pacific road the army expects to make up a train and steal a march on the Marshals. In the event of their getting away the entrance to the Stampede tunnel in the Cascade Mountains will be blocked. A special train is in readiness to rush United States troops here from Vancouver Barracks in case of trouble. The cabs of all outgoing locomotives drawing trains are manned with armed United States Marshals. Thirty men in the army quit work in order to join it.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 29.—Morrison Swift's commonwealers spent a comfortable Sunday here and were supplied with food.

BOSTON, Mass., April 29.—At a meeting on the Common the speakers bitterly denounced the treatment Swift's army received from citizens of Rhode Island, and the newspapers of New England were denounced for the "skits and slurs" they had thrown upon the "delegation."

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The Portland contingent of Coxey's army, which seized a Union Pacific train at Troutdale yesterday and were arrested by United States troops at Arlington, were brought back early this morning. Gen. Schleffer and Quartermaster-General Breckinridge and fifty others were taken to jail and the remainder were placed under guard of the troops. The industrials number 507 in all. They are being fed. The leaders will be arraigned in the Federal Court tomorrow on the charge of contempt. The troops from Walla Walla, with the exception of a guard of twenty-five, returned here tonight.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.—The industrial army business has received a hard blow here. Col. Inman of Stockton is now under arrest in the city jail, charged with vagrancy. Being asked if he was not an ex-convict, he replied that he was and admitted having served three terms.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 29.—The San Francisco and Oakland industrial armies, numbering 900 men, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Richland. They took up their quarters at the baseball grounds. Accommodations are poor and many of the men are without blankets. They are fairly well suppplied with food.

MAKE UP OF THE ARMIES.

How the Industrial Forces Are Lined Up About the Country.

There was comparatively little change in the display of commonweal forces yesterday, the principal bodies being as follows:

Commander.	*Number of men.*	*Where marching.*
Kelly	1,226	Iowa.
Mrs. Smith	1,180	California.
Coxey	326	Washington.
The Unknown	14	Maryland.
Inman	200	California.
Fitzgerald	200	Massachusetts.
Grayson	100	Colorado.
Galvin	200	Ohio.
Shepherd	950	Washington.
Sweetland	10	Connecticut.
Frye	1,000	Indiana.
Hogan	331	Montana.
Norman	75	Wisconsin.
Three parties	1,400	Oklahoma.
Swift	64	Connecticut.
Schefeiler	507	Oregon.
	10	South Dakota.
Randall	439	Illinois.
Meyer	90	Missouri.
Total	8,299	

Gen. Harrison Going to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison will leave next Wednesday for Cincinnati, where he will attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion. He will also go to New York next week on professional business. He will go either directly to the East from Cincinnati or return to this city and start Friday.

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DOWIE ASKS DOLLARS

HIS HEALING HAND REACHES OUT FOR THE SHINING CASH.

Central Music Hall Must Be Abandoned Because of the Cost, but Money Is Requested for a Down-Town Tabernacle—Skepticism Killed the Harrison Boy, John Alexander Intimates—Complaints Against the Health Department for Neglect of Smallpox Cases.

At his meeting at Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon John Alexander Dowie said he must forsake that place and hold his meetings elsewhere. The cause for this move, John Alexander explained, was not because of any timidity on his part resulting from the disparaging things said about him, but because the greedy proprietors of the hall demanded $100 whenever they let him have the auditorium. This fact gave him great pain. All that good money going into some one else's pocket.

"One hundred dollars each Lord's day; $5,200 a year. Think of what good could be done with that amount of money," said John Alexander. "We must have a tabernacle of our own," he continued. "We must have a place where we can worship rent free and I want you to help me; to give me practical help."

Evidently John Alexander has designs on a large section of the earth. He has secured a building at Sixtieth street and Edgerton avenue. He has asked help to secure a lot of ground in the vicinity of Sixty-second street and Stony Island avenue on which to erect a canvas pavilion for his summer work, and now he is out for a down-town tabernacle.

But a large part of John Alexander's time yesterday was devoted to telling his auditors how scandalously he had been treated by certain Chicago papers. After reading extracts from these papers he shouted: "Every word of those articles are infamous lies!" which statement, like that of a more celebrated individual: "The sun do move," closed all chance for argument. Incidentally he referred to the men who wrote the articles as a generation of vipers. Referring to his financial standing he said he did not owe his baker, his tailor, or butcher one cent, and that, furthermore, he had placed $2,000 of his own money in the Zion's Temple at Sixty-second street, besides giving his time in conducting services and healing the sick at that place. He said if he were after money he could ask 25 cents admission to the temple and have thousands ready to pay it. The fact that he occasionally "shakes down" his audiences for $1 each, as he did last Monday, rather weakens the 25-cent argument. It is a much cleverer scheme to work an audience up to the point of hysteria and then take up a collection than to demand 25 cents from those same persons in a normal condition.

The story told by THE TRIBUNE of the death of little Homer Harrison at the Devine Healing Home was, John Alexander apparently thought, a body blow at the power of his magic hand. Consequently, he went into a long and pathetic account of the affair, in which he exonerated the Lord and himself from any failure. The fact that the boy's parents were somewhat skeptical regarding his power to heal was sufficient to bring about their son's death in spite of all he and the Lord could do. Then Dowie said he was getting tired of having so many explanations to make each Sunday, and he proposed to start a little sheet devoted to keeping his reputation clean.

A free-will offering was then collected and the man with the magic hand explained how it came about that he was possessed of the divine touch. He traced his genealogy back to the tribe of Dan and the promise made by God to the tribes of Israel at the time Moses sweetened the waters in the desert. He claimed that promise still held good, only no one had been wise enough to think it out until he came along.

A good illustration of John Alexander's skill in making "grand stand plays" was shown yesterday. He was talking about his wonderful cures and promised to show next Sunday a boy whose lungs had been destroyed by consumption and which had been restored by his touch. He said he would also read a letter from an eminent medical man that what he claimed was true. While he was talking a boy walked on the stage. "Ah!" said John Alexander, starting back in surprise, "here is the boy now; I did not know he was within miles of here."

After he had explained the boy's case he stepped toward the table and said: "I will read the letter next Sunday." The boy at once left the stage. Of course, John Alexander didn't know the boy was there.

COMPLAIN OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

More Smallpox Cases That Are Said to Be Wofully Neglected.

Complaint is made by persons living near No. 625 West Twenty-first street that a smallpox case at that number has been neglected. Wednesday a 10-year-old child in a Bohemian family was taken sick. The Health Department was notified, but was three days in getting to the house. Then a smallpox sign was put up, but the house was not quarantined. The child died last Friday night. It was buried yesterday, the coffin being put in an open wagon and kept standing in front of the house twenty minutes.

Considerable excitement was caused Friday night in the flat building No. 2545 State street when it was discovered that one of the tenants, James Glenn, had the smallpox. He died in his room, and when the occupants of the building heard of it they beat a hasty exit. Some climbed down the fire escape rather than pass Glenn's room, and not until Saturday could be induced to return, although the place was thoroughly fumigated. Health officers removed the body and it was buried yesterday at Forest Home Cemetery. The death certificate was signed by Dr. H. S. Spalding.

Secretary McCarthy of the Health Department made an explanation yesterday of the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of an ambulance Saturday evening which carried two men suffering with smallpox. They were taken from No. 1822 West Forty-seventh street, and while Health Officer P. J. Hartman was in the house securing details of the cases, John Cannarty, driver of the ambulance, drove away and did not return for two hours. "The horses attached to the ambulance became frightened by the lightning," Mr. McCarthy said, "and Cannarty drove them around a few minutes to keep them quiet. He lost his way and for two hours could not find the house where the men had been taken from." The sisters at the pesthouse at 3 o'clock Sunday morning said that the driver was evidently under the influence of liquor.

Thomas Freeman, a colored man, No. 6230 Center avenue, is in hard luck. Thursday last a 4-year-old girl was stricken with smallpox and was removed to the pesthouse. Soon after the mother was taken with the disease. Wednesday a child was born and died soon after, and yesterday the girl who had been sent to the pesthouse died. In the meantime nothing has been done about the child dead at the house since Wednesday, and it is still in the same room with the mother. The Health Department has been repeatedly notified, but, it is said, no notice has been taken of the case. The people in the neighborhood are indignant.

During April 508 cases of smallpox were reported to the Health Department. Yesterday there were twelve new cases, as follows: John Hyman and Walker Hyman, No. 3649 Marshfield avenue; Annie Burston, No. 3639 Wood street; John Meyer, No. 6913 Center avenue; A. F. Sandberg, No. 59 Delaware place; Ethel Arthamback, No. 463 Washburne avenue; John J. Hick, No. 21 Union street; Anna Chamberlain, No. 4420 Cottage Grove avenue; Mrs. Mary Bowker, No. 4450 Cottage Grove avenue; Charles Blumenfeld, 165 Green street; Beatrice Crow, No. 1806 Dearborn street; and Patrick Whalen, 87 Law avenue.

SAVED BY HIS QUICK IRISH WIT.

Michael Mullen Easily Beats a Rough-Looking Man Who Attempted Robbery.

While Michael Mullen was enjoying the noonday sun in his doorway at No. 4941 Princeton avenue a rough-looking man, who was passing, turned suddenly and, thrusting a revolver under Mike's nose, demanded his money. The quick-witted Irishman agreed to let him have all the cash he had if he would hide the ugly weapon. The revolver was no sooner replaced in the stranger's pocket than Mullen jumped upon him and beat him severely. When he had tamed the fellow into complete submission the weapon was taken from him and Michael led him around the corner to the nearest policeman. Officer Joseph Smith took the prisoner to the Hyde Park Station, where he gave his name as Ed Costello. The officers believe he is an old offender under the alias of John Burnes. He will be arraigned today in Justice Quinn's court on the charge of assault with intent to commit robbery.

TWO RUSSIANS NABBED BY POLICE.

They Send for Prince Engalicheff to Bail Them Out.

Nicolai de Raylan, No. 2815 Michigan avenue, private secretary to C. de Rayouza Soushchevsky of the Russian Imperial Commission to the World's Fair, and A. E. Rachatte, a civil engineer attached to the Russian commission, were locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station last night on charges of disorderly conduct preferred by George Burns, No. 138 Thirtieth street, and John Hayes, No. 2445 Wabash avenue, a son of Police Lieutenant Martin Hayes. The complainants allege that the prisoners addressed familiarly two of Lieut. Hayes' daughters, whom they passed while walking on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Burns and the young ladies' brother were close by and when told of the alleged action of Raylan and Rachatte they called Officers Ryan and Flynn to arrest them. The prisoners claim that Burns and Hayes wished to engage them in a fight on the street, and that they called for the assistance of the officers but were arrested themselves. Prince Engalicheff was sent for at the Hotel Metropole to bail the prisoners out.

DOWN THE BANISTERS TO HIS DEATH.

William Tosokowski's Fatal Slide at No. 1185 Milwaukee Avenue.

William Tosokowski, a Polish boy 8 years old, met a frightful death yesterday. He lived with his parents at No. 1185 Milwaukee avenue. Yesterday morning he attempted to slide down a winding banister to the first floor. He had reached the third landing when he lost his balance and fell to the first floor, a distance of thirty feet. He struck on a gas jet which projects from the stairway and the sharp piece of iron pierced his abdomen and inflicted a deep and ragged wound. For several moments he hung on the jet and then fell to the floor, a few feet below. His mother hearing his screams rushed to his aid. But she could do nothing. He soon became unconscious. He died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

LAKESIDE CLUB HAS TWO TICKETS.

Considerable Interest Among the 500 Members Over the Coming Election.

The annual election of the Lakeside club will be held at the club-house Saturday evening from 4 to 11 o'clock. The club has 500 members entitled to vote. There are two tickets in the field. J. N. Strauss is the only candidate for President. M. H. Mandelbaum and Leo H. Hart were nominated by the nominating committee for Vice-Presidents, while Edward A. Rosenthal and David Witkowsky were nominated by petition. On Secretary and Treasurer there is no contest. Six directors were nominated by the committee, but one, Conrad Witkowsky, withdrew, leaving Louis Benjamin, Harry Barnard, Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Ben Auerbach, and S. Marcus in the field. The opposition contented themselves with nominating four directors: A. H. Wolf, J. S. Mendelsohn, Charles Hefter, and Louis J. Blum.

JAMES O'BRIEN DIES OF HIS WOUND.

Burglar Who Shot Him Is Still at Large—Inquest Today.

James O'Brien, who was shot twice in the abdomen by a burglar Saturday morning, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 28 Lexington avenue. The man who did the shooting has as yet not been caught. The inquest will be held today.

Preparing for the Hotelmen's Convention.

A meeting of the Chicago members of the Hotelmen's Mutual Benefit Association was held at the Great Northern yesterday afternoon to discuss the coming national convention at Denver. A committee was appointed to receive the New York and Eastern delegates on their arrival next Sunday morning and to look after their comfort during the day. Secretary Barnes announced that a special train would leave over the Santa Fé line at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. The convention will meet May 8.

Australian Ballot in a Club.

The Carleton club tried the Australian ballot system at its annual election at the Vincennes avenue club-house Saturday. The election resulted in the selection of the following officers: Allen B. Forbes, President; William A. Moulton, First Vice-President; C. Earl Patterson, Second Vice-President; Roscoe U. Lansing, Secretary; D. Fred Hurd, Treasurer; Edwin H. Hatch, Robert S. Wesselsand, L. H. Freeman, directors for two years.

To Build a House for Satolli.

In all the Catholic churches of Chicago yesterday there was announced for next Sunday, May 6, a collection to be made in the arch diocese of Chicago to provide a residence for the Papal Ablegate in Washington. This collection was decided upon at a meeting of the Archbishops held in Chicago Sept. 12, 1893.

Burke Charged with Robbery.

Joseph Burke is locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station charged with robbery. He was identified at the station yesterday as the man who robbed Henry Pheils on a Lincoln avenue street car two weeks ago. The amount stolen from Mr. Pheils was $42.

Boston Store Employes Not Affected.

In an item printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday relating to "Ed" Pardridge cutting the wages of his employés it was said he was connected with the Boston Store. He is not connected with that store and its management has not made a cut in salaries.

Items.

The Chicago Beach Hotel celebrates its opening for the summer season by giving a reception tonight.

It is expected $1,000 will be realized at the Ben King benefit to be given at the Herrmann performance at the Chicago Opera-House tomorrow night.

The Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Association will give its second annual ball at the Second Regiment Armory this evening. The Second Regiment Band will furnish music.

Bourke Cockran, who lectures at the Auditorium tonight, will arrive this morning at 11 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road. The subject of his lecture will be "True American Patriotism." The rest of the entertainment will consist of selections by the Imperial Quartet and an introductory address by Thomas B. Bryan, who will preside.

DR. M'PHERSON ON INDUSTRIAL ARMIES.

No Man Should Feel Contented Until Existing Wrong Conditions Are Improved.

"One Morality for Capitalists and Workingmen" was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. S. J. McPherson last night at the Second Presbyterian Church. He said in part:

We have several industrial armies pursuing their novel and grotesque methods of righting admitted wrongs. However foolish these may seem, they at least include much earnestness, and they are in the eyes of wise men symptomatic of widespread uneasiness and of equally widespread determination that some solution of the pressing problems must be found. No man has a right to feel contented with the existing situation so far as it seems to him wrong. The fault of some of us is, I fear, that in despair or selfishness we consent to leave the problem unsolved. Indifference is, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to progress. We ought all to study the facts. We do wrong when, because we are plain men, we leave this study to the experts, to the parties immediately interested, and to the cranks. I, for one, have more faith in the good judgment of average humanity than in all the sublimated views of specialists.

Dr. John H. Barrows preached on "Christian Treatment of the Poor" yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian Church. He said in part:

The unexampled distress of last winter has opened many indifferent minds to the great question of the right treatment of poverty. Indiscriminate giving has largely been displaced by scientific or in other words Christian charity. But a greater fact than any already mentioned stares us in the face. We live in a time of social discontent, and even this rich republic appears now to be in the center of it. We find everywhere that the gospel of discontent is preached to the people, and the scholarly and the benevolent are taking sides with the restless multitudes, and the church has so largely shirked the question that in many communities the working classes have avoided and denounced the church as unfriendly. Say what we will there is no ethics that will justify all the inequalities now apparent in the distribution of wealth. The State has a right to see that sweat shops shall be suppressed; that the inhuman surroundings of labor in certain industries shall be changed; that light shall be thrown by thorough investigation into the strifes between the employer and the employé; that arbitration shall in some cases mitigate the fierce competitions of labor and capital; that the saloon curse and all forms of gambling which tend straight to pauperization shall be trampled out.

COLONELS BAT HARD.

ANSON'S PITCHERS PROVE EASY FOR THE LOUISVILLES.

Unlucky Fifth Inning Sees the Game Irretrievably Lost to the Colts—Clausen and McGill Try in Vain to Stop the Fusillade and Camp Has to Be Summoned—Dahlen Has an Off Day—The Making of the Runs—Interesting City League Contests.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—"Papa" Anson tried every twirler on his roster this afternoon, but they could not stay the terrific batting streak that came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the Colonels in the fifth inning of this afternoon's contest. It came so much in the nature of a surprise to Pitcher Clausen that he apparently forgot his duty and handed them right up to be hit. The Colonels knew a good thing, and as they have not found many of them this season they landed with both right and left until Anson substituted young McGill. His curves did not prove any more of an enigma than Clausen's, and when Chicago took its position in the field in the sixth Camp, the attenuated pitcher from the Pacific Northwest, was in the box. Camp has a peculiar style of delivery, but despite the fact that he seems to jerk the ball he kept Louisville from scoring during the four innings he was in the box.

Third Baseman Dahlen had an off day, but, in fact, two of his errors were difficult balls and were excusable. Lange, Chicago's center fielder, kept Louisville's base hit column down at least two runs by capturing difficult short flies. For this superb work he did not receive any applause, however, for they cut off runs for Louisville.

Chicago got a man as far as second in the first inning, but he failed to score. Louisville took the lead in its half of the second. Bill Brown was the recipient of a base on balls and by the assistance of two sacrifices he reached third. Jerry Denny followed with a scratch hit to third and he scored. Denny managed to get around to third and there he was left, Hemming retiring the side.

Chicago made it a neck and neck race in the second by tying the score. After Lange had retired to right Decker got first on Pfeffer's error. Irwin went out to Twitchell, but Schriver found the ball for two bases into O'Rourke's territory and Decker brought in the run. Clausen ended all chance of scoring another run by striking out.

Not a player passed second in either the third or fourth, but the Kentuckians made the pace hot in the fifth. Grim, Hemming, and O'Rourke made hits and Tom Brown sacrificed. Twitchell sent the ball sailing towards the score board, and when it reached the diamond the runner was anchored safely at third. Anson then gave Clausen a rest while McGill went in to finish the inning. Louisville kept up its batting, and after Twitchell had stolen third W. Brown and Pfeffer made hits. Richardson went out, but Denny cleared the bases when he hit to right center for three bases and scored later when Schriver threw to second to catch Grim, who had been sent to his base on balls. Hemming made the third out.

Irwin opened the fifth with a triple to left and scored on Grim's wild throw to third. Chicago added another run in the seventh. Lange hit for two bases, was sacrificed to third, and scored on Irwin's long fly to Twitchell. Pitcher Camp retired Louisville without a run in the last few innings. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Dungan, rf	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dahlen, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wilmot, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Parrott, 2b	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	4	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Irwin, ss	4	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schriv'r, c	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Clausen, p	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Camp, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	27	15	4	0	1	1	1	7

LOUISVILLE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
O'Ro'r'e, rf	5	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Br'n, cf	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tw'chell, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
W. Br'n, 1b	3	2	1	9	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b	5	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ri'h'son, ss	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denny, 3b	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grim, c	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Hem'ng, p	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	11	27	10	2	2	2	3	1	4

Chicago..........0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0— 3
Base hits........1 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 2— 9
Louisville.......0 1 0 0 7 0 0 0 0— 8
Base hits........0 1 0 0 7 2 1 0 0—11

Place and date—Louisville, April 29. Exact attendance, 4,852. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 7. Two-base hits—Lange, Schriver, Twitchell. Three-base hits—Twitchell, Denny, Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Decker, T. Brown, Pfeffer, Richardson. Double play—Irwin-Decker. Umpire—Swartwood. Time—1:55.

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Today's game, with the exception of one-half of one inning, was a sharp and close contest. In the fifth inning, while Cleveland was at the bat, Clarkson let down temporarily, and this, with an error by Peitz, let in the four runs which settled the game. Attendance, 11,173. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	0	1	5	1
Frank, l. f.	0	0	2	0	1	Burkett, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Shugart, c.f.	0	1	3	0	0	McKean, ss.	1	2	2	5	0
Miller, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0	Ewing, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Peitz, 1b.	0	0	6	2	1	Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	Virtue, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	2	3	1	0	McGarr, 3b.	0	2	1	5	0
Buckley, c.	0	0	3	2	1	O'Connor, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Cuppy, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	2	5	23	11	3	Totals	5	10	27	18	1

*Cuppy out on third strike on foul bunted ball.

St. Louis............0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Cleveland............0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 *—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hit—Ely. Stolen base—Quinn. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 5; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 2; by Cuppy, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—McQuaid.

KITTRIDGE AND OLD HUTCH.

Chicago Battery Men Lead the Team So Far in Batting.

The batting and fielding records of the Chicago players up to date are appended. The figures show some very poor stick work, almost no sacrificing, and wretched base-running, while the fielding could be much improved upon:

The batting records of the Chicago club players to date are:

Player.	Games	Times at bat	Runs	Base hits	Stolen bases	Sacrifice hits	Two-base hits	Three-base hits	Home runs	Batting average
Kittridge	5	17	3	8	0	0	2	0	0	.471
Hutchison	2	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	.428
Schriver	2	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	.428
Lange	7	23	3	9	1	0	1	0	0	.383
Dungan	7	25	4	7	1	0	1	0	0	.280
Dahlen	7	26	6	7	0	1	0	1	1	.269
Irwin	7	24	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	.208
McGill	3	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	.182
Parrott	4	17	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	.176
L. Camp	2	13	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	.154
Abbey	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.143
Wilmot	7	29	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	.138
Decker	7	27	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	.111
Total		233	24	57	3	2	7	3	3	.245

The fielding records of the players are:

Player.	Games played	Put outs	Assists	Errors	P. B. or W. P.	Fielding average
Dungan	7	10	2	0	...	1.000
McGill	3	0	4	0	0	1.000
Decker	7	64	0	1	...	.983
Kittridge	5	27	4	2	0	.939
Wilmot	7	12	2	1	...	.933
Irwin	7	11	26	4	...	.902
Dahlen	7	16	11	4	...	.871
Lange	7	19	1	3	...	.870
Schriver	2	8	3	1	1	.846
Hutchison	2	0	5	1	...	.833
L. Camp	2	7	8	4	...	.790
Parrott	4	6	8	4	...	.778
Abbey	2	0	0	2	0	.000
Total		180	74	27	1	.901

Pitchers' Averages.

Pitcher.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
McGill	3	1	2	.333
Hutchison	2	0	2	.000
Abbey	2	0	2	.000

Kansas City, 8; Minneapolis, 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—A heavy rainstorm just before the game cut the attendance down to 2,000. Considering the condition of the grounds both teams played good ball, Kansas City excelling both in the field and at the bat.

Kansas City..........0 0 1 0 5 1 1 0 0—8
Minneapolis..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—5

Base hits—Kansas City, 12; Minneapolis, 10. Errors—Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 6. Batteries—Donahue and Daniels; Burrell and Duryea. Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Dary, Klusman, Burrell. Home run—Niles. Double plays—Manning-Klusman, Nicholl-Sharp. Sacrifice hits—Crooks, Burrell, McCauley, Duryea. Base on balls—Off Daniels, 4; off Duryea, 3. Struck out—By Daniels, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hengle, Crooks. Umpire—McDonald. Time—2 hours.

GAMES OF THE CITY LEAGUE NINES.

Free Hitting and Rather Loose Fielding Mark Sunday's Exposition Contests.

Large crowds patronized the City League games yesterday. The hitting of the teams, particularly of the Brands, Lake Views, and Garden Citys, was sharper, with the result that errors generally were more numerous. Excellent field work was done by the Whitings, Franklins, and Garden Citys. Hudson achieved marked distinction with the stick.

Brands, 13; Rivals, 8.

The champions defeated the Rivals on the West Side Park. Through a medley of errors and misplays the Brands were enabled to score six runs, a lead which their opponents could not overcome. Hansen pitched well for five innings, but, weakening in the sixth, he retired in favor of Lebien. Ball's clever catch of a fly ball in left field after a long run evoked deserved applause, as did also the fielding of Dahmke and Trainor and McKeevit's batting. The score:

Brands.	R	H	P	A	E	Rivals.	R	H	P	A	E
Kurz, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Trainor, 2b.	2	2	6	4	1
Breen, c.	3	1	9	2	0	Meeham, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
E'terquest, 3b	2	1	4	1	1	Baker, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b	3	0	4	1	0	McKeevit, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Quigley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1	Lyon, 1b.	0	0	11	2	1
Stratton, rf.	2	2	0	1	1	Ball, ss.	2	0	4	5	2
G'rt'nri'h, ss	0	1	1	3	1	Dahmke, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Amet, 2b	0	0	1	4	2	Hawkins, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Hansen, p.	2	2	1	3	0	Keneally, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Lebien, p.	0	1	1	0	0						
Heim, cf	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	13	12	27	15	6	Total	8	8	27	14	8

Brands..............6 1 0 1 2 0 0 3 0—13
Rivals..............0 0 0 1 5 0 0 2— 8

Earned run—Brands, 1. Two-base hit—Hansen. Bases stolen—Brands, 2; Rivals, 3. Bases on balls—By Hansen, 3; by Hawkins, 3. Hit by pitcher—Lyon and Breen. Struck out—By Hansen, 5; by Lebien, 4; by Hawkins, 3. Wild pitches—Hansen (2), Hawkins. Time—2:00.

Franklins, 6; Whitings, 1.

The Whitings owe their defeat to bunching of hits by the Franklins, who made their first run on a misplay by Adams. The Whitings made their only run on Gubbins' base on balls, Holmes' hit, a stolen base, and a sacrifice hit. The Franklins started to punish Roche in the seventh inning, securing a double, two singles, and the game. The feature was the fielding of Rheims, Holmes, and O. Ortman and the batting of Holmes. The score:

Franklins.	R	H	P	A	E	Whitings.	R	H	P	A	E
O. Ortm'n, 3b	2	1	2	2	0	Murphy, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Getzein, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0	Possehl, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Stock, c	1	1	7	3	0	Rheims, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Ebert, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Scanlon, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
G. Ortm'n, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	Gubbins, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Gastfield, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hassett, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Dillon, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Holmes, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Schmitt, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	Roche, p.	0	0	1	3	0
White, p.	0	0	2	2	2	Adams, c.	0	1	9	2	1
Total	6	6	27	10	2	Total	1	6	27	9	3

Franklins..............1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0—6
Whitings...............0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Franklin, 1. Two-base hit—Hassett. Stolen bases—Whitings, 6. Double plays—Whitings, 1; Franklins, 1. Base on balls—Whitings, 6; Franklins, 5. Struck out—Whitings, 7; Franklins, 11. Time of game, 2:15. Umpire—Zeigler.

Garden Citys, 24; Lake Views, 10.

The Garden Citys swamped the Lake Views in their exhibition game at the South End Grounds. The Lake Views presented a new twirler, and the Gardens took so kindly to his delivery that Capt. Healy was compelled to call upon Lippert for assistance, but it was too late, as the Gardens had the game safely stowed in their bat bag. Home runs seemed to be the order of the day, and Nat Hudson led with three to his credit. The Gardens put up a very stiff game, and if they can keep up the gait they will make them all hustle for the flag. Score:

Garden City.	R	H	P	A	E	Lake Views.	R	H	P	A	E
Noll, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	Healy, 2b	2	1	4	2	1
O'Connor, ss.	3	1	2	2	0	Johnson, ss.	2	1	2	4	2
Bowman, 1b.	4	3	10	2	1	Hudson, cf.	4	5	0	0	0
Harder, 3b.	4	3	4	1	0	Jackson, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lynch, c.	3	3	5	2	0	Lip'rt, lf, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Shafer, 2b.	3	0	4	4	0	Gubbins, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Duffy, p., rf.	1	1	1	2	0	Anson, 3b.	0	1	3	3	1
Dineen, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Ayers, c.	1	2	7	1	1
Holli'n, rf., p	1	1	0	2	0	Shepard, p, if	1	2	1	0	0
Total	24	14	27	16	1	Totals	10	14	24	11	7

Garden City.........9 11 2 0 0 2 0 0 *—24
Lake Views..........1 1 1 0 0 1 4 0 2—10

Earned runs—Gardens, 7; Lake Views, 5. Two-base hits—Hudson, Shepard. Home runs—Hudson (3), Dineen, Harder, O'Connor. Stolen bases—Gardens, 4; Lake Views, 1. Double plays—Johnson-Healy-Gubbins, 2. Bases on balls—Gardens, 12; Lake Views, 4. Struck out—Gardens, 6; Lake Views, 4. Passed balls—Lynch, 2; Ayers, 2. Umpire—Jevne.

Grand Rapids, 11; Toledo, 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 29.—The Sunday game was played at Alger Park, near Reed's Lake, outside the city limits. It was a close contest with heavy batting and good field work on both sides. The score:

Grand Rapids......1 1 2 0 0 2 3 2 0—11
Toledo............0 1 0 0 2 4 2 0 1—10

Hits—Grand Rapids, 13; errors, 1. Hits—Toledo, 14; errors, 2. Batteries—Parker and Spies; Rettger and McFarland. Earned runs—Grand Rapids, 7; Toledo, 6. Two-base hits—George, Spies, Henry, Carney, Connor (3), Niland, McFarland. Home runs—Carroll, Schmidt, and Carney. Double plays—Wheelock-Carroll, Rettger-McFarland-Carney. Struck out—Schmidt. Time, 2:15. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 1,800.

Chris Smith's Horses at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—[Special.]—Chris Smith's horses, Yo Tambien, Maid Marion, and Prince Carl, arrived today from Memphis. All look in the best of shape, and should win well at the fair grounds meeting.

EVERYTHING GOES INTO THIS HOLE.

Plague Spot on Ashland Avenue That Appears to Be Dangerous.

People living in the neighborhood of Wellington street and Ashland avenue are aware that Henry J. Lutter is having his property, some two acres in extent, filled up. They know this without going near the place or even looking in that direction. The property is bounded on the north by Wellington street, on the east by Perry, south by Oakdale avenue, and west by Ashland avenue. The east half of this area is a huge "clay hole," or hole from which clay was taken for making brick. The hole is nearly two acres in extent and was once thirty-five feet deep. It has been partly filled now. It is the kind of filling that asserts itself in a way to make the neighbors complain, for it is filled with the contents of garbage boxes from all over the North Side and a part of the West Side. The stench is extremely offensive in the vicinity, except on the side from which the wind happens to be blowing. It is not only offensive but those who have to endure it say it is a menace to health. Within a week a boy living in the immediate vicinity died of smallpox, which the neighbors think he caught from germs dumped with the garbage in that hole. Every description of refuse of a great city is to be found in the nauseous pile. It is bad enough now, but when warm weather comes it will certainly be much worse. In the northwest corner of the hole is a low place filled with thick, repulsive looking water, the stench from which is overpowering. Blow flies swarm about an old pump shanty above. Ex-Ald. Lutter says the smell is not offensive. He ought to know, for his house stands on the northeast corner of the hole.

"I'll admit it isn't a pleasure to have the filling going on," said he, "but it will all be done by July 1 at the farthest. Within two weeks after it will be covered three or four feet deep with earth and that will end it. I paid the city $2,000 for filling the hole and they are filling it in at the rate of 500 loads a day. This whole country up here was dug out and made into brick and was afterward filled up. There is only one man here who complains of the smell."

THEIR SECOND ANNUAL RECEPTION.

Directors of the Home for Aged Jews Hold It at Their Institution.

The second annual reception and meeting of the directors of the Home for Aged Jews was held yesterday. The home is at Drexel avenue and Sixty-second street. It is the result of a donation of $50,000 by Abraham Shimmer of Waverly, Ia., who offered the money to the Hebrews of Chicago to the founding of the home conditional upon their raising a similar amount. Charitable Hebrews here raised $75,000 instead of $50,000. The building is a splendid brick and stone affair, five stories high, and is probably the most handsomely equipped home for old people in the world. There are now twenty-three on the rolls of the institution. The officers are: Moses Rosenbaum, President; E. Frankenthal, Vice-President; B. Lowenthal, Treasurer; Henry E. Greenebaum, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Irving S. Bernheimer, Financial Secretary.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Safe from closing of their own accord. The Andrews Folding Beds. 215 Wabash.

DECIDE TO SAW WOOD.

MANY TOILERS CHANGE THEIR MIND ABOUT STRIKING MAY 1.

Half a Loaf Better than No Bread at All for Those Who Thus Turn Down the Ubiquitous Walking Delegate—But Nesbett Is to Feel the Iron in His Soul—Work to Be Suspended by Plasterers on Several Large Buildings—'Longshoremen to Fight Conners.

Owing to hard times the workingmen who celebrate May 1 by "going on strike" will not be as numerous as in years gone by. Just as many have spring fever and the other grievances which generally result in a partial paralysis of building operations, but the union treasuries are not in condition to stand a protracted strain. For several weeks the carriage and wagon makers have been breathing threatenings of a walkout. Yesterday they decided to stay at work. Eight hundred sewer laborers also figured out that half a loaf is better than no bread and the strike scheduled for tomorrow is likewise off. Another "indefinite postponement" is that of the brewery workers. One month ago the allied woodworkers, comprising finishers, carvers, and eight other trades, 10,000 strong, swore nothing would keep them at work after May 1 except a restoration of the old scale. But they'll go right on laboring at the same wage, and they're glad of the chance, too. Twenty-five hundred ironworkers and 2,000 ironmolders declared it was "a raise or a strike." There will be neither. The backward state of navigation will prevent the proposed walkout of the grain trimmers, coal unloaders, and other river trades. Several weeks ago it was said the reduction of wages on the Wabash would lead to trouble tomorrow, but the matter has been amicably arranged. A similar result is looked for on the Monon.

But Some Will Go Out.

However, it would never do to let May day pass without a demonstration of the power of the walking delegate. The painters will be twenty-four hours ahead of time, for they walk out this morning. The 'longshoremen have planned to go out this week and probably will. A number of strikes affecting the union trades on big buildings were decided on yesterday. The Executive Board of the Building Trades Council ordered out the 300 mechanics on the Champlain Building. The cause of this is that Nesbett, a subcontractor, who has the painting to do, has in his employ twenty-five non-union men whom he refuses to discharge. George A. Fuller, the chief contractor, has been notified, but says he can do nothing: that Nesbett has the subcontract and that he has no right to interfere with him. The building was to have been done by May 1. Of the mechanics who will quit work there will be sixty plumbers who on the settlement of their strike Friday resumed work there. Nesbett also has fifteen non-union painters at work on the Stock Exchange Building, another of George A. Fuller's contracts. J. J. Ryan, President of the Building Trades Council, was appointed a committee to confer with Nesbett, and in the event of failing to come to terms to call a meeting of the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council tonight. Ryan conferred with Nesbett yesterday and a meeting of the Executive Board was afterward called. This means, doubtless, that another general strike—the fourteenth or fifteenth—may be called tomorrow morning on this building.

The plasterers' strike which was declared Saturday will take full effect this morning on the Old Colony, Y. M. C. A., Champlain, and New York Life Buildings. George A. Fuller is the contractor on all of these structures. The strike grew out of the fact of a refusal on the part of the contractor to discharge three non-union foremen.

The gravel roofers at a meeting yesterday afternoon at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted and Adams streets, ordered a strike in the shops of M. W. Powell, G. Renaud, and A. W. Ford. They are striking for a minimum wage rate of 35 cents an hour. They passed around their new schedule. Turnbull & Cullerton, a large firm, signed it first, but the foregoing firms refused; then the strike was declared.

Longshoremen to Organize for a Fight.

A general strike of longshoremen in Chicago will probably take place this week. An open air meeting of these workmen, with 600 in attendance, was held yesterday forenoon just north of Rush street bridge. Many speeches were delivered. They were all in opposition to Capt. Conners, who, they say, was imported here by the steamboat lines from Buffalo to do the unloading and loading here cheaper than under the system formerly prevailing. In the afternoon the officers of the Longshoremen's union at Milwaukee arrived and addressed another open air meeting of their fellow-workers here on the anti-Conners question. The Chicago longshoremen have at present no union. They will be organized today by W. I. Howard, and then, they say, with the aid of their organized fellow-workers in the other lake ports they will strike against the reign of Capt. Conners. The Captain has the contract now of handling all freights this season of three of the lake lines. Capt. Conners is an old and intimate friend of Mayor Hopkins. It is said he was interested in business in some municipal contracts in Buffalo with him. He electioneered here hotly and bet heavily on Hopkins in the recent election.

The union painters at a meeting at Uhlich's Hall yesterday afternoon declared a general strike upon forty-five bosses who locked their men out three weeks ago. The strike is to take effect this morning. Over 1,000 men will go out. The men claim the bosses have acted in bad faith by refusing to sign the scale, which they claim is more advantageous this year to the bosses than the one of last year. The brotherhood men claim that they agreed to settle this dispute by arbitration, but that the bosses declined to do it, and now they absolutely refuse to arbitrate in any shape or manner. The bosses submitted a proposition to the men at their meeting yesterday to pay 35 cents an hour until July 1, and arbitrate in the meantime. This proposition was declined. The men say they intend to remain on a strike until their object is obtained. The strike will probably affect the completion of nearly all the new buildings in the city.

A. P. A. FORMED TO BREAK K. OF L.

Thomas McGuire Gives South Chicago Toilers a Talk on Religion.

Master Workman Sovereign delegated Thomas McGuire, a member of the Knights of Labor Executive Board, to speak for him at a mass-meeting at the Calumet Theater at South Chicago yesterday afternoon. The Knights of Labor had called the meeting to hear an address from the chief, but he had been called to Minneapolis. "Religion from a Labor Standpoint," was the subject. He defined religion as morality and morality as love. Sin or crime, he said, was the result of mental, moral, or physical poverty. The cure of crime was in the prevention of the conditions which enslave mankind. Mr. McGuire also appealed to laborers to forget religious dissensions while pulling together for mutual betterment. He declared the spread of A. P. A.ism was a menace to the interests of organized labor and should be ignored. "The A. P. A. society was organized," he said, "to break the ranks of the Knights of Labor. Whatever may have been the motives of its founders, it was spread as a shrewd scheme to divide labor on petty prejudice and render it an easy prey to the masters of labor. Editor Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee* told me in 1891 he knew positively that the Union Pacific railroad was furnishing money to spread the A. P. A. society along its line to split the K. of L. membership. He asserted he knew this beyond question, and in the light of developments I believe Rosewater was correct. You will remember that the K. of L. won the first victory of organized labor in forcing an increase of 10 per cent in wages among the Union Pacific employés in 1884. To break the back of the organization would mean to reduce wages 10 per cent. Hence the assistance, which Mr. Rosewater charges the road gave the movement in its infancy. I believe his statement is true."

PIONEER IN "WOMAN'S RIGHTS."

Exercises Held in Memory of Mary Woolstonecraft by Secular Union.

The women of the Secular Union held a meeting last night in memory of Mary Woolstonecraft, who was the first to begin the crusade in favor of "woman's rights." Among the speakers were Mrs. Lizzie Home, Mrs. Dr. Westford, Mrs. Dr. Humphrey of Kansas, and Mrs. Lillie D. White. Mrs. Westford, in reviewing Mary Woolstonecraft's life, said posterity was just beginning to do this intellectual woman justice. She was born in England in 1759. "Her father was a drunkard and her mother a slave of domesticity." Reared in the most miserable surroundings, the girl conceived a strong hatred of woman servitude, as observed in her mother's case and others which came under her observation. When along about 1792 she produced her wonderful book called "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman," it startled the world. The women writers of that day apologized when they appeared in print and when a member of the gentler sex boldly came forward and advocated the inherent equality of woman with man, she raised a hurricane. She boldly attacked Burke, who arraigned the leaders of the French Revolution. Burke urged the hereditary rights of the ruling class; she urged the universal rights of individuals. Burke mourned over Mary Antoinette; Mary Woolstonecraft wept for the poor peasants. Mary Woolstonecraft spoke eloquently from her heart. Her theories threatened new social conditions and she was assailed from all sides. Walpole even referred to her as that "hyena in petticoats." But she never faltered in her stand and the women of today must pay her honor as the first to lift up her voice in woman's behalf. Her name and that of Rousseau—they were contemporaries—will go down in history, the speaker said, as pioneers in the plea for human justice.

PARADE AND EXERCISES FOR MAY 1.

Central Labor Union Arranges to Carry Out the Annual Program.

The May 1 celebration, which is a part of the international eight-hour movement that came to this country from Europe, will take place this year under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. There will be a street parade and at 3 p. m. a demonstration will take place in Vorwaerts Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street. There will be speeches by Robert Steiner, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*; T. J. Morgan, and others. A musical and an elaborate stage program has been arranged. The Central Labor Union arraigned before it yesterday the Independent Painters' Union, which is affiliated with it and which has been taking the places of striking union painters. The matter was referred to a committee, which will report to a special meeting to be held next Saturday night. It is said the accused will be discharged from the central body.

Says They Fill the Stomach.

Thirteen men and a Chairman heard Paul Ehman talk on the benefits of trades unions at a Socialistic meeting at Sixty-third and Halsted streets yesterday. "Trades unions," said Mr. Ehman, "fill your stomachs and they stand for you between capitalistic millions and abject slavery. Crane Bros.' strike is more than half lost, and the Great Northern strike is lost to the men. That company will win, if not by starving the men into submission, by calling out the troops. Only by your votes at the polls, by seizing the wealth of the capitalists, can you be independent."

Tommy Morgan Talks on Socialism.

A crowd of men and women gathered at Fidelia Hall, No. 638 Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon to hear Tommy Morgan talk. He spoke on "What Is Socialism?" He dwelled at great length on the numerous strikes which are going on about the country and said that organization was the only proper way to gain work. Several other speakers took up the subject. Next Sunday at the same hall Jesse Cox will speak.

City Drivers to Form a Union.

The drivers of police patrol wagons, fire engines, trucks, carts, and of all vehicles of the city Police and Fire Departments will be formed into a union by organizers of the Teamsters' Union at a meeting to be held some night this week at No. 199 Randolph street.

Labor Notes.

The third branch of Amalgamated Carpenters will be addressed tonight at Fitzgerald's Hall, Halsted and Adams streets, by Dr. E. P. Murdock on "Benefits of Systematic Organization."

The official board of the Knights of Labor is making an attempt to revive interest at the Stock-Yards in that organization. A meeting was held yesterday at Corcoran's Hall, Forty-seventh street and Princeton avenue. Twenty men were present, but not one was a member when the order was at the height of its prosperity in 1884 and 1886. The effort to revive interest seemed a failure. Another attempt will be made to secure names.

A. L. Grant Buys Grace W.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 29.—[Special.]—A. L. Grant of this city has purchased from George Wolf of Topeka, Kas., the black mare, Grace W., 2:21¼ (in the fifth heat over a half-mile track), sired by Blackwood's Mambrino, dam Lucy Woodruff, by Hiram Woodruff. The mare is ill with pink eye, but improving slowly. Grace W. showed a quarter in 31¼ seconds at Belmont recently.

Fine Brussels point lace curtains half price at Tobey's this week.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois, showers, cooler, south shifting to west winds.

Indiana, showers, southeast winds.

Missouri, showers, cooler, south shifting to west winds.

Lower Michigan, fair and warmer Monday, followed by rain Monday night, south winds.

Upper Michigan, fair, followed by local rains, cooler in western and warmer in eastern portion, south winds.

Wisconsin, light rains, southwest winds, cooler in southeastern portion.

Iowa, local rains, cooler, winds shifting to west.

Minnesota, showers, followed by clearing weather, south shifting to west winds, cooler, except in extreme northeast portions, warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maxm'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n 12 hours.
Abilene	29.80	74	68	W	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	62	56	N. W.	Fair	......
Boston, Mass.	30.34	46	48	S.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.34	54	60	N. E.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	82	88	S. E.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	70	86	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.88	50	54	N.	Clear	.16
Chicago	30.08	62	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	70	76	N. E.	Fair	......
Cleveland, O.	30.26	58	60	N. E.	Clear	......
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	82	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo.	29.92	56	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.88	64	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	.64
Detroit, Mich.	30.26	56	62	S. E.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas.	29.78	60	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	42	46	E.	Cl'udy	......
El Paso, Tex.	29.98	62	62	W.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.28	52	54	N. E.	Clear	......
Galveston, Tex.	29.84	76	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.12	62	78	S. E.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.10	60	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	30.02	54	58	W.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	29.74	66	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Indianapolis	30.10	72	78	S. E.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	30.12	72	84	S. E.	Clear	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.88	70	80	S.	Fair	.12
Knoxville	30.06	76	86	W.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	74	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	78	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.08	76	82	N. E.	Clear	Trace
Marquette, Mich	30.04	64	72	S.	Clear	......
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	80	88	S. E.	Fair	......
Miles City	29.82	64	66	S.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	30.12	52	60	S. E.	Fair	......
Minnedosa	29.62	62	70	W.	Fair	......
Montreal	30.32	48	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Moorhead	......	......	......		......	......
New Orleans, La	30.02	74	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	.90
New York City	30.36	48	62	S. E.	Clear	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.80	62	78	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.36	44	52	N. W.	Clear	......
Palestine	29.80	78	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pierre, S. D	29.74	70	72	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pittsburg	30.22	68	72	E.	Clear	......
Port Huron	30.28	52	62	N. E.	Clear	......
Pueblo	29.80	56	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Rapid City	29.86	56	60	N.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis	29.94	82	88	S. E.	Clear	......
St. Paul	29.88	66	76	S. E.	Rain	.74
Salt Lake City	30.18	52	52	W.	Rain	Trace
Santa Fe	29.94	40	42		......	Trace
Sioux City	29.76	72	78	S.	Cl'udy	.28
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	68	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	.46
Toledo	30.24	52	58	E.	Clear	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived—La Bourgogne from Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29.—Arrived—Aller from New York.

HAVRE, April 29.—Arrived—La Bretagne from New York.

PRAWL POINT, April 29.—Passed—Rotterdam for New York; Weymar for Baltimore.

QUEBEC, April 29.—Arrived—Sarmatian from Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CHENERY—Lomas Chenery, April 27, '94, at his residence, Roseland, Ill. Funeral, Monday, leaves Pullman by I. C. R. R. at 10:40, arriving in Chicago at 11:20, and from there to Rosehill by carriages. He was for a number of years inspector of sewers for the city.

CROWLEY—At San Francisco, Cal., William L., beloved son of Jeremiah and Eleanor Crowley. Funeral notice hereafter.

DAVIS—Miss Clara Davis, at Racine, Wis., Saturday at 11 p. m. Funeral at Racine Tuesday 2 p. m.

FLAGG—April 29, Edward S. Flagg, aged 38 years and 7 months. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, in Wilmette, Tuesday, May 1, 10 a. m. Burial at Waukegan.

GREENE—In Buffalo, N. Y., April 29, E. F. Greene, aged 65, late of Chicago, father of Mrs. Daniel D. French. Boston papers please copy. Funeral notice hereafter.

HACK—Entered into rest April 29, 1894, Patty A. Hack. Funeral Tuesday, May 1, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 1414 Palmer-st., Ravenswood, to Rosehill.

KIRKLAND—Suddenly, April 29, 1894, Joseph Kirkland. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 161 Rush-st., Tuesday, May 1, at 2 p. m. Burial private.

KERRIGAN—On April 29, at 160 Sedgwick-st., Hugh Kerrigan, aged 25 years, brother-in-law of Jas. P. Lynott, native of County Sligo, Ireland. Funeral Tuesday.

MARTIN—Hugo W. C. Martin, April 29, 5:30 p. m., at his residence, 1620 Diversey-av., at the age of 39 years. Funeral notice later.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—Joseph H. O'Brien, Saturday evening at 6:30, aged 39 years. Funeral from his late residence, 28 Lexington-av., May 1, on 9:10 train via C. & N. W. R. R. to Woodstock, Ill.

REYNELL—Cook Reynell, April 29, aged 68 years. Funeral services Tuesday, May 1, at 1 p. m., from the residence of his brother, A. R. Reynell, 471 Fullerton-av. Interment at Plainfield, N. J. No flowers.

SPEARS—April 28, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Gill, 5309 Washington-blvd., Charlotte F. Spears, aged 64 years. Funeral Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m., to N.-W. depot. Interment at Fond du Lac, Wis.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BAKER—MUST BE GOOD ON BREAD AND small goods; don't apply unless first-class; good wages. Address X 936, Tribune office.

BUSHELMEN—THREE, AT ONCE, AT ROOM 18 Temple Court, Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SHERIDAN DRIVE, BETWEEN CITY and Glencoe, a piece of turned wood stair rail. Address A J 253, Tribune office, and receive reward.

FURNITURE—MAKE OFFERS FOR FINE FURniture; must sell under mortgage; cash, or part cash, and easy payments. Call immediately if you want a bargain. Hotel Albany, 2404 Wabash-av.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
TONIGHT (MONDAY) EVENING APRIL 30,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.
Return of the World's Fair Sensation—
IMRE KIRALFY'S
AMERICA
—WITH ITS—
Colossal, Gorgeous Ensemble.
Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau....Props. and Mgrs.
SEE ITS SINGERS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS, SPECIALTIES,
INCLUDING THE MARVELOUS
7 Schaffers
Superb Ballets Gala Pageants Grand Tableaux and War Scenes.
Teresima, Maglioni, Danseuse, Basco and Roberts, and others.
The Grandest of All Spectacles.
Secure Seats at the Box Office.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe & Dearborn-sts.
Camille D'Arville Opera Co.
RICE'S VENUS
Also the first time here of the
Kilanyi Living Pictures.
Every Night and Saturday Matinees.
SPECIAL
Mlle. Camille D'Arville
Will sing (for the first time) Mr. ION ARNOLD'S latest song,
LA SEPARACION
(The Separation) next Tuesday night in VENUS.

GRAND FREE
HORSE SHOW
AND EXHIBITION, BY ELECTRIC LIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 7:30 P. M.
DEXTER PARK PAVILION, UNION STOCK-YARDS.
Previous to opening of our "Blue Ribbon Sale" May 1st we will give a free Horse Show on Monday evening, April 30, at 7:30 p. m., comprising
FOUR-IN-HAND AND TANDEM TEAMS, MATCHED PAIRS, SADDLE-HORSES, AND HIGH JUMPERS.
The Four-in-Hand and Tandem Teams will be shown by some of the most expert whips in the country, after which Mr. John Bratton of Philadelphia will give an exhibition of his famous school of jumpers, headed by the illustrious Lord Charlemont (imported).
SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
Catalogues on application to
M. NEWGASS & SON,
Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Spring Meeting, 1894.
Beginning May 1, ending June 22.
5 or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
Races Commence at 2:15 p. m.
Booking on Foreign Races.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO TRACK in 25 Minutes.
Trains via the Illinois Central leave Randolph-st. at 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Wabash-av. and 15th, 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 8:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning, trains leave the racetrack at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races; last train leaves at 6:40 p. m. C., B. & Q. special trains leave the Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave racetrack at 4:50 p. m. and after the races. Fare for the round trip, both roads, 25c. Admission to grounds and grand stand, $1.00. Season badges on sale at 403 Monadnock Block.

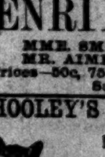
THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30 AND SATURDAY EVENING AT 8:15,
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
Soloists: MR. MAX BENDIX, Violinist; MRS. MINNIE FISH GRIFFIN, MISS FANCHON E. THOMPSON, MR. C. A. KNORR, MR. G. E. HOLMES, and Chorus of 200 Voices from the Apollo Musical Club.
Programme: Symphony No. 1 in C Major, CONCERTO for Violin, First Movement; SYMPHONY No. 9, "Choral."

ROBY FAIR ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING.
5 RACES EVERY DAY,
BEGINNING AT 2:15.
50c—ADMISSION—50c
BOOKING ON FOREIGN RACES.
SPECIAL DAILY TRAINS ON FORT WAYNE ROAD (UNION DEPOT) AT 12:30, 1:00, AND 1:30 P. M., STOPPING AT ARCHER-AV., 41ST-ST. AND ENGLEWOOD. 25c—ROUND TRIP—25c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN............Manager
5th Week HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG
The Success of the Year.
Every Night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
GRAND CONCERT Wednesday, May 2, 8:15 sharp—the great
HENRI MARTEAU, VIOLINIST.
MME. SMITH-BEHRENS, Soprano.
MR. AIME LACHAUME, Pianist.
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes, $10.00.
Sale of seats open.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—TONIGHT.
FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO.



Charley's Aunt.
Presented by the original company seen during its nine months run in New York City. Every evening including Sunday, and Saturday Matinee.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
THIS WEEK Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Oscar Wilde's Great Play,
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.
Sunday, May 13—SCHILLER OPERA COMPANY in the "BEGGAR STUDENT."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
LAST SIX NIGHTS IN CHICAGO.
HERRMANN THE GREAT
Next Attraction—DER CORNER GROCER.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
ALL THIS WEEK New Swedish Comedy Drama, SWAN SWANSON. Full of Music, Song, Dance, and Laughs. Matinee Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Sunday—"BLUE GRASS."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
IT'S A NEW ONE AND A GOOD ONE. A Packed House Enjoyed BLUE GRASS And Applauded Vociferously.
Sunday Matinee and Night—SOUSA'S BAND.
Monday—MASTER AND MAN.

HAS A CLOSE CALL.

ROPE AROUND A WOMAN'S NECK WHEN HER CRIES SUMMON AID.

Summary Action of Whitecaps at Fulton, Ind., Because She Treated Her Crippled Husband with Cruelty—They Are Frightened Away in Time to Save Her Life—Others May Be Implicated in the Attempted Bribery at Indianapolis—General News from the Northwest.

FULTON, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Six whitecaps went to the home of Mrs. Sarah Lent of this city Thursday night and called her to the door. They then put a rope around her neck and started to a tree with her intending to hang her. Her cries aroused the neighbors, who frightened the men away. The cause of the trouble was that she had been cruel in the treatment of her husband, who is a cripple and unable to help himself. The persons had sent Mrs. Lent several letters threatening death unless she took better care of him.

IMPLICATES OTHERS IN THE BRIBERY.

New Developments to Be Made Today in the Indianapolis Bank Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—The jury bribery exposure in the bank case promises a further sensation when called on tomorrow. Frank O. Stannard of Lawrence County, who is charged with attempting to make the deal between Coffin and Juror Armstrong, has hired lawyers and will make a strong fight. It is hinted that he has made charges that will implicate others and put an entirely different light on the question. He had a secret conference with United States District-Attorney Burke yesterday and the latter left at once to investigate the story. Thus far Francis Coffin, the leading defendant, has posed as having made known the bribery scheme to the court as soon as Stannard approached him. Today there is a story that all the circumstances relating to his interviews with Stannard and Juror Armstrong have not been given to the public. The Federal attorneys refuse to talk on the subject, saying only that all the facts will come out at the hearing tomorrow.

TO GET $1,100,000 FOR THE BUILDING.

Probable Sale of the Guaranty Loan Structure in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29.—[Special.]—There is a prospect that the Guaranty Loan Building will be sold within a short time. The sale is likely to be made to Thomas Lowry, representing Eastern parties, for $1,100,000. Mr. Lowry says he has been authorized by Eastern parties to make the receiver of the Guaranty Loan company a proposition which was favorably considered by him. He will make no more definite statement.

All Minneapolis was dry today. The saloons were closed at both front and rear doors and the bars at the hotels were hermetically sealed. It all came about through an order issued by Mayor Eustis yesterday ordering all the saloons to close at midnight. This order was presumably issued on account of the strike now on the Great Northern railroad in order to prevent the possibility of any disturbance, but there are those who insinuate that the Mayor made this sudden move for some occult reason in order to get even with the preachers of the city, who have been attacking his saloon policy.

STEALS A PAY-ROLL OF $1,000.

Sneak Thief Makes a Big Haul at the Kelly Ax Works at Alexandria, Ind.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—A sneak thief obtained entrance to the office of the Kelly ax works at Alexandria last evening and secured the whole of the week's pay-roll, amounting to about $1,000. The discovery was not made for some time, and he escaped without leaving any clew to his identity.

Odd-Fellows' Reunion at Munice, Ind.

MUNICE, Ind., April 29.—[Special.]—The first annual meeting of the Northeastern Indiana district Odd-Fellows' encampment, composed of twenty counties, with over 100 lodges, will convene in a two days' session in Munice Wednesday. Every lodge in the district has been invited and will be represented. The committee has just secured a rate of one fare for the round trip on different railroads from all points in the district. The grand officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, accompanied by many other distinguished visitors, will be present and exemplify the secret work.

To Hold a Summer School at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been made by the University of Illinois after the close of the current school year to continue with a summer school, which will last four weeks, commencing June 18. A tuition fee of $10 will be charged for attendance, but as this will not be enough to defray expenses an opportunity will be made by the trustees to defray all expenses. The faculty will give instruction in botany, zoölogy, physiology, chemistry, English literature, pedagogy, psychology, history, and athletics.

Archbishop Investigates at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, accompanied by his secretary, made Hastings a short visit yesterday, and made an informal investigation of one of the specifications of mismanagement preferred against Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln. The latter was present and accompanied the Archbishop to the convent, but the protesting priests were not represented. Another charge of intercepting letters sent by the nuns and deposing them in consequence of such letters was not investigated.

Catholics Celebrate at St. Joseph, Mich.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 29.—[Special.]—The Roman Catholic church at St. Joseph celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary today with mass services all the forenoon, including a street parade. The Rt. Rev. Dr. John S. Foley of Detroit, Bishop of the diocese; the Very Rev. F. J. Baumgartner, Secretary, had general charge of the exercises. Ninety-eight children were confirmed this evening and a gold medal awarded to Miss Lena Reist for proficiency in Christian doctrine.

Verdict Against the Railroad.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 29.—[Special.]—The verdict in the case of Olney against the Chicago and Northwestern railway company was rendered by the jury today after being out twenty-four hours. The amount sued for was $35,000, but the jury allowed only $5,500. It is reported that the company at one time offered to settle for $10,000.

Orders Effecting the National Guard.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General has transferred Private C. H. Koehler from Company F, Third Infantry, Bloomington, to Troop B, same place. Privates John A. Wortman, Robert Eckert, Sophus V. A. Richards, A. Victor Winquist, and Frank A. Kittinger, Company G, Third Infantry, Woodstock, are honorably discharged. Private Jefferson H. Floyd, same company, is dishonorably discharged.

Close of the Methodist Conference.

CLAY CITY, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The Methodist Episcopal Church South conference supplied the preachers for all the pulpits in this city today and tonight by invitations of the different churches. At 11 o'clock Presiding Elder John W. Wescott of Xenia preached in the M. E. Church South and at 3:30 this afternoon held a memorial and union love-feast. At 7 this evening there was a short session which closed the conference here.

Pontiac's High School Formally Begun.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—The corner stone of the Pontiac Township High School was laid at Pontiac with imposing ceremony Saturday. The Rev. Joseph Bell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the principal address, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The new structure will be the finest in this section, $30,000 having been voted to build it.

Find a Bed of Soft Coal.

NORWALK, O., April 29.—[Special.]—While boring for oil and gas on Pharaoh Webster's farm, three miles east of this city, a vein of soft coal was struck 250 feet down. The find causes considerable excitement, as it is the first bed of coal ever found in this section.

Northwest Notes.

A 6-year-old daughter of James Stout was burned to death at Ripley, Ill.

The 5-year-old daughter of James McManis was burned to death at Brazil, Ind.

W. B. Meroney, George Downing, and a negro named Wilson were arrested at Hot Springs, Ark., for bunkoing Fred Seltzer, a capitalist of Atlanta, Ga., out of $456.

Frank Clements, an old railroad man, was killed at Crawfordsville, Ind., by the kick of a horse.

United States Judge Seaman will testify for Banker Shove during the trial this week at Sheboygan, Wis.

The Baptist Association of Central Illinois yesterday concluded a Sunday-school convention at Virginia, Ill.

Daniel Allen's trial for murder will be held at Neillsville, Wis., June 18. The motion for a change of venue was overruled.

Irving Person, a wealthy farmer near Bourbon, Ind., was thrown from his carriage in a runaway and probably fatally injured.

John O. Hardesty will begin publishing the *Morning Leader* Wednesday at Logansport, Ind. The paper is to be independent in politics.

Miss Ettie Tye, a schoolteacher, who disappeared at Parsons, Kas., was found in an orchard, where she had tried to end her life with poison.

The Rev. Wilson has resigned as President of Lenox College, Hopkinson, Ia., to accept a chair at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Omaha, Neb.

The grand jury at Rockford, Ill., returned three indictments against M. L. Knapp, who forced Dr. Fitch to sign notes for $3,200 at the point of a pistol last January.

THE EL DORADO OF THE FUTURE.

African Gold Fields Yielding at the Rate of $40,000,000 a Year.

San Francisco *Call:* It will soon be twenty years since the great gold fields of the nineteenth century in California and Australia ceased their phenomenal yield. It is only now that there seems to be a prospect of a gold yield from a new source, which may materially help to restore the old relations between the precious metals. That new source is in South Africa, in the South African Republic, near the twenty-sixth degree of south latitude. This is probably the oldest worked gold field in the world. Commentators are inclined to place the land of Ophir in Southern Arabia; but they probably attach too much importance to texts which are vague; recent discovery makes it almost certain that the gold which abounded in Egypt and Palestine at the time of Rameses and again in the time of Solomon came from South Africa and was shipped north in vessels sailing from ports on or near Delagoa Bay. It need hardly be said that the mining appliances of 3,000 years ago were rude and that the miners merely scratched the surface for outcrop gold or washed the gravel for nuggets. When the first prospectors went to work in earnest in the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Natal some ten years ago they found ridges of gold-bearing rock carrying from 3 to 5 ounces to the ton, which were practically virgin. These ridges appear to outcrop all over the belt of country from the twenty-sixth to the thirtieth parallel, but the miners seem to have settled down to the conviction that the richest of them are in the South African Republic (the old Transvaal) in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and upon a range of mountains known as the Witte Water Rand.

As in Nevada the gold is found in the quartz. Of this, veins dipping at various angles cut through a conglomerate rock in which water-worn pebbles are imbedded. The ore is, of course, a milling ore. A line of mills, with short intervals between them, extend along the main reef for a distance of twenty miles. How busily the stamps fall may be inferred from the fact that their clean-up in January was 149,864 ounces of gold, which at $22 an ounce would represent $3,300,000. At this rate the annual output of the mines would be nearly $40,000,000, but the miners figure that the gold bearing veins extend farther than the present limit of operations and that a monthly output of 200,000 ounces, worth $4,400,000, may be expected before long. This would bring the yield of the new El Dorado up to the average yield of California during the last days of the boom.

The South African Republic is an independent State, recognized as such by Great Britain by the treaty of 1884. Its area is about the same as that of Nevada. Its population it is impossible to estimate, in consequence of the recent rush of miners to the gold fields. Labor is abundant. The natives, who supply it at the rate of 62½ cents per day, are pronounced as good workers in the mines as white men. Thus there is no inducement for working miners to go there, but experts, possessed of scientific knowledge and with a small capital, will probably find a better chance of fortune there than anywhere else in the world at this moment of time. Skilled labor will probably also find employment there in building the railroads which the miners will require. The country is a good one independently of the mines. It will grow wheat, sugar, and cotton, and on the hills cattle and sheep are being reared. It is abundantly watered by streams which feed the rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean. The climate is hot but not unhealthy. The only drawback to the future prosperity of the country is the danger of wars with England, whose territory and protectorates encircle it all around.

OBJECT TO NORTHWESTERN "L" BRIDGE.

Vesselmen Consider the Proposed Structure and Obstruction to Navigation.

Vesselmen are rising up in opposition to the plan of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company for bridging the river just east of Wells street. They say a bridge at this point would be a great obstruction to navigation in a spot which is now the cause of considerable trouble to them, and that it would have the effect of reducing the depth to which boats can be loaded one foot. United States Engineer Marshall has asked for a conference with the members of the Lake Line Agents' Association. This will be held at his office May 3 at 10:30 a. m. The proposed bridge would be too near the La Salle street tunnel. The extreme depth of water over the tunnel is in the center of the river and is a little over sixteen feet. Half way from the center of the river to the dock the slope of the tunnel decreases the depth of water one foot. Deeply laden vessels going down the river now have to go through the south draw of Wells street bridge, and swing out into the river and cross it in the center, going through the north draw of Clark street bridge. Lying as it does only one block from the bridges, the crossing of the tunnel can barely be done by large steamers with full cargoes of grain. As the draw of the Wells street bridge is barely wide enough for big steamers to pass through it would be impossible for them to swing out to the center of the river so as to cross the tunnel at the greatest depth of water with the center pier of the proposed railroad bridge in place. Marinemen say the loss of the last foot on the depth of a big modern steamer in the grain trade means a lessened carrying capacity of many thousand bushels of grain. With incoming steamers the effect is the same. Nearly all the merchandise is consigned to docks above Wells street bridge and boats would have to load a much smaller cargo when consigned here than they do now. This would mean a loss of many thousands of dollars to vessel-owners and would be the means of diverting a great deal of business away from Chicago River. Capt. Marshall will take a tug early this week and make soundings of the depth of water around and over La Salle street tunnel with a view of the exact depth of water boats could draw in passing over it.

One Cause of Shallow Culture.

There is no royal road to sound learning. Real intellectual strength and solid culture can no more be got by a wide range of dilettante exercises than a strong body can be developed simply by parlor systems of physical culture. This important truth is set forth in a very graceful way by Miss Agnes Repplier in the April number of the *Forum*, who shows that "the necessity of knowing a little about a great many things is the most grievous burden of our day, because it deprives us of leisure on the one hand and scholarship on the other." The dissipation and distraction caused by innumerable courses of lectures and the cramming of digests and epitomes are producing a very serious intellectual disease in the American public: for thousands of people conclude that by this means they really become cultivated, whereas they fall far short of any real learning, and put themselves, moreover, into a state of nervous activity which deprives them of the benefit of the leisure that wise men have, and even of the restful results of idleness which those get who are content to be ignorant.

The Way of the World.

"Yes," said Mrs. Fiveoclock, "the family are most interesting. John dances divinely, Tom sings like an angel, David is a famous football player, and Susanne paints beautifully and belongs to the reading club."

"And Henry?"

"O, Henry! Well, he's rather dull, you know. He only works and supports the others."—*Judge.*

TOO HIGH FOR THEM.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS IN A PLAN TO STOP ULTRA RITUALISM.

Such Would Seem the Case from Recent Developments in the New York, Maryland, and Other Dioceses—Bishop Paret's Inquiry Regarding Confessional Boxes in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Baltimore—Western Bishops May Take Up the Movement.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—There seems to be a preconcerted movement on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the New York, Maryland, and other dioceses to check the increasing ritualistic practices in some of the churches in New York, Baltimore, and elsewhere. The action of Bishop Potter in the case of William Wolton Rutherford, who was forced to resign as assistant rector of St. Ignatius' Church, New York, and who is now officiating at the Church of the Annunciation in Philadelphia, quickly followed the inquiry made by Bishop Paret of Maryland into the "high" ceremonial characterizing the services at Mount Calvary Church and the introduction of confessional boxes into the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The clergymen at these churches have so far not shown any disposition to openly oppose the Bishop. The Rev. Dr. Robert H. Paine, rector of Mount Calvary, recently received a letter from the Bishop on the subject. He declined to divulge its contents, but remarked that the Bishop was a good man, but much inclined to have his own way. It is highly probable that the whole matter will be brought before the diocesan convention at its annual session next month. Bishop Paret, in a recent interview, said the clergy had the right to hear any one's confession who might wish to come to them, but they had no right to make confessions obligatory.

At the annual meeting last week of the Episcopal convocation of Baltimore discussion of the subject was precipitated by the Rev. H. P. Dyer of St. Andrew's Church, where the ritual is also "high." Dr. Dyer read a paper on church work among the poor, in which he said they should be taught by the eye and ear. Churches should be beautiful with paintings and statues abounding. The pews should be plain and uncushioned and the floors uncarpeted. The chief decoration should be the high altar, with beautiful candles and statues, and before the altar incense should be burned. The services should be filled with music. He also believed in using handsome vestments, crosses, and crucifixes in processions within and without the church.

Dr. Dyer's views raised a storm of opposition from the low churchmen, in which the Rev. F. W. Clampett hotly declared that: "No man could be true to his church who advocated the burning of incense in the churches and auricular confessions."

The Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer said the use of incense in his opinion was "abomination unto the Lord."

The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Mount Calvary Church then came to the rescue of Dr. Dyer by saying it was necessary to approach different people in different ways. He contended that the use of incense was scriptural and there was nothing contrary to the doctrines, discipline, and worship of any part of the church in its use. In mission work among the colored people in particular he believed in teaching by pictures, by acts of bodily reverence, and the distribution of medals and cards.

This discussion in the convocation indicates the strong feeling in the matter. Several prominent churchmen say the questions of the use of incense and auricular confessions will be thoroughly ventilated in the diocesan convention in May and that some definite action will be taken. The "high" churchmen are in the minority.

The congregation of Mount Calvary Church includes some of the wealthiest and most prominent people in the city. The grand altar is studded with precious stones contributed by ladies of the congregation, who gave their earrings, rings, and breastpins for the purpose. In the pyx or tabernacle that surmounts the altar the host or sacrament is kept all the time with the lights burning before the tabernacle, as in the Roman Catholic Church. The first clergyman to introduce the "high" ritual at Mount Calvary was the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilmington, Del., the Right-Rev. Alfred E. Curtis. When he severed his connection with Mount Calvary Church to prepare to enter the Catholic priesthood many of the old members of his congregation went over to that church with him. A prominent churchman here says that Bishop Potter's course toward the high churchmen will be followed by Bishops in several of the Eastern and Western dioceses and numbers of clergymen will soon be inhibited or forced to resign.

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Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
1152	BECKER BROS.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	L. F. BARLOW.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
SUBURBAN.	
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	E. T. STOWITS.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av.	E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—VALE: LUCRE FRIDAY. LUNATIC lucifer. Am lonely. Write. 728.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU WANT A DIAMOND? YOU can own one without paying a cent by utilizing the time you waste every day. See how we do it.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
Columbus Memorial Bldg. 103 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF PARK GATE HOtel, corner of 63d-st. and Stony Island-av. (Woodlawn), consisting of 200 solid oak chamber sets, 100 folding beds, 800 yards carpet, lace curtains, silverware, linen, crockery, coffee urns, counters, ranges, etc; everything first-class and in excellent order; good as new. WHITE & COLEMAN, Agents in Hotel.

MUST SELL TODAY EVERY ARTICLE ELEgantly furnished house; folding-beds, carpets, bedroom sets, upright piano, all good as new; easy payments. Call at once for a bargain. 7 E. 31st-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

THE CONTENTS OF A 7-ROOM FLAT; COST $350 six months ago; will sell for $150 cash. Apply immediately, Flat M, 330 La Salle-av.

THE CONTENTS OF A 7-ROOM FLAT; COST $350 six months ago; will sell for $150 cash. Apply immediately. Flat M, 330 La Salle-av.

$17—RANGE, DRESSER, BED, PLUSH SET, OR exchange for room. 152 Center-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—$500; COST $2,000; ELEGANTLY furnished flat of 8 sunny rooms, with bath, etc.; equipped for housekeeping; steam heated; excellent view of lake and boulevard; suitable for 4 or 5 gentlemen. 3 Hubbard-ct., top flat, east.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF BEAUtiful 8-room house on Hyde Park boulevard. Address X 607, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

LIBERAL TRADES; ALSO SHOPWORN AND second-hand bicycles. Come to the factory and be guaranteed satisfaction. Kenwood Mfg. Co., 253-5 S. Canal-st. Two blocks south Union Depot.

SPECIAL SALE—SHOP WORN AND SECONDhand bicycles; all styles and sizes; now is your chance; great bargains; see the new Union; finest on earth. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LEASE AND ELEGANT BANK fixtures, furniture, safe, etc., all complete; city location unsurpassed; for clear real estate or good equity vacant or improved. Addr P G 51, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CIGARS AT MANUFACTURers' prices, real estate, good equities, merchandise of value, stocks. What have you. Address V 910, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGERS, WHEELER & WILSONS, WHITE Standard Domestic, New Home, Wilcox & Gibbs American, Davis' Household; $5 to $25; warranted perfect. Room 27, Owen's Electric Building, State and Adams. Entrance 207 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CRANE ELECTRIC ELEVATOR; cheap; in perfect condition. Address X 504, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4-HORSE OTTO GAS ENGINE, WITH cooling tank and connections. Address P H 106, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

MAKE ANYTHING IN BRASS. THE TURNER Brass Works, 122 Kinzie-st., near Wells.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—800,000 CLEAN BRICK AND ALL kinds of building material. S. E. cor. Van Buren and Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST in office or superintendent of outside work by a middle-aged man who has had experience in keeping of books and in the lines above mentioned; good references. Address P J 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST'S RELIEF clerk has Sundays open. PETERSEN, 620 W. Congress-st.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 17, IN wholesale house; good references. P K 18, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRINTER, COUNTRY position; 19 yrs. exp. CHAS. HALE, gen'l del'y.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman from the Swedish riding-school; twelve years' experience; best of city references; can do housework; handy with tools; willing to do any kind of honest work; has small family. Address P J 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman of 8 years' experience, with A1 city references; am 26 years of age, married; no children. Address P J 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a German; best references; no Sunday driving. Address H. A., 316 S. Grove-av., Oak Park, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; COLlege graduate; references; position rather than pay an object. Address P H 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED COLored man as janitor or porter; can furnish first-class references. P. G. L., 2815 Armour-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORTH GERMAN, as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting; best references. Address MAJ. JAMES F. GREGORY, U. S. Army, 366 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small American family. Inquire 150 North Center-av., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN, washing and ironing; all kinds cheap; dozen 75c and 25c; starch curtains. 3573 Vincennes-av., cor. 36th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSE work, second girl, cook, and laundress. 44 E. 31st st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, good cook and laundress. Apply to present employer, 3134 South Park-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; ALL kinds of family sewing; $1.50 per day. Address F. M., 2717 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants sewing in families; $1.75 per day. 107 29th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with stenographers from high-grade lists or our Advanced Dictation Class.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT, EDUCATED young lady stenographer, recently with R. R. President; long experience; lowest salary $15. Address P H 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FEW HOURS DAILY, BY experienced stenographer; have machine. Address P K 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING WORK; rates reasonable. Address D J 201, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY desires any position of trust; office work, housekeeping, or matronship in an institution; highest references. Apply to 653 Burling-st., Wrightwood-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK, German. Bring city references. CHAS. BAY, corner Washburne and Hoyne-avs.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, THOROUGHLY posted boot and shoe traveler by jobbing house to cover C. and N. W., C., B. and Q., and C., R. I. and P. in Iowa; state experience and sales. Address X 666, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN SADDLERY AND HARDWARE line to carry new, fast-selling articles as side line on commission; samples can be carried in pocket. Address Cleveland Smelting Co., 739 Cedar-av., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN—A GOOD SALESMAN AND ORDER clerk for retail grocery; none other need apply; reference required. Call at once, 1406 W. Madison-st.

SALESMAN—A SPLENDID SIDE LINE FOR traveling men to sell from sample. Address WARREN HARPER, 125 South Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED MEN TO HANDLE new article; large commission. Apply at Room 205, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MEN TO SELL county rights in States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, for the Self-Heating Washer, which received the highest award over twenty-six competing washing machines at the World's Columbian Exposition. Parties applying must be able to give references, and in a condition to give bond; no others need apply.
Address Self-Heating Washing Machine Co.,
Evansville, Ind.

Boys.

BOY—FOR OFFICE, NEAT AMERICAN; GOOD writer. 185 Dearborn, Room 31.

Trades.

CARPENTER—HEAD—FOR CONTRACT WORK, at once; also painters and paper-hangers. Prop. Southern Hotel, 22d-st. and Wabash-av.

REED AND RATTAN WORKER; COMPETENT; who thoroughly understaands the manufacture and designing of "up to date" reed and rattan chairs and furniture. Address, with references and full particulars, R. W. G., care of Saratoga Hotel.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—BARN HELP—
Teamster.
R. 512, 21 Quincy-st.

COACHMEN, BARNHELP FURNISHED FREE of charge. 512, 21 Quincy-st.

Miscellaneous.

WE WILL START YOU IN A PLEASANT AND profitable and permanent business; can be done at your own home; $50 a week easily made. Send for full particulars. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; IMMEDIATELY; IN PRIvate boarding-house. 435 La Salle-av.

GIRL. APPLY AT 346 LA SALLE-AV.

HOUSEWORK—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL with good references for general housework in family of three (3) adults. Apply Monday, 3009 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRLS, GENERAL HOUSEwork, cook and laundress, second girls. 44 E. 31st-st.

NURSE GIRL—AMERICAN OR GERMAN, FOR 2 children. 3252 Vernon-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS MAY HAVE THREE HOURS' dictation and one on machine for $1 a week; the remaining dollar payable when placed in position.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

CROCHETERS—WORK GIVEN, HOME. APPLY between 10-4 p. m., 1612 Masonic Temple.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY from $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment; send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENT—WIDE-AWAKE AGENT FOR A GOOD thing, furniture polish; many clear from $3 to $12 per day. Inclose stamp for circular. Little Giant Mfg. Co., Buchanan, Mich.

AGENCY WANTED FOR PHILADELPHIA AND vicinity by two energetic business-men; best of ref. given. RICHARDSON & CO., Office 617 Heed Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

MADELINE POLLARD VS. BRECKINRIDGE, celebrated breach of promise case. History of litigants. Illustrated. One agent in Cincinnati sold sixty copies one afternoon, another forty copies in three hours; hundreds of similar reports; 500,000 will be sold. Complete book ready. PROSPECTUS FREE. Wanted, lady agents to canvass ladies.
W. H. Ferguson Co., Cincinnati, O.

STORAGE.

BRINK'S EXPRESS CO.—FURNITURE STORED, moved, packed, and shipped. Prices reduced; 1 trunk, city 25c; suburbs 50c. 88 Washington-st.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
294 TO 300 FRANKLIN-ST.
If you have anything to store, pack, ship, or move, telephone Harrison 467 for estimate.
CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. } C. A. HARRIS, Mgr.
Successor to Snow & Snow.

NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE, SMITH & HAGgard company, cor. Sacramento and Carroll-avs., near Lake-st. Elevated road; everything new, clean, and light; separate rooms with keys; pianos and furniture moved; terms reasonable. Telephone West 765, or write and we will call and estimate.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—THE best, cheapest, and cleanest place in the city to store your merchandise and furniture; low rate of insurance. 79 E. Kinzie-st. Telephone N. 175.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4028. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE—FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR FURniture, carriages, etc.; new, clean, light, dry; lowest rates in Chicago. Rooms $3 and up. Inspection invited. The Lincoln Park Storage Warehouse Co., 359-363 North State-st. Tel. N. 884.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE ELITE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU is ready to furnish first-class help. MRS. E. BLODGETT, Manager, 44 E. 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD ROOMS WITH EXcellent board; $5 per week up.

4553 WABASH-AV.—PARLORS AND SINGLE rooms with board, $5 and $6 per week; select family hotel.

DELIGHTFUL PARLOR, FRONTING LAKE, near Auditorium; best of references and table. Address P H 84, Tribune office.

WHY LIVE IN FLATS OR CHEAP BOARDINGhouses when you can stop at the old, reliable Southern Hotel, 22d-st. and Wabash-av., for $8 per week and upward, American plan; $5 per week and upward, European plan? Table board, cafe, 15 meals $5; main dining-room $6 per week without lunch, $7 per week with lunch. Table first-class. Call and investigate.

North Side.

275 E. HURON-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. Board if desired.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—2 ELEGANT front rooms with board.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR PARK—ROOMS with board; also day board.

West Side.

730 MONROE-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFerences required.

Hotels.

"CUT RATES," "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL LA VITA, DEARBORN AND CHICAGO avs.—Elegant suites and single rooms; elevator and bell service; American plan. MRS. R. B. SMITH, Manager.

HOTEL CONCORD, 1840 WABASH-AV.—NEW management. Family hotel; private baths; A1 table. $6 and upwards to permanent guests.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly 1st-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light, hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—"THE VENDOME," OGLESBY-AV. and 62d-st.; rooms, single or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; $8 to $15 per room; splendid table board $1 per day; 2 blocks to elevated road or Ill. Cent. Apply at the building or to
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SMALL flat, $27; heat, ice, washing, etc., free; all housekeeping conveniences; will present you with the furniture if you remain next year; no children. References required. 4901 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—GORGEOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS to transients or permanent guests; terms and conditions upon application. The "Virginius," 1826 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., cor. Drexel-blvd., furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, electric light, telephone.

TO RENT—$10 A MONTH—LARGE FRONT PARlor furnished, n. w. cor. Indiana-av. and 18th-st.; cars pass the door; piano; private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, private family, all conveniences. 3000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—$10 A MONTH—LARGE FRONT PARlor, furnished, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 18th-st.; cars pass doors; piano; private family.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms in strictly private family.

West Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, second flat, less than one block from elevated station, on Western-av.; respectable lady or gentleman only. White Star Laundry,
1027 W. Van Buren.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN, CONNECTING suite front rooms, bay window, south exposure, finely decorated, neatly furnished, private home, bath, etc.; near "L" Station. 723 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 153 W. Madison-st. LA BERGE.

TO RENT—644½ WASHINGTON-BLVD., LARGE front alcove room; furnished; private family.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, to gentlemen; private flat. 602 Granada, corner Rush and Ohio.

TO RENT—266 ONTARIO-ST., NICELY FURnished large and single room; all conveniences; reasonable.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, UNFURNISHED; no housekeeping. 264 Elm-st., third flat.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN COMfortable, large front room south of Chicago-av., east of Wells-st.; not to exceed $15; professionals need not apply. Address X 928, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT——LOW RENTS——
LOW RENTS
LOW RENTS
TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS.
LOW RENTS.
LOW RENTS.
LOW RENTS.

EVANS-AV.—No. 4633, 1st and 2d story flats, 7 rooms, new; recently decorated; steam heat; gas ranges; hardwood; elegant light.

LAKE-FRONT—No. 3050 Lake Park-av., cor. 31st., 16-room house, kitchen and dining-room 1st floor; large, elegant, light rooms; finest location in city for first-class boarding-house or private family; being newly decorated now; near Ill. Central depot and Cottage Grove cable cars.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—No. 441, near Wabash-av., 7-room modern brick dwelling; hardwood; to be redecorated; key at 439 38th-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2718, 10-room dwelling; A1 location; being redecorated now.

WABASH-AV.—No. 3804, 7-room modern dwelling; handy to elevated road station.

All of the above can be seen now, as there is some one on the premises.
THE EDWARD ELY CO., 165 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—
19 46th-st. modern stone-front dwelling, 11 rooms.
2928 Lake Park-av., 11-room stone-front dwelling.
2357 Calumet-av., 13 room stone front, $65.
3209 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms.
1507A Michigan-av., 3-story and cellar modern stone front, 11 rooms; $125.
244 37th-st., 6-room cottage; $30.
5208 Cornell-av., 1½-story frame, 8 rooms.
3216 Vernon-av., 3-story and cellar brick, 9 rooms.
2719 Wabash-av., 3-story basement brick, 13 rooms, all modern conveniences; barn; will give 3 to 5 years' lease; $75.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO.—
Association Bldg. 153-155 La Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2452 South Park-av., 10 rooms; new; all modern conveniences; furnace, laundry; low rent.
4227 Oakenwald-av., 9 rooms; modern; $40.
325-327 East 37th-st., 7-room, all modern brick dwellings, in good repair; furnace, laundry, $30.
1608 Indiana-av., 12-room modern stone front.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
2950 Prairie-av., 12-room modern stone; $65.
2107 Dearborn-st., 10 rooms, modern.
4562 Indiana-av., 11 rooms, modern; $70.
323-325 E. 37th-st., 7 rooms; modern; $30.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED RESIdence of 12 rooms, with fine barn; all modern improvements; everything in first-class order; location unsurpassed. Apply on premises, 2327 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—KIMBARK-AV., KENWOOD, VERY elegant private residence of ten rooms, finished in hardwood; lot 50 ft. front; will rent with or without carpets and draperies. Address at once
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

FOR RENT—MODERN BROWN STONE, 10-room residence, No. 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and the lake); elegantly furnished and decorated; rent $1,500; brick stable. Apply to G. W. BRAYTON, 3506 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—FINEST SINGLE RESIDENCE IN Kenwood, 4940 Ellis-av.; never occupied; $100 per month; electric light, natural gas, steam heat. Owner, JOHN IRVING PEARCE JR.,
Key next door north. Sherman House.

FOR RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 47x165 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH,
157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable; rental to suit the times. Apply at Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st., or 3920 Lake-av.

FOR RENT—3844 VINCENNES-AV., 8-ROOM modern house, newly decorated, every convenience; near Board Trade train, and cable and excellent markets; reasonable rent; open.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY ENTIRELY SEParate from first, 2-story house, 6 rooms, bath; complete order; large yard; immediate possession; near cable; call Monday. 5654 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—2420 PRAIRIE-AV., FRAME HOUSE, large lot. 1250 Indiana-av., 15 room stone front. Choice flats well worth your investigation.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK RESIdence near Prairie-av. and 30th-st.; reasonable rent to good party. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

FOR RENT—4365 LAKE-AV., MODERN NINE-room house; furnace, gas fixtures, and laundry; convenient to I. C. R. R. W. BATCHELLER, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR RENT—WOODLAWN—6437 STAR-AV.—Elegant 11-room house, hardwood, modern improvements; $40 per month. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

TO RENT—271 E. 30TH-ST.—11-ROOM HOUSE, good repair; near elevated road. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—5622 JEFFERSON-AV.—DETACHed frame, 8 rooms; near express trains; $22.
C. L. NORTON, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2244 MICHIGAN-AV., 16-ROOM residence; modern. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL CHOICE MODERN houses, pleasantly located, on 49th and 50th-sts.
A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, 2623 Prairie-av.; all conveniences. THOS. E. PATTERSON, Room 97, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4804 AND 4806 LAKE and 4805 Madison-av., stone fronts, 9 rooms, $50; rare chance. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., R. 1.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF CLUB-HOUSE; well arranged; centrally located.
HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE on Hyde Park-blvd. Furniture for sale. Address X 605, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT 3741 VINCENNES-AV., opposite Aldine-sq.; rent $40. Call at 3320 Forrest-av.

TO RENT—A PART OR WHOLE OF 12-ROOM house, 1329 Wabash-av. Call at 1325 Wabash-av., or COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 3141 Indiana-av.; $65.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
2251 and 2253 Calumet-av., two fine stone front dwellings, arranged for fine family hotel; has large gymnasium in rear and extra room for servant; at a sacrifice; or would sell at a great bargain; 5034 Washington-av., fine new 12-room modern dwelling at reduced rent to responsible party; make offer.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.
Send for printed list.

West Side.

TO RENT—159 S. GREEN-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick, 10 rooms.
278 Flournoy-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; $30.
398 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, steam heat; barn; cheap.
1171 Millard-av., Lawndale, 2-story frame, 11 rooms, large lot.
31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
FROM MAY 1.
750 Jackson-blvd., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms.
596 W. Adams-st., 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms and brick barn.
36 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, 8 rooms; $30.
22 Walnut-st., 3-story and basement frame, 12 rooms.
160 Ashland-blvd., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms.
42 Seeley-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms.
122 Seeley-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
439 W. Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
166 Ashland-blvd., 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms.
225 S. Paulina-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, usual conveniences.
220 and 232 Ogden-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, usual conveniences; $30 each.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
Association Bldg. 153-155 La Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
198 N. May-st., 4-room cottage, $10.
185 Ashland-blvd., 12 rooms; all modern.
569 W. Adams-st., 10-room, modern stone front.
544 W. Lake-st., 12 room modern frame, $25.
122-124 W. Washington-st., 10 rooms, each, $35.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
10 S. Elizabeth-st., 10 rooms, modern, $50.
1459 Fulton-st., 10 rooms, modern brick, $32.
238 S. Leavitt-st., 8 rooms, $27.50.
319 and 321 W. Monroe-st., 20 rooms, modern; together or separate; will be put in good repair.
567 W. Adams-st., 10 rooms, modern, $55.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSES, 222 AND
228 Marshfield-av. $40
594 and 598 Jackson-blvd. $45
601 Monroe-st. $45
HARRISON BROS., Room 22 Times Bldg.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME MODERN 10-ROOM brick house; gas; bath; furnace; cemented cellar, etc.; $40. 204 Lincoln, near Jackson-blvd.
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1019 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—584 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—12-R. residence; hardwood finish throughout; all modern conveniences; $75. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—927 MONROE-ST., CORNER OAKley-av., south and east exposure; lot 30 ft. front; 10 rooms; very desirable.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR RENT—7-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, Oakley, near North-av.; furnace, gas fixtures, barn, $25. O. A. LEWIS, 1105 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—524 CARROLL-AV., FINE 10-ROOM stone front house, near Lake-st. elevated road. BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE HOUSE AND BARN, BEST boulevard, West Side. $35. Owner, M'KEEVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

FOR RENT—1371, 1377, 8-ROOM AND BASEment; immediate possession; price $35; open daily; agent on premises.

FOR RENT—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone front houses, 657 and 659 W. Adams-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—861 SAWYER-AV.; 10-ROOM RESidence; $30.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
108 Delaware-pl., 10-room brick dwelling, $30.
1039 N. Clark-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, in good repair; very cheap.
704 North Park-av., 2-story and cellar modern brick, 10 rooms.
695 Wells-st., 3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
271 Oak-st., 3-story and basement brick, 9 rooms.
641 Pine Grove-av., 2-story frame and brick basement, 9 rooms.
1 Washington-pl., 3-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.
38 Bellevue-pl., 3-story and cellar stone front, 9 rooms, all conveniences, $65.
233 La Salle-av., 3-story and basement stone front, 15 rooms, modern conveniences; large stable; will rent for term of years.
Send for printed list. BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO., ASSOCIAtion Building, 153-155 La Salle-st.
Possession May 1.
1709 Deming-ct., near Clark-st., 10 rooms; all modern; furnace, etc. $50
279 Bissell-st., 9 rooms; modern; brick barn; large yard; key at No. 301; rent 50
367 Mohawk-st., 10 rooms; modern; possession now; rent $45; completely furnished 60

TO RENT—
489 La Salle-av., 10-room house; basement laundry, gas, water, and furnace heat.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
201 Owings Building.

FOR RENT—A CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE in perfect order. 470 Elm-st., north front; 200 feet from Lake-Shore drive; telephone connection. Apply only to owner. HOLGER DE ROODE,
166 La Salle-st., or 710½ North Park-av.

FOR RENT—THE WELL FURNISHED PRIvate residence, 48 Bellevue-place, from May to November, at much less than its value, to responsible tenant. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—EDGEWATER—694 WINTHROP-av., 2-story, cellar, and attic, Queen Anne frame; 8 rooms; all conveniences.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE, LA Salle-av., near Goethe, 469, cheap. LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMPY., southeast cor. Dearborn and Adams-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 223 CHESTNUT-ST., near Wells; south front; reasonable rent to responsible parties. Key may be found at 225 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT BRICK house one mile north of Marshall Field's and half block from the lake; furnished or unfurnished, or furniture for sale. Address P 285, Tribune.

TO RENT—8-ROOM MODERN OAK FINISHED houses, very light and low rent; 149 and 153 Evanston-av.; see them at once.
M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st., Tel. 5298.

FOR RENT—FINEST HOUSES AT CHEAPEST rental; Cedar, Elm, Division, Ritchie, Huron, State. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM STONE-FRONT residence, 224 Dearborn-av.; low rent to desirable party. R. 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 731½ SEDGWICK-st., near Lincoln Park; modern; $45 per month.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEARLY NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE and barn at East Grove near C., B. and Q. station; $12 per month. Address A. A. JOHNSON, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN BEAUTIFUL RIVER FOREST, desirable house; large lot; excellent railroad facilities; moderate rent. D. W. THACHER, 96 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON—A TEN-ROOM house; every modern convenience; has shades, electric light, gas, etc.; $40. FRANK P. JUDSON, at Bankers' National Bank.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, 7-ROOM HOUSE $30; 9-room house, $40; all conveniences and near depot. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington.

TO RENT—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and flats—$20 up. THOS. H. GALE, R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; large list. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE HOUSES, flats, and stores for rent or sale come and see me; have large demand for them.
A. SCHACHNER, Real Estate, Room 338 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN "THE SHERWOOD," LANGLEY av. and 37th-st., facing Ellis Park, beautiful situation; apartments or rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good cafe (no housekeeping); home comforts, steam heat, janitor, telephone, hall boy, etc. Inquire at bldg. or ULM, No. 610 Cham. Com.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM HEATED FLATS, 4353 Berkeley-av.; quarter-sawn oak throughout; consols in parlor; sideboard; gas ranges, hardwood floors; finest equipped building in Kenwood; $40; look at these.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
3519 and 3521 State-st., very desirable 6-room flats, finished in hardwood, with steam heat, janitor service, and every possible convenience; prices same as for similar flats in immediate neighborhood without heat. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
New York Life Bldg., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, 69 33D-ST., 35 ft. wide; 3 elegant front rooms to each; natural gas; steam heat; janitor service; big reduction in rent. E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—GENOA APARTMENTS, 4060 MICHIgan-terrace, east Lake-av., south of 40th-st.; only 4 remaining; steam, hot water, telephone; modern; rent reasonable. Apply there or to O. P. CURRAN, Owner, 220 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS ON THE corners of 60th and Madison-av. and 60th and Ellis; steam heat, all modern improvements, janitor service; $25. Inquire on the premises. JOHN S. THOMAS.

TO RENT—4919 VINCENNES-AV.—8-ROOM apartment; entirely new plan; steam heat, gas range, sideboard, serving-room, lawn; all modern; only four apartments in building; very reasonable to responsible tenant. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—3846 ELMWOOD-PLACE (SECOND street west of Cottage Grove), 1st flat, $25; 2d flat, $30; 3d flat, $20. F. C. WOOD, 151 Washington-st., or L. M. SMITH, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—2 FLATS, 1016 AND 1018 51ST-ST., near Indiana-av., 7 rooms with bath; open plumbing, fuel gas, hardwood stairs, etc.; exclusive front and rear stairs; $25. BARTLETT, 5108 State-st., or R. SAYER, 209 Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLATS, 6324 STONY Island-av.; steam heat, hot water, sanitary plumbing, and every modern convenience; $22.50 to $30; agent on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM FLAT, 4309 CALUMET-av., half block from 43d-st. station L road, steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, porcelain bath; price $47.50.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3351 CALUMET-AV., 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; bath and all conveniences.
BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX AND SEVEN ROOM BRICK flats, 1st and 2d floor, 2819 South Park-av. Apply on premises. F. C. HEATH.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, $18; 6553 MYRTLE-av. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—5249 OGLESBY-AV., FINE 6-ROOM heated flat; 1 block from I. C. and L stations; owner on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

THE GROVELAND.

FLATS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. IN THE MOST ELEGANTLY APPOINTED AND FINISHED FIREPROOF

APARTMENT BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE EXTREMELY LOW.

Electric lights, steam heat, refrigerator service, janitor, and bell-boy service without extra charge.

The additional service and conveniences obtained will make a difference of at least $15 per month in rent as compared with that of other flat buildings.

All flats have gas ranges, stationary laundry tubs with devices for steaming clothes, drying apparatus, refrigerators cooled by brine pumped through pipes from basement, gas grates, elegant mantels, beautiful hardwood finish, and polished hardwood floors.

The halls are all tiled and finished with a rich marble wainscoting. The main entrance finished in costly polished granite with ornamental mosaic work. Convenient and handsome public reception-rooms on each floor. Stairways entirely of iron and marble. Fire walls separate the flats from each other. The elevators are of the best models and run night and day.

The building is delightfully located on the lake shore, only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st., one block distant. Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within one block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and upward.

A fine restaurant, under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet.

W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—
THE PARK-GATE APARTMENTS,
2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, $20 to $50.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS and
JANITOR SERVICE included.
CORNER 63D-ST. AND STONY ISLAND-AV.
Strictly fire-proof.
16 minutes to city
by Ill. C. R. R.
Terminus of
Alley Elevated, Cable and Electric lines.
Steam heat, hot water,
Gas ranges, logs, fixtures,
Refrigerators,
Steam laundry,
Elevator, hall trees,
Shades, screens,
Window-poles,
Speaking-tubes,
Electric bells,
China-closets,
Garbage-chutes,
Porcelain bath-tubs,
Open plumbing,
Artesian water,
Marble and mosaic entrance and halls,
All outside rooms.
RENT FREE UNTIL MAY 1.
AGENT ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAYS.
TELEPHONE OAKLAND 465.
Exclusive Agents, WHITE & COLEMAN,
Office Borden Block and
Branch office 63d-st. and Hope-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE TUDOR,"

SOUTHWEST COR. OF ELLIS-AV. AND 43D-ST.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

Only a few left. Elegant apartments of 6 to 7 rooms; hardwood floors and finish throughout; elevator, artesian well, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas driers, laundry tubs, open plumbing, janitor service, parlor gas logs, dining-room fire places, ice boxes, separate water closet and bath tubs for servants; rooms exceptionally large and well lighted. Agent on premises. Open Sunday.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.,
Branch office 574 43d-st. Exclusive Agents.

TO RENT—

THE WAUKESHA.

Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; free rent to May 1; take Ill. Cent trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

P. S.—On and after June 1 the fast trains on the Ill. Cent. will run to Randolph-st. as well as to Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., NEW York Life Bldg., N. E. corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.; branch office, 4746 State-st.

FLATS.

The Armour Flats—Corner Thirty-third and Dearborn-sts.—Very desirable 6 and 7-room modern apartments, finished in hardwood; marble entrances, hot and cold water, ranges, shades, screens, gas fixtures, etc.; first-class accommodations; rents from $23 to $33. Apply at our office or at the office of the Armour Mission, on the premises.

In addition to the above we have at our office a very large and attractive list of stores, flats, and houses in all parts of the city at prices consistent with the times.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN the 3-story "Capel building," 239 and 241 66th pl.; hardwood finish, oak mantels, gas grates, gas ranges, buffet, china closets, gas fixtures, closets and bath rooms; steam heat, hot water, screens, shades, large private porches; rooms newly papered and tinted throughout; south front; bay windows; marble entrance; all flats light and cheerful; only 2 blocks from Illinois Central express and suburban trains at 67th-st.; 3 minutes' walk to Stony Island-av. station of Elevated; 1 block to electric road; rent low; only $28 and up commencing May 1; ready for occupancy now. Inquire on premises or owner,
E. WISDOM, 206 E. Lake-st.

TO RENT—DON'T RENT UNTIL YOU SEE THE "Bancroft Apartments," 2, 3, and 4 room flats; rent $12, $18 and $22, with all the latest conveniences, including illuminating gas, steam heat, boiling hot water day and night, gas ranges, janitor service, laundry, drying rooms, baths, marble entrance, etc.; all light flats, all newly papered; no children admitted; agent on premises day and night. 2829 Calumet-av., cor. 29th-st.

TO RENT—
1700 State-st., 2d corner flat, 7 rooms and bath; $32.50.
1702 State-st., 2d flat, 7 rooms and bath; $27.50.
1704 State-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms and bath; $25.
146 E. 18th-st., 1st flat, 5 rooms and bath; $27.50.
148 E. 18th-st., 2d flat, 5 rooms and bath; $25.
See janitor in Flat 2, 1702 State-st., or
BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO., ASSOCIATION Building, 153-155 La Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
1902 S. Clark-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms....$14
2449 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, 4 rooms.... 15
2451 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, 4 front rooms... 16
POSSESSION MAY 1.
4832 Champlain-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms, furnace.. 30
2451-3 Cottage Grove-av., 4 room flats......$13 to 16

TO RENT—BIG REDUCTIONS TO FIRST-CLASS parties; THE WESTMINSTER and THE CANTERBURY, 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, janitor, every convenience; fine buildings, stone front; large outside rooms, finely papered; nice residence street, overlooking park; Langley-av. and 61st-st.; only 3 blocks from Cottage Grove L station; $27.50 to $37; equal to any $50 flats.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN WOODLAND PARK—34TH-ST. and Lake Michigan, 6, 7 and 8-room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges, $37.50 to $50. Overlooking this beautiful park tenants have a front yard superior to any millionaire in Chicago free of cost; 12 minutes from city by Illinois Central; 25 minutes by cable. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—BY PATTERSON & SON.
80 Dearborn-st.
574 43d-st., 6 rooms, heated; $40.
293 43d-st., 6 rooms, heated; $32.50.
4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, heated; $30.
6 and 11 University-pl., 6 rooms, heated; $37.50.
2946 Cottage Grove-av., 6 rooms, unheated; $27.50.
3200 Wallace-st., 6 rooms, unheated; $15.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., CHEAP, $32.50 to $50, for few 4 to 7 rooms left; steam heat, natural gas, hot water, sunshine, and light, janitor service, in high-class "Langley" building; choice neighborhood; small families without children desired. Inquire janitor or BURBANK, BEAN & CO., 409 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—IN THE RAINIER, COR. COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st. Apartments of various sizes, including steam heat, electric light, elevators, hot water, telephone, first-class cafe, and all other conveniences known to a modern apartment bldg. Call and see them before you decide. Open evenings. Tel. South 394. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, $16 TO $25 unfurnished, $27 to $35 handsomely furnished; heat, family washing, ice, in fact, every convenience free; every flat outside rooms overlooking Grand-blvd. or park; for high class tenants only. "The Marlborough," 4901 Calumet-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWELL, 5717 AND 5719 MADISON-av., two blocks from Illinois Cen. R. R.; 14 minutes' ride to the city; 8-room flats; splendidly finished and lighted, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and every modern convenience; $35 to $45. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—THOSE LOOKING FOR VERY NICE new flats of from 4 to 7 rooms in fine location, without steam heat, but prices low accordingly, can find them at Office Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings and Sunday afternoons.

TO RENT—THE STRATHMORE IN KENWOOD, elegant flats, 7 light, large rooms; 171 and 173 51st-st.; steam heat, janitor service.
GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FINE SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS in the "Berkshire," 3505 Michigan-av.; elevator, steam heat, gas ranges; janitor on premises.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE FLATS IN THE NORWOOD, Indiana-av. and 30th-st.; every convenience; choice location and low rate. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS—CHEAPER; CHEAPEST; 6 rooms, bath; one entire story; 2-story house; large yard; entirely separate; complete order; immediate possession. Call Monday at 5654 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Oglesby-av., one block from I. C. and "L" road stations; low rental; owner on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLATS, cor. 48th-st. and Champlain-av.; all modern conveniences; low rental; open all day and Sundays.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, water gas fixtures, door and window screens; window shades, curtain bars and rings; janitor service; $10 to $19; at L station. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—"THE GEORGIA," CORNER 42D AND Berkeley-av.; parties desiring handsome apartments call or address GEO. C. FETTER, 1524 Monadnock; rent very low.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., cor. Drexel-blvd., furnished or unfurnished rooms; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

TO RENT—4714 EVANS-AV., FLATS $25 TO $37.50; steam heat; hot water; ranges; janitor.

TO RENT—127 24TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., A nice 7-room flat; good location.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE IRVING" APARTMENTS, S. w. cor. Oakenwald-av. and 44th-st., 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; will be put in best of order; prices low to good tenants.

304 and 306 SIXTY-SIXTH-PL., apartments, near Illinois Central R. R., 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, etc.; price $25; flats will be put in good order.

APARTMENTS S. W. CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and 50th-st.—6 and 7 rooms; with steam heat, gas range, etc.; this is a new building and the apartments have been put in first-class order; rents, $30 to $35; convenient to Washington Park and transportation; see janitor.

4531 OAKENWALD-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat, 2 flats in building only; price $35.

4511 LAKE-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat; 2 flats in building only; price, $25.

3802 PRAIRIE-AV., 7 rooms, furnace heat; 2 flats in building only; near Elevated; rent reasonable.

APARTMENTS, N. E. CORNER WOODLAWN-AV. and 46th-st., Kenwood; one of the choicest locations in the city; 7 and 8 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; price, $45 to $50; janitor will show these apartments at any time.

APARTMENTS IN "THE PLYMOUTH," 6341 to 6351 Hope-av. This location is unsurpassed for convenience to transportation, both Illinois Central and Elevated road within 2 blocks; groceries and markets near at hand; also 2 blocks from Jackson Park; these are 6 and 7 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; prices low; the building is substantially constructed of stone and is one of the best in the locality. Apply to janitor.

THE GREENWOOD APARTMENTS, 43d-st., from Greenwood to Berkeley-avs., 6, 7, and 8 room apartments; steam heat, gas ranges with hot water connections; prices from $30 to $50; the apartments are large, well lighted, and will be shown by our agent on the premises, 4230 Greenwood-av.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-155 LA Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
468 W. Taylor-st., cor. Lytle-st., 5 rooms....$15
111 Lytle-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, w. c.... 14
864 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms and bath.... 22
21 S. Carpenter-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms, modern.... 30
438 W. Van Buren-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms.... 18
376 Winchester-av., 4 rooms, steam heat.... 20
291 and 295 Washington-blvd., 6 and 7 rooms, all modern flats, janitor service....$30 and 33
765 W. Chicago-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms.... 20
470 W. Taylor-st., 5 rooms....$14 and 15
1447 W. Harrison-st., 5 and 6 rooms, modern.... 25
395 Ogden-av., 4 rooms, 2d floor.... 13
257 W. Ohio-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.... 11
POSSESSION MAY 1.
Corner Washington-blvd. and Carpenter-st., all modern 6 and 7 room flats, with janitor service, rents....$30, $32, and 33
862 W. Madison-st., 6 rooms, modern.... 20
765 and 767 W. Chicago-av., 6 rooms, modern.... 20
886 W. Lake-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.... 18
107 Flournoy-st., bas. floor, 7 rooms.... 17
107 Flournoy-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.... 20
558 Ogden-av., 4 rear rooms, 2d floor.... 11
198 N. May-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms.... 16
82 S. Leavitt-st., 1st or 2d floor, 6 rooms.... 25
84 S. Leavitt-st., 3d floor, 7 modern rooms.... 21
223 Winchester-av., bas. floor, 5 rooms.... 13
223 Winchester-av., 1st or 2d floor, 6 rooms.... 23

TO RENT—
1137 W. Taylor-st., 5-room modern.
475 S. Western-av., 6-room modern, 3d floor.
355 Claremont-av., 6-room modern, 2d floor.
415 Claremont-av., 6-room modern, choice.
451 Oakley-av., 8-room modern, 2d floor.
481 Ogden-av., 8-room, 2d floor.
126 De Kalb-st., 7-room modern.
1162 Lexington-st., 12-room house.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

TO RENT—
522 and 524 West Congress-st., 3d flat, 7 large light rooms each; will be put in fine condition.
J. F. McINTOSH,
125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—506 CONGRESS-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-blvd., 2-story stone south front building; hardwood finish; recessed sideboard, open plumbing, porcelain bath, furnace, separate laundry; A1 flats.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS, 13 to 19 Ashland-blvd.; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas mantels and stoves, janitor service; agent on premises afternoons; also 7-room flats, 622 and 1172 Washington-blvd. W. R. GRISWOLD, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 504, from 11 till 1.

TO RENT—TO DOCTOR AND DENTIST—Elegant flat for office and living rooms in communication with drug store and 100 tenants in the block for clients; take Blue Island-av. cable. See R. B. FORSYTH, 1128 S. Oakley-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FATS, $15 TO $30; modern improvements; grates, light on three sides; clean; three car lines; n. e. corner Leavitt and Flournoy-sts. Can be seen daily, or address WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SMALL APARTMENTS on West Side. Apply janitor, cor. Campbell Park and Leavitt-st.; steam heated, new and elegant, beautiful location. FETTER, 1524 Monadnock.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.
635 Jackson-blvd., 1st and 4th flats; 9 rooms and bath; steam heat, janitor service, etc.; $95 and $60.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 166 Laflin-st., near Harrison. Agent on premises 12 to 2.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, $23 TO $28, MODern, light, and pleasant, in the "Ashland" and "Walnut," s. w. cor. N. Ashland and Walnut-st.
M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st., Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS—
370 W. Indiana, 4 rooms, bath, etc., $9 and $10.
277 Ogden-av., 4 rooms, bath, large yard $18.
111 W. Huron-st., 4 rooms, light, airy, $9.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEWLY PAPERED AND painted in new brick building, $8 and $12; only 20 minutes by new Blue Island-av. cable from Adams and Dearborn-sts. FORSYTH, 71 Ambrose-st.

TO RENT—2 MODERN CORNER FLATS OVER drug store; 205 W. Adams-st.; cheap to desirable party. R. 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—810 WARREN-AV., COR. FRANCISCO, elegant sunny, modern stone front flat; 8 rooms; $40. Apply 1015 Adams-st.

TO RENT—117 BERLIN-ST., 7 ROOM BRICK; $10. Agent on premises, or C. L. NORTON, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH STEAM HEAT, JANItor service, etc.; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS and bath room; no water tax; janitor service, etc.; rent $20 per month. 948-958 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—530 CARROLL-AV., 3 AND 4 ROOM flats; cheap rent. BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$20; CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS. 192 194 Winchester-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 7 ROOMS. 619 JACKSON-blvd.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT; FINE CONDITION; $18; look at it. 51 Artesian-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
153-155 La Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
232 N. Clark-st., 8 rooms, 2d floor; modern; $45.
770 Clybourn-av., 5 rooms and bath, modern; $17.
637 Larrabee-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms and bath; $20.
Bissell-st., near Garfield-av., 6, 7, and 10 rooms, all modern flats, $20 and $30; keys at No. 301.
157 Seminary-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms, modern, $20.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
191 Webster-av., 4 and 5 rooms; $13.
193 Webster-av., 5 and 6 modern rooms, $17.
195 E. Superior-st., basement, 4 rooms and bath.
195 E. Superior-st., 1st floor, 3 rooms and bath.
317 Bissell-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms, $20.
311 Bissell-st., 1st and basement, 10 rooms, $30.
294 Bissell-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms, $20.
633 Larrabee-st., 7 corner rooms, $20.

TO RENT—
A few apartments in the new, perfectly equipped and managed apartment buildings, "Mineola" and "Monterey," La Salle-av., corner of Oak-st.; best central location; walking distance from town; hot water heat; telephone bell and errand boy; janitor service; hot water; passenger and freight elevators; building fireproof; electric and gas light; natural gas ranges and mantels, refrigerators, etc., etc.; all light rooms; private, first-class cafe in building; in fact, every modern improvement and convenience at very moderate rental to desirable parties. From $40 up. Apply at building or GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT PRIVATE 8-room flat, south front; pleasant; light on all sides; in first-class neighborhood, with gas and electric lights, gas range, steam heat, and all conveniences; $45.
1812 Belmont-av.
Or inquire 402 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—
E. R. HAASE & CO.,
73 Dearborn-st.
597 La Salle-av., 2d floor, 8 rooms....$37.50
45 Hammond-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms.... 23.00
175 Indiana-st., 1st floor, 8 rooms.... 30.00
514 Cleveland-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms.... 27.00
5 Lincoln-pl., 1st floor and basement, 9 rooms.... 30.00
9 Lincoln-pl., 1st floor and base, 9 rooms.... 30.00
16 Lincoln-pl., 1st floor and base, 9 rooms.... 30.00

TO RENT—
NORTHEAST CORNER OF CLARK-ST. AND BURTON-PLACE.
One block south of Lincoln Park.
Elegant 7-room flat; all light rooms, hot water heat, natural gas range; rent $45. Inquire on premises, 616 N. Clark-st., third floor or of
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—415 CHESTNUT-ST.—"SUNLIGHT" apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; pleasant light flats; within walking distance; near the lake.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, CHEERFUL 6-ROOM FLATS, without heat, corner N. Clark and Maple-sts.; walking distance from business center; also 5 to 8 room steam heated flats, Maple-st., east of Clark, for May 1. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—62-64-66 WALTON-PLACE, DESIRable steam heated flats, 5 and 6 rooms; hot water, janitor service, gas ranges, laundry, etc.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the "Fairfax" on Erie-st., near St. Clair, having all modern improvements; also janitor service.
HARRISON BROS., Room 22 Times Bldg.

TO RENT—420 CHICAGO-AV., NEAR LAKE-Shore drive, an elegant 7-room flat; hardwood finish, steam heat, gas range, gas logs, porcelain bath, etc.; will decorate to suit tenant. Apply in first flat.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, FROM $10 UPwards, on Ohio, Pine, and Illinois-sts.; walking distance, and cheap to good tenants. Inquire at 40 Pine-st., or W. M. HOYT, owner.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 5 AND 6 ROOM MODern flats, $11 to $28 per mo.; front in new stone building, n. w. cor. Wells and Hill-sts. See janitor or M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st., Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—421 SUPERIOR-ST.—6-ROOM DESIRable flats; steam heat; near the lake; rent $35 per month. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington.

TO RENT—457 LA SALLE-AV., 2 UPPER FLOORS, 10-r. modern; $40. E. R. HAASE & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7-ROOM FLATS, UNFURnished or furnished, modern, heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$12, LIGHT 4-ROOM PLEASANT flat; handsome brick apartment house, modern and clean. 64 Wendell-st., near Wells and Oak.

TO RENT—FLAT 5 ROOMS, GAS AND BATH, 854 Larrabee-st. Apply at 672 Fullerton-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—NOS. 459-461 LA SALLE-AV., 4TH flat, eight large light rooms; steam heat, gas range, janitor service; will be put in fine order.
J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THREE STORES, 1006, 1016, AND 1018 51st-st., near Indiana-av.; hardwood floors, concrete basements, 4 living rooms in rear, yards, etc., $25. BARTLETT, 5108 State-st., or R. SAYER, 209 Woman's Temple.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 29X51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—2 STORES ON SOUTH Water-st. Apply J. E. KINSELLA, Fort Dearborn Hotel, cor. Michigan-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN
95 Washington-st.
193 W. Madison-st., store, 25x70, $150.

TO RENT—STORE WITH 100 TENANTS IN the block for your customers; $20 a month.
FORSYTH, 1128 S. Oakley-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 245 W. Indiana-st.; last 12 years paints, oil, and wall paper.

TO RENT—STORE, 692 VAN BUREN-ST., COR. Lincoln; rent reduced. R. 206, 112 Clark-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
636 Wells-st., fine large store; hot water heat, with flat if desired; good location for any business; rent $1,000 per year.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—NORTH SIDE—STORE, 155 E. Chicago-av., between Franklin and Market; the best block on the street. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—STORE—
185 N. Clark-st.....$60
E. R. HAASE & CO.,
73 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—STORE, 383 N. CLARK-ST
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
153-5 La Salle-st.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
52 W. Jackson-st., 20x50, $50.
2507 S. Halsted-st., for saloon, $30.
109 Lytle-st., small store, near Taylor-st., $18.
109 S. Halsted-st., entire building, saloon.
884 W. Lake-st., store and basement, $20.
192 La Salle-av., cor. Superior-st., $23.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
210 W. Randolph-st., saloon, $60.
440 W. Van Buren-st., saloon, $40.
14 S. Clark-st., saloon, $175.
2451 Cottage Grove-av., with basement, $40.
2515 S. Halsted-st., $22.
BASEMENTS.
108 and 110 W. Harrison-st., corner Clinton.
232 N. Clark-st., large basement, $18.
49 W. Madison-st., cor. Clinton, $50.

BEFORE YOU RENT A STORE, HOUSE, AND flat come and see my list. A. SCHACHNER, Real Estate, Room 338 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DAYLIGHT OFFICE—
NEW ASSOCIATION BUILDING,
153 and 155 La Salle-st.
Provided with all modern conveniences.
Appointments unexcelled.
High standard elevator and janitor service.
Vaults and partitions arranged to suit.
Rates greatly reduced.
Full particulars furnished on application.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., Exclusive Agents.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SALESROOMS IN THE Owen Electric Belt Bldg., s. e. cor. State and Adams-sts.; all sizes and prices; rooms $10, $15, $25, $35, $50, $100, $150, $250; elegant large corner rooms on 2d and 4th floors; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, fine entrance, etc.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the Bort Building, 21 Quincy-st. (east of the Post-office); strictly modern; first-class in every particular; modest rent.

TO RENT—90 LA SALLE-ST., OFFICE; HEAT and fireproof vault; rent cheap. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—600 SQUARE FT. SECOND FLOOR, Mason Bldg., 94 Washington; bank vault, steam, elevator, low rent; will partition. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agt., Room 33.

TO RENT—IN THE MASON BUILDING, 94 Washington-st., spacious offices; excellent light, vaults, steam, elevator; low rents. G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Agent, Room 33.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICES, 900 square feet; good vaults; suitable for salesrooms or publishers; type setting permitted under proper restrictions. Safe Building, 53 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MENTOR BUILDING, opposite Palmer House, suitable for physicians, etc. EUGENE R. PIKE, 304, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE; FINE OFFICES AT 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. 932 MONADNOCK.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

Barns.

TO RENT—DOUBLE 2-STORY BRICK BARN, 2321 Calumet-av.; 3 box stalls; 2 lofts and rooms; rent $35. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE—STANDARD WAREhouse, 169 North Water-st., together with warehouse 184 Kinzie-st.; building is five stories high, well constructed, with elevator and other conveniences; is particularly suitable for the storage of broom corn and is easy of access, having frontage on Kinzie-st., as well as on the Northwestern tracks; is but a quarter of a block from the Clark-st. viaduct; reasonable rent to responsible party for term of years. Apply to LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 903 Ashland Block, Chicago.

TO RENT—BUILDING—
80 and 82 East 12th-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick building, 60x100 ft.; suitable for storage or warehouse; good condition; immediate possession; long term lease.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING BUILDING AT 12 and 14 S. Jefferson-st.; 4-story and basement brick; 40x150 feet; artesian well, boilers, elevator, shafting, etc.; lease for term of years.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER IN INDUSTRY Bldg., 83-7 5th-av., one block from Court House; suitable for printers and light manufacturing; steam heat and best of light.
EUGENE R. PIKE, Agt., 304, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT and elevators in new manufacturing building on Clinton-st., near Van Buren. Very low rent to desirable tenant. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—397 DEARBORN-ST., WITH FRONTage on Plymouth-pl., saloon fitted with elegant fixtures; see us for a snap. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power, light on all sides, s. e. cor. Indiana and Franklin-sts. HEADEN & McAULEY.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FLOOR FOR BATH PARlor or club. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, furniture, merchandise securities, and all good collaterals at lowest rates; will make monthly or weekly payments and reduce interest as payments are made; we loan our own money in large or small amounts; if in need of money call and see us.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
66 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison.
N. W. Cor. of Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ALL GOODS PLEDGED AT 96 W. MADISON-ST. can be redeemed at the U. S. Loan Bank, 34 West Madison-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LADY WILL LOAN MONEY ON DIAMONDS, PIANOS, etc., to private parties. MISS ST. CLAIRE, Room 20, 86 Washington-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style, jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS to honest people on furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates. Address P H 148, Tribune office.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR USED COLUMBIAN STAMPS.
WM. ROWLEY, 107 S. Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A $4,000 HOME FOR $3,000? Cost $3,500 to build, and lot is worth $900; one tenth down and balance on terms to suit will take it this week; am removing from Chicago; this is an opportunity of a lifetime. Address P K 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN MAKE A SPOT PROFIT of $250 by taking my residence lot which cost me $700 off my hands this week for $450, $100 down and balance to suit you. Address P K 14, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS. FOR SALE.
—BY Edwin J. Bowes Jr. & Bros., 94 La Salle-st.—
Cornell-av., near 53d-st., 30x150, with brick building, for price of lot....$4,500
Watch daily papers for bargains.

FOR SALE—$4,000 FOR 7255 STORMS-AV.; house and barn, 63 feet, corner; near fast suburban trains, cable, and electric roads.
C. L. NORTON, sole agent, 205 La Salle.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., N. W. COR. 57TH-st., east and south front, 106x162, $225; long time, 6 per cent; little or no payment down. Address P J 116, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 200 FEET SOUTH of 55th-st. blvd., east front, 50x162, $190; long time; 6 per cent; little or no payment down. Address P J 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON 63D-ST., NEAR LINCOLN—89 ft., $40 per ft. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, 10 ROOMS, 240 59th-st., Englewood, at a bargain. Inquire at 144 E. Van Buren-st. J. J. HAWELKA.

FOR SALE—6554 UNION-AV., 7-ROOM HOUSE and bath, lot 60x103. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$8,000; 25X177 FT., 3013 Prairie-av. Apply at office, 3105 Calumet-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOME THAT will advance 10 per cent a year over and above rent and taxes, price $7,000, on West Side Boulevard, 250 ft. wide, near L road station, call R. 83, 115 Dearborn-st., J. L. McKEEVER.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—OR EXCHANGE ON easy terms—8-room detached modern brick houses, perfect order, with barns; see them today; take W. Lake-st. "L" road to Kedzie-av. station, go north 4 blocks, 1371 and 1377 Central Park-blvd.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 NEW 3-STORY STONE-front 6 and 8-room flat building, all modern improvements; lots 30x126; all low price; good terms. Call 706 Maplewood-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, ONLY $1,000.

ON VERY EASY TERMS; MONEY LOANED TO

BUILD AT 6 PER CENT WITHOUT COMMISSION.

BUY NOW; OWN YOUR HOME; RAPID TRANSIT BY ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND C., M. AND ST. P. R. R. J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IDEAL SUBURBAN HOMES AT
HOLLYWOOD,
THE QUEEN SUBURB OF CHICAGO.

Well built, very attractive, modern 8 and 9 room houses, vestibuled halls, baths, closets, etc.; cherry, apple, crab-apple, and shade trees on the lots; prices $3,500 and $3,600; terms easy; only 23 minutes' ride on C., B. and Q. R. R.; cheap fare, picturesque surroundings, and fine improvements; houses within 1½ blocks of $5,000 depot; good schools, churches, and business houses in close proximity. Apply for fuller particulars at my main office. S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM BRICK, $1,450; LOT 25X125 feet; $200 down, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent. This is a snap.

6-room house, $1,700; 7-room house, $1,800; $50 down, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125 feet; adjoining lot can be bought for $350.

7-room house, 37½ feet of ground, $2,100; $200 down, $25 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; water pipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser; 23 minutes' ride; 56 trains daily, C., B. and Q. and Ill. Cent. R. Rs., fare 6¼c; schools, churches, club-house, electric lights, and main sewer. Also other houses for sale. Call in and get list from owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY.
I have some illustrated catalogues of Hollywood showing location, environs, public buildings, residences, transportation facilities, etc., of this queen suburb of Chicago. Will be mailed by me (postpaid) to any address on application or presented to any caller for same at my main office.
S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—RESIDENCE ON LAKE Shore and Sheridan road, 12 rooms, heated throughout by hot water; all city improvements; lot 100x180 ft., in handsome lawn; 5 blocks from two R. R. depots and electric railway; a beautiful suburban home; unincumbered; price $15,000; ½ can remain on mortgage. Also smaller house, same locality, $5,500. Apply to owner, F. H. BIGGS, Nonotuck Silk Co., 200 Market-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—8-ROOM HOUSE; $2,500; 7-room house, $3,700; 8-room house, $4,000; 9-room house, $5,000; 10-room house and barn, $5,500; immediate possession; modern.
W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A corner in Evanston, 100 by 150, with a strictly modern residence at a great bargain; might exchange. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—7-ROOM HOUSE, and grounds 94x162, S. W. corner 5th-av. and Maple-st., $4,500; terms easy. Farmers' Trust Co., 209 Woman's Temple.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250, $5,500, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE REAL ESTATE. Chicago office: G. J. CASE, 145 Michigan-st. Glencoe office: DR. B. W. GRIFFIN, South-av.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE R. 702, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$15,000—AT WHEATON Ill., 3-acre block, beautifully treed and good buildings. Apply at office 3105 Calumet-av., Chicago.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT EDISON PARK; DEsirable corner to subdivide or for investment, with or without burying ground permit. Apply to owner, GEO. McKIBBION, Central Market, northwest cor. State and Lake.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOWest prices. J. JOHNSTON, JR., 78 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE—NORTH SIDE corner, east of Wells and south of North-av.; 25 to 50 ft. with or without improvements. Address L. G. QUACKENBOSS,
Room 822, 218 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A LIST OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE IS OFFERED by us, some clear, some with cash added. Call or send full description of property you want to exchange; owners only. LENHAM & LOEWENICK,
811 Security Bldg., Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE—DELIGHTFUL house, beautifully situated, price $8,000; want property worth $5,000, free, for equity. Owner. Address P K 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT, A 200-ROOM World's Fair hotel. L. W. FELT, 215 Chicago-av.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE VACANT FOR ELEgant flat building, paying 11 per cent. BRUCE, 1105 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON first mortgage—$2,500 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; $10,000 to $100,000 at from 5 to 5½ per cent and 1½ per cent commission; on improved property, not over one-half value; money advanced to build in amounts from $2,500 upwards at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; not over 40 per cent of value of land and cost of building; loans under $2,500 at lowest current rates, according to location and security; no charge for examining abstracts in any case; security must be within four miles of Court-House. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st. Will move May 1 to main floor 102 E. Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS ON HAND—MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent in small or large amounts; no delay. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I HAVE PLENTY OF 5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY to loan. J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 718.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE OR good, well located suburban, improved.
COOPER & BURHANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums from $1,000 upward.
UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WE MAKE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no delay; privilege of prepayment. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
Charles C. Whitacre, Mgr., Mtge. Loan Dept.,
Southeast corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT; special fund of $500,000 at 6 per cent; no commission on improved Chicago real estate, centrally located; permission to pay before due, all or part. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE SPRING SEASON
IS THE
PIANO BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.

Until now we have not accumulated many little used pianos.
PRICES HAVE BEEN LOW
Enough to sell them as fast as received.
BUT
On account of removals at this season many rented pianos are returned, and as trade increases we are taking more instruments in exchange.
ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS
Will be made in order to keep this class of stock down, as we cannot allow it to interfere with the proper display of the new styles of KIMBALL PIANOS which we are daily receiving.
TO FURTHER FACILITATE SALES
We will accept EASY PAYMENTS, and in order that all may be assured of LOWEST PRICES beyond any question, all instruments are marked in
PLAIN FIGURES,
From which no deviation will be made.
We believe that this plan will commend itself to all thoughtful persons in search of
GENUINE BARGAINS,
And invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere, no matter what inducements may be offered.
KIMBALL PIANOS
Are used and indorsed by the leading musicians and were accorded HIGHEST HONORS at the WORLD'S FAIR.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
Only authorized agents for
STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SON PIANOS.
KURTZMANN PIANOS.
and
SYMPHONY ORGANS.
This week
Great inducement to purchasers.
We take old pianos in exchange at full value.
Pianos sold on installments if desired.
An immense stock to select from.
Second-hand Grands, Uprights, and Squares at nominal prices.
Pianos for rent. Tuning.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 Wabash-av.
174 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
We offer the following pianos, slightly used, some practically as good as new.
No misrepresentations; every piano warranted to be as represented; note the following prices:
$110 buys large size upright piano.
135 buys Vose & Sons upright piano.
125 buys Bradford upright.
140 buys C. A. Smith upright.
150 buys Vose & Sons walnut upright.
165 buys large Schaaf upright.
140 buys Chase Bros. large upright.
150 buys Decker & Sons upright.
125 buys Kimball new scale upright.
125 buys Chickering & Sons upright.
110 buys mahogany case upright.
90 buys New York Co. upright.
165 buys Kroeger & Son upright.
10, $20, $30, and $40 each square pianos.
TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
200 new upright pianos to rent at low rates; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!
HARDMAN GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS!
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PRICE!
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE!
GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, $100 AND UPWARDS!
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Manufacturers,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.
UNTIL MAY 1, ONLY.

REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS IN OUR NEW BUILDING, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st. We announced some weeks ago that we should open our new salesrooms with AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF PIANOS, and we accordingly placed orders with a number of the leading Eastern and Western piano manufacturers upon that basis. It was then our intention to close out the remainder of our State-st. stock by public auction. This we were prevented from doing by the fact that we were obliged to vacate our State-st. quarters much earlier than we had anticipated. Now we find that of our State-st. stock we have on hand between 180 and 190 MODERN PIANOS. These instruments we shall offer at the same extraordinary prices that filled our warerooms day after day with throngs of delighted buyers. Every piano of this stock bears a red tag: "STATE-ST. STOCK," and the most casual glance at the prices will convince you of the great advantage to be gained by taking one of these pianos off our hands. They must all go—we haven't room for even a single one of them. Remember that you have in this sale the advantage of a public auction—viz.: The upset price—and none of the drawbacks, for you may take several hours to select your instrument if you so desire. LYON & HEALY,
Corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

THE LEADING HOUSE,
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st
300 PIANOS,
500 ORGANS.
An assortment of instruments that you must not fail to inspect.
PIANOS from $40 to $1,000.
ORGANS from $20 to $2,000.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS
Renting a specialty on the best terms.
PIANOS from $2.00 per mo. upward.
ORGANS from $1.00 per mo. upward.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.

$85 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO IN fine condition.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS
By the manufacturers
CONOVER } PIANOS.
SCHUBERT } PIANOS.
KINGSBURY } PIANOS.
Prices absolutely the lowest. Terms the easiest.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

$110 BUYS A HANDSOME MAHOGANY case upright piano, nearly new.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS, CHICKERING pianos, and a complete stock of medium-priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

3 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS, $165, $190, $250; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit.
No extra charge where time payments are desired.
218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

2 FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS—$255 and $300.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

MUST HAVE ROOM—SQUARE PIANOS $15, $25, $35, $40, $50. All in fine condition; payments $5 per mo. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

FISCHER PIANO....$90
Good as new; cover and stool.
259 W. Madison-st., second floor.

BRIGGS UPRIGHT
Piano, nearly new, $185.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

AUTOMATIC CHECK PUNCHES—U. S. TREASury style; good order; cheap. P J 114, Tribune.

DURING THE NEXT 10 DAYS WE WILL SELL curtain desks, standing desks, cashier desks, chairs, tables, bookcases, cabinets, letter press stands, in fact everything in the way of office furniture lower than ever; don't buy until you see us; our new line of oak desks surpasses all competition, price $16 and up. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. OFFICE PARTITION WITH bookkeeper's desk; also one safe. Address P H 107, Tribune office.

OUR OFFICE AND SALESROOM WILL REMAIN at the same "Old Stand," 216 E. Lake-st. Our stock we have moved and to save storage expenses we will sell at less than actual cost; show cases wall cases, counters, tables, iron stands, sectional office partitions, etc.; also a few desks and chairs left; square show cases at $1 per ft.
CHARLES F. KADE & CO.,
Manufacturers,
216 E. Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF 20 ROOMS, CORNER Harrison and Clinton-sts.; good location for rooming and boarders; house thoroughly renovated throughout; low rent on term lease.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153-155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PROMINENT AND well located vacant corner for saloon purposes; West Side preferred; give full particulars. Address X 929, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTEND AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY bred horses to be held by Tattersalls of Chicago, Limited, May 2d, 3d, 4th, 1894.

The roadsters are headed by that grand young gelding Red Flame, 2:25¼; trial 2:18. A money-winner in hot company in 1893, and a very sanguine speed prospect for 1894.

The coach and carriage classes have filled remarkably well. Double teams consigned by Messrs. Bayless & Turney, Paris, Ky., are the finest ever brought to Chicago. Messrs. H. G. Buckner, W. M. Kirby, Mr. Bayless and others are here in the interests of the saddlers, which makes further comment in that line unnecessary.

In trotting lines we have a grand array headed by the noted stallion, Brilliant, 2:17¾, son of Swigert, and a daughter of Volunteer. Also choice lots from such noted breeders as H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis.; R. G. Webster, Denver, Colo., etc.

To please the children we have two choice consignments of Shetland ponies, and in fact and in truth all in need of a horse, whatever his name and kind, can do no better than to call at "Tattersalls" on May 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1894.

On the afternoon of Monday, April 30, as well as afternoon and evening (by electric light) of May 1, the above stock will be on exhibition.
R. E. EDMONSON, Manager.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-207 Michigan-av.,
CARRIAGE and HARNESS BUILDERS,
Have nearly six hundred different styles of fashionable carriages now on exhibition. Spiders, Stanhopes, Mail Phaetons, Victorias, Cabriolets, and a great variety of Traps, Surreys, Run-abouts, and Phaetons. Also Harness, Robes, Whips, Saddles, etc. Call and examine before purchasing.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CARRIAGE IN fine condition, built to carry 8 persons. Inquire of SPRUNCK & CO., 215 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LADIES' PHAETON and harness, has fenders and lamps, and in perfect order; can be seen at our barn, n. e. cor. of 37th and Grand-blvd.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER, 389 State-st. (established 10 years), makes 12 fine retouched cabinets and an elegant ¼-size portrait of yourself for $2. Those at a distance can send their photo with P.-O. order for $2. A fine pastel or water color portrait, $10.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Havel..Tues., May 1, 1 pm
Saale.....Sat., May 5, 9 am
Trave..Tues., May 8, 9 am
Elbe...Sat., May 12, 11 am
Spree, Tue., May 15, 3 pm
Aller...Sat., May 19, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., May 22, 9 am
Havel..Tues., May 29, noon
Saale....Sat., June 2, 8 am
Trave..Tues., June 5, 9 am
Elbe....Sat., June 9, 9 am
Spree..Tues., June 12, noon
Aller..Sat., June 16, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., June 19, 9 am
Ems....Sat., June 23, 9 am
Havel..Tue., June 26, 11am
Kaiser (W.II) June 30, 2pm
Trave..Tues., July 3, 9 am
Saale....Sat., July 7, 9 am
Spree..Tues., July 10, noon
Elbe....Sat., July 14, 7 am
Lahn..Tues., July 17, 9 am
Ems....Sat., July 21, 9 am
Havel..Tues., July 24, 9 am
Winter prices until sailing of April 28.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
Fulda......May 12, 10 am
Kaiser......May 26, 9 am
Werra......June 2, 9 am
Fulda......June 16, 9 am
Werra......July 5, 4 pm
Fulda......July 21, 10 am
Werra......Aug. 11, noon
Fulda......Aug. 25, noon
Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Berlin........May 2, 9 am
New York.....May 9, 8 am
Paris.........May 16, 3 pm
Berlin........May 23, 9 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernland..May 2, 3 pm
Noordland.May 9, 8:30 am
Waesland.May 16, 3:30 pm
Friesland.....May 23, 8 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Augusta Victoria...May 3
Normannia...May 10
Furst Bismarck...May 17
Columbia...May 24
Augusta Victoria...May 31
Normannia...June 7
Furst Bismarck...June 14
Columbia...June 21
Augusta Victoria...June 28
Normannia...July 5
Hamburg-American Packet Co. General Passage offices: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS—
All traveling expenses included; eleven parties will leave New York for
EUROPE
during the season, visiting the principal capitals and art centers. First departure by White Star steamer TEUTONIC, May 2, a tour of 100 days; other departures May 26, June 2, 13, 14, 23, 27, 30.
GRAND TOUR TO CALIFORNIA,
including the Yosemite Valley and Yellowstone Park, will leave Chicago May 15; rate $575 including all expenses.
Send for program (free), stating which desired.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent. 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE (EST. 1844)—20 select parties in May, June, and July; $190 and upwards; programs free; unequaled facilities for travel. Lowest rates. H. GAZE & SONS,
W. A. FLETCHER, Agt. 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

EUROPEAN BOOKINGS—EXCEPTIONAL FACILities for all classes on all transatlantic lines. General Steamship Agency, 103 Clark-st., S. E. Corner Washington.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, & Manistee at *7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at *7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee and Ahnapee—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Menominee, Manistique and way ports—Saturday at 7 p. m.
Office & docks foot Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	† 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express	* 8:30 am	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 5:50 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:35 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	† 6:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:55 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 am * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 7:00 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:25 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm † 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm ¶ 7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	¶ 9:45 pm * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †12:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p.m., *8:00 p.m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m. Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m. *Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Ex. Sat. §Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm	* 7:00 pm * 7:30 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	*10:30 pm †11:00 pm	¶ 9:40 pm ¶ 7:15 am
Dubuque do.	* 6:15 pm †11:00 pm	* 8:40 am ¶ 9:40 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 7:15 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†11:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	† 6:15 pm * 8:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 7:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 7:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 m
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	†10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Paoria and Denver Night Ex.	†10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	* 2:20 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	† 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:30 am	† 8:30 pm
Waukesha Ex.	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:00 pm	† 2:30 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 8:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston E	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	* 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 7:00 pm
Fast New York Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	†10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	5:15 pm	9:35 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	7:45 pm	7:25 am

TIME TABLES.

SONS OF FALSETTO.

CHANT AND PEARL SONG KENTUCKY DERBY FAVORITES.

The Two Colts Seem to Have the Race at Their Mercy—If the Track Is Wet Pearl Song Will Win Without Doubt, as His Most Dangerous Competitor Cannot Untrack Himself in the Mud—Last Week at Nashville—Brooklyn Handicap Prospects.

Two weeks from tomorrow the Kentucky Derby will be run over Churchill Downs.

Col. M. Lewis Clark, who was here the last week, said that he expected at least eight starters to go to the post.

If it is a good track this number may sport silk, but if it should rain the chances are that the field will be materially reduced. The probable starters are:

Chant,	Charity,
Pearl Song,	Rhett Goode,
Tupto,	Al Boyer,
Springland,	Tonganoxie,
Tom Elmore,	Squarefellow,
Bedford,	Sigurd.

Of this lot there really seems to be but two in it with a chance. They are Chant and Pearl Song. If the track is good the Leigh & Rose colt will probably win, while if it is muddy the race would seem to be at Pearl Song's mercy. It is a strange coincidence that the race should narrow down to Eugene Leigh and Charley Hughes, who was Leigh's trainer last year. Pearl Song is a regular mud lark, while Chant cannot untrack himself in heavy going. It took his party months and cost them a fortune to find this out last year.

The Kentucky Derby was once the big turf fixture of the country. To win a Derby was the dream of every turfman, and any colt that landed a winner was eagerly sought for by breeders to perpetuate blood lines which carried such speed and stamina. Of late years the stake has failed to attract so much attention, as the fields have been small. This is due to the fact that richer stakes follow it, and owners are not willing to key their colts up to a bruising race so early. The list of winners is:

Year	Winners.	Sire.	Subscribers.	Starters	Time.
1875	H. P. McGrath's Aristides	Leamington	42	15	2:37¾
1876	W. Astor's Vagrant	Virgil	34	11	2:38¼
1877	D. Swigert's Baden-Baden	Australian	41	11	2:38
1878	T. J. Nichol's Day Star	Star Davis	56	9	2:37¼
1879	Darden & Co.'s Lord Murphy	Pat Malloy	46	9	2:37
1880	J. S. Shawhan's Fonso	King Alfonso	47	5	2:37½
1881	Dwyer Bros.' Hindoo	Virgil	62	6	2:40
1882	Morris & Co.'s Apollo	Lever	64	14	2:40¼
1883	Chinn & Morgan's Leonatus	Longfellow	50	7	2:43
1884	W. Cottrill's Buchanan	Buckden	51	9	2:40¼
1885	J. T. Williams' Joe Cotton	King Alfonso	69	10	2:37¼
1886	J. B. Haggin's Ben Ali	Virgil	107	10	2:36½
1887	Labold Bros.' Montrose	Duke of Montrose	119	7	2:39¼
1888	Chicago Stable's Macbeth II.	Macduff	95	7	2:38¼
1889	Montana Stable's Spokane	Hyder Ali	94	8	2:34½
1890	E. Corrigan's Riley	Longfellow	115	6	2:45
1891	Jacobin Stable's Kingman	Glengarry	83	4	2:52¼
1892	Bashford Manor's Azra	Reform	60	3	2:41½
1893	Cushing & Orth's Lookout	Troubadour	60	6	2:39¼

Some of the Premium Winners.

A glance over the list will show that among the winners are some of the great stallions of the country now. It is strange that while some of the winners have been in the stud for years none of their get has been able to follow in the footsteps of their sires. However, in looking over the list one is struck with the consistency shown by the blood of Leamington. His son Aristides won the first Derby and since then his grandchildren have cut a most important part in the history of the famous stake. It would look now as though a son of Falsetto would win. This would be in keeping with the history of the stake, as Falsetto has never had a winner in it. Either Chant or Peal Song are fit by right of lineage to take their place alongside the famous winners of the past. Chant on a good track probably holds the other safe. He was an uncertain colt last year, whether through his own or somebody else's fault is not known. Late in the fall he became consistent and this spring has run back to his form in every race. He is seasoned and ready and with Martin to pilot him will take a deal of beating.

Pearl Song is on the ground now. He is in a skillful man's hands and will probably be ready when the time comes, but one would rather have a race or two in him before he is sent to the post. With the bright exception of Azra but few of the winners have been sent right from their stalls to the post, and it took his life to beat Huron, a colt that does not want to go the route with his weight up. If Pearl Song is raced at Lexington his chances will be vastly improved.

Others of Little Account.

The others do not count for much. There is only one filly likely to go to the post viz.—Charity. A filly has never won the race and Charity has no chance this year. Al Boyer, Sigurd and Bedford do not count for much. The former is being well touted, but is not within ten pounds of either Chant or Pearl Song, judged from their 2-year-old form. Of course the colt has a chance to improve, but Chicagoans have seen him stop too quickly and too often to believe that he will go the Derby route with his weight up. Sigurd is a useful selling plater, Bedford scarcely that.

The Corrigan pair, Tonganoxie and Squarefellow, are dickey-legged and common. Tom Elmore is fancied by some. Ems has rarely thrown anything that did not race and race well and this colt is a winner. He may have improved over his 2-year-old form, but Ohio Belle held him safe then, Pearl Song held him safe, and certainly Chant did, although there was no chance to get a line on them. The Richardson pair, Springland and Tupto, are being gotten ready. They were sent after high game last year and showed an inability to get out of their own way that was startling. Still they are respectively sons and grandsons of Longfellow and as such usually improve with age they may have an outside chance. The betting public, however, will wait to see what they do in public before believing that they have a chance. They are said to be working miles in 1:50. That is fair work, but good work does not win great races. The Scoggins have Pat in, but he does not seem to have a chance.

Whirl, who may have had a noble chance, is dead. So is Scoggins' Edgewater, Vallera's brother. His owners are better off than those who have Grey Jacket in. A dead race horse is infinitely better property than a live "dog," because dead race horses do not eat.

Rhett Goode must improve wonderfully to have a chance. The mud was supposed to be his game. At Memphis Vassal or Buckrene would have choked him to death with a fifty-foot rope in the mud.

Last Week at Nashville.

This is the last week at Nashville. Lexington will follow in order, while St. Louis will open Saturday and race up to Washington Park.

Tomorrow the Maxwell House Stake at Nashville will be run. It is for 3-year-old fillies at a mile. Among those eligible are: Fraulein, Invade, Artie Fern, Zoulika, Lorena Mac, Jacintha, La Belle, Caroline Hamilton, Clara Bauer, Himyara, Shuttle, and Hibernia Queen.

Wednesday the Kirkham Handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, will be run. Among those in are: Ida Pickwick, Fraulein, Plutus, The Reaper, Afternoon, B. F. Fly Jr., Libertine, Ray S., Domingo, Henry Young, The King, Carlsbad, La Belle, Lazzarone, Clifford, Balgowan, Brazos, King Lee, La Joya, Buckrene, and Somersault.

Thursday the Thora Stake for 2-year-old fillies will be run. In it are: Kitty Scott, Irksome, The Henrietta, Handspun, Bizarre, Sallie Woodford, Helen, Lady Buchanan, Sister Tenny, and Loretta.

Friday's stake fixture is the Duncan Hotel Handicap for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. In it are: Ida Pickwick, Plutus, The Reaper, Henry Young, Ray S., The King, Falero, Miss Dixie, King Lee, Buckrene, and others.

Saturday the Broodmare Stakes for 2-year-olds will be run. In it are: Kitty Scott, Lady McCann, Linseed, Soubrette, Masque, Venlee, Sweden, and others.

Brooklyn Handicap Prospects.

The Brooklyn Handicap is only two weeks away and if Clifford is not butchered in the meantime he will win without question. If the party treat him as they did before the Derby last year he will not be one, two, three.

It is rather amusing to read the criticisms of Eastern turf writers concerning Clifford, a colt that none of them has ever seen. They have it that unless Clifford can get to the front the first furlong he will have no chance, as he will not run kindly in the bunch. This will be news to Westerners who know the noble colt, of course.

Just as a matter of record the clippings from THE TRIBUNE files of last year, which are reproduced below, will prove interesting reading. They are some of Clifford's Hawthorne performances:

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Clifford (3), 120	4	3nk	31	22	13
Louise (4), 107	34	11	11	11	23
Montana (6), 107	1½	4	4	4	3nk
Ethel Gray (5), 114	2¼	2¼	2h	33	4

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
Clifford (3), 123	4	1nk	1h	2½	1½
Tyro (3), 90	2h	3½	3½	3h	2h
Maj. Tom (6), 95	3½	2½	1h	4	3½
Critic (4), 93	1	1½	2½	1h	4
Ormie (a), 107	5	5	5	5	5

Horse and wt.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.
Clifford (3), 116	2h	2nk	1½	1½
Boundless (3), 99	3nk	7	6	2h
Tyre (3), 108	1½	5	3½	3½
Good Bye (6), 97	5	6	5	4
Prize (3), 88	7	1h	2½	5
Siluri (3), 88	6	3½	1	6
Oak Forest (3), 99	4	4	7	7

These are respectfully submitted to the Eastern critics. Clifford can come from any place in a race and win, and runs kindly either in front or in the bunch. He has all of the top weights in the Brooklyn outclassed and if he is beaten it will be by something with extreme speed that is in light and can set such a pace that it will make the weight tell on Clifford. Prince George and Leonawell seem to be the likely ones in this lot. If Sir Walter is only two pounds better than Don Alonzo Clifford holds him safe, sure, as the son of Long Taw must improve pounds on last year's form to be near the first class. St. Leonards, who is being extensively touted for the race, is rather a sprinter than anything else. True he ran a good race in the American Derby, but a fresh horse will sometimes run a better race over a distance of ground the first time out than ever afterwards. The chances are that it will be found before long that St. Leonards will prefer a mile or under to the Brooklyn course. Where Clifford's strength lies is he has speed enough to hold his place no matter what the pace may be, and will be free from the interference and bumping liable in coming from the extreme rear of a bunch of tiring horses.

AMERICAN TROTTERS IN EUROPE.

Barred from Most of the Events—Peculiar Betting and Training Methods.

W. B. Farig, an expert on trotting, thus describes the game as operated in Paris. I went out to see six races one afternoon, five to saddle and one to sulky. Our American horses have such a reputation across the water that they cannot get in everywhere, and at the Vincennes course they were barred that day from everything but the one event in harness. Buford, the stallion that Horace Browne took across over a year ago, won this race, a dash of three miles, and his performance showed him to be a very high-class trotter. He was a hot favorite (Mr. Welch and I got about $36 for $60 in the mutuals), but he was virtually left at the post. A Russian stallion whose name I forgot, took a long lead and kept ahead for two miles, his driver hustling him along and using the whip at every step. Buford closed the big gap steadily till he was about even, when he broke. This was in the second quarter of the third mile, and the Russian horse was so pumped out that Buford overhauled him again, and Lysander Prince, another American, just beat the Orloff for second place.

"The course at Vincennes is laid on turf, a natural grass track, so that the footing is uneven and the grades are heavy. When I saw the Russian and French trotters hitching and shifting I thought it was on account of the track, but Buford went smoothly and showed a very different gait, as the other American horses did. The Russian trotters are pleasing to look at, have beautiful heads, good, clean necks, and well-turned bodies, but are not gaited to cover the ground like our horses. As for the French trotters they are a common lot in appearance and are even worse gaited than the Russian. The Americans had a breedy look compared to the other strains, and can be picked out at a glance.

"You would think these French and Russian trotters would break at every stride, but they go skipping along, and are wonderfully steady after all. There was little scoring the day we were there, and we could learn something from the French turfmen about conducting our harness races. The horses are called promptly and must be at the post on time, and the drivers are all appropriately dressed, each stable having its colors, as on the running turf. They have some queer ideas about training, though, and one rider, who had a mount in a two-mile dash for 2-year-olds, kept his colt moving at a pretty good clip for about two hours before the race. Of course his speed was all gone when the time came to go for the money. Most of them warm up going to the post and are ready for the word when they are turned round. Horace Brown and the other Americans have a great advantage in knowing how to prepare their horses as we do over here. Trotting has got a great hold in Paris, and the Frenchmen are so enthusiastic that an old-timer like myself caught the fever and I found myself throwing up my hat. The betting is principally done in the mutual pools, which are in charge of the government, but there are bookmakers enough if you care to take the chance of finding them again when you win. These fellows are the gamest bettors I ever saw, as they will lay against a horse to the last stride if you will give the odds."

ENGLISH FAVORITES DO WELL.

Still as in This Country the Odds Are in Favor of the Bookmaker.

A writer in a recent number of *Bailey's Magazine* (London), devotes considerable space to a discussion of the system of backing the favorites in racing, a form of speculation that has had a great many followers in this country during the last four or five years. In statistics running back over the last four years he finds that favorites in the flat races in England won and lost as follows: 1890, lost 560; won, 399; 1891, lost, 627; won, 456; 1892, lost, 588; won, 449; 1893, lost, 617; won, 456. This, in round numbers, gives an average of three winning favorites out of seven races. The writer goes into further detail and gives the winning and losing favorites by races. That is, in one column are shown the number of winning and losing favorites in all the first races of the day in each of these years, in another of all the second races of the day, etc., on a basis of an average of six races daily. He finds that the greatest consecutive number of losers in any one race was, in 1890, 17; in 1891, 9; in 1892, 12; in 1893, 12. The greatest consecutive number of winners was, in 1890, 9; in 1891, 8; in 1892, 8; in 1893, 9. The number of days in which not one of the six races was won by a favorite was, in 1890, 6; in 1891, 8; in 1892, 2; in 1893, 6. Finally, the number of days in which the favorites won all six races was, in 1890, 1; 1891, 1; in 1892 and 1893, none. Continuing the investigation, "Rapier" in the *Sporting and Dramatic News* finds that the average price against favorites in England is about 6 to 5.

This same subject has been gone into very exhaustively here in America, and it is interesting to note that about the same ratio of winning and losing horses holds good here as in England. Of course it is hardly necessary to state that the system is impracticable and that its success or failure would be entirely a matter of luck. The succession of even a dozen losing favorites—the expounder of the system quotes seventeen in one instance—would require a larger capital than could be handled at all times in the betting ring. A great deal of valuable time and much ingenuity have been expended in the effort to prove by turf statistics the theoretical accuracy of more than one "system" of betting; but in spite of statistics the odds still remain, as they will continue to do until the end of the chapter, in favor of the bookmaker.

Mascot and Saladin to Go Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—[Special.]—It is said that Mascot, 2:04, and Saladin, 2:05¾, will be brought together in a match race at the Belmont meeting.

The Holmesburg Driving club now has a membership of over 200. The track is in good condition, while new sheds, stables, and fences are being put up. The club will open the track with races between members' horses May 26.

The Philadelphia Driving Park will give a summer meeting June 26 to 29. There will be twelve races for $10,000 in purses. There will be four stake races for $1,000 each, and the balance class races at $600 each. Entries for the stake races close May 1 with Francis Farrell, Secretary, No. 1226 South Broad street.

How Clifford Got His Name.

"As you may never have heard how Clifford got his name I will tell you," said Trainer Cliff Porter to me the other day. It may be mentioned first that Porter owned the colt before selling him to Leigh & Rose for $4,000. "Well," he continued, "my wife got after me time and again to name one of my colts Clifford. That is my given name, but I am called Cliff for short. For quite a time I refused to comply, telling her I must wait until I found one sufficiently promising to be worthy of the name. So when I discovered that the colt now called after me was a coming crackajack I went to my wife and says to her: 'Well, I have at last got a colt worthy to be named Clifford,' and that is how Leigh & Rose's great crack came to get his name."—*Spirit of the Times.*

Morris Park Stake Assignments.

Secretary Henry G. Crickmore of the New York Jockey club announces the following order for the stakes to be run at Morris Park during the meeting which will open at Morris Park Wednesday, May 30:

May 30, Wednesday	Juvenile. Cherry Diamond.
May 31, Thursday	Van Nest.
June 1, Friday	Fleetwood.
June 2, Saturday	Galliard. Metropolitan.
June 4, Monday	New Rochelle Handicap.
June 5, Tuesday	Harlem. Throgg's Neck.
June 6, Wednesday	Bowling Brook.
June 7, Thursday	Ladies'. Fort Schuyler.
June 8, Friday	Vreedland.
June 9, Saturday	Larchmont. Toboggan Slide Handicap.
June 11, Monday	Pocantico. All Breeze.
June 12, Tuesday	Casanova. Withers.
June 13, Wednesday	Hudson River Handicap.
June 14, Thursday	Anticipation. Baychester.
June 16, Saturday	Bartow. Glen Island Handicap. N. Y. Jockey Club Handi'p.
June 18, Monday	Debutante. Long Island Light-Weight Handicap.
June 19, Tuesday	Great Eclipse. Belmont.

Notes of the Turf.

Col. Jack Chinn is seriously ill at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The East St. Louis and Madison syndicate will control the betting privileges of the St. Louis meeting.

The crack trotting colt Rex Americus is going quarters for Ed. Lecos at Buffalo in 33½ and 34 seconds.

After his win at Memphis Ruddy Bros. offered $10,000 for Laureate the Pastime Stable colt. It was declined.

James F. and Foxhall Keene are said to have offered Leigh & Rose $50,000 for Clifford. The offer was declined.

Cy Mulkey, trainer for A. D. Spreckels of California, sends word that his big stable will not come East this year.

Casey Winchell, who used to ride El Rio Rey, is training for Naglee Burke at San Jose, Cal. At odd times he rides. His younger brother is a jockey.

All the horses of Ed Gardner's Avondale Stable, including Ida Pickwick and all Hardy Durham's lot, are to be sold at Washington Park June 25.

Byron McClelland stands to win $15,000 in the Brooklyn Handicap winter books on Henry of Navarre. The colt's best work so far is a mile and an eighth in 2:05.

Pat Dunne's Content, 5, by Onondaga—Happy Sally II., who was burned in a car on the way to Lexington, was killed Friday, as it was impossible to save him.

Jockey Piantoni, who ran away from George Van Gordon of California, has gone back to fill his contract in San Francisco, and is riding second call for Cy Mulkey.

Pat Dunne's game gelding Content was so badly burned through a railroad car fire at Bells Depot on the L. and N. road Thursday night that he will hardly ever race again.

Pat Murphy, the youngster now running in San Francisco in Adolph Spreckels' red, white, and blue, is a full brother to Tim Murphy. Alliance, an old "dog" out there, is Tim's half brother by Hidalgo. Maggie S., their dam, is by Bayonet and a roan.

Jockey Hamilton has been engaged by W. Easton to ride the imported colt Bassetlaw in the Brooklyn Handicap. Hamilton has as yet made no engagement for the season, but the chances are that he will again sign with August Belmont's Stable. His riding weight this year will be 105 pounds.

It is among the on dits that the Jockey club is seriously considering a proposition to restrict the number of bookmakers on its tracks this season to forty per day, to charge each $200 and to abolish 1-2-3 betting in the books, but to permit the same in the Paris mutuals, which are to be run directly under the supervision of the club.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

The Two Thousand Guineas race will be run a week from next Wednesday, and as the best of the Derby horses are expected to start the result should throw light on the big race to be run a month later on Epsom Downs. The latest quotations on the Two Thousand are: 7 to 4 against Matchbox, 2 to 1 Ladas, 12 to 1 Sempronius, 16 to 1 St. Florian, 20 to 1 Speed, 30 to 1 the others. The distance of this race is a mile, while the Derby course is a mile and a half. Ladas is the Derby favorite, with Matchbox second choice.

YALE-HARVARD TRACK ATHLETES.

A Comparative Table on the Spring Games Give Yale a Shade.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—All the drudgery is over, and only the finishing touches remain to be given to the Yale track athletic team which will meet Harvard at the Yale field May 14. Such systematic drilling was never perpetrated on a Yale track athletic team before. The proverbial neglect of track athletes at Yale has been forgotten the last season, and a better trained team never represented the university than this year's. Manager Wolcott and his assistant, Knight Wade, have worked and schemed and planned out new ways of making the team more efficient and their new methods have been tampered by Trainer "Mike" Murphy and executed on the promising athletic team. How wise they are will be either demonstrated or disproved at the annual dual meeting here on May 14.

Yale is proud of her track athletic team this year; in fact too proud. Confidence in their ability to win this year showed itself a couple of months ago in most aggravated symptoms and since then the team has passed through a severe attack of listlessness. Heroic treatment was promptly taken by Manager Wolcott and Capt. Dean Lyman. "Bill" Wright, Captain of the 1892 team, an indefatigable worker and a high authority on "the science of track athletics," was summoned from Buffalo and he has remained with the men ever since. This is following the example originated by Yale a few years ago in recalling the football graduates to coach the teams, but it has worked finely in the present instance. Wright's example has led other veteran track athletes to return for a short visit to the Yale cinder track. "Alex" Cox, the '87 champion in throwing the hammer, has been here for a few days and Charley Sherrill, the peerless sprinter, arrived last week and will coach the runners nearly all the time till after the big meets.

George Goldie, the New York Athletic club trainer, as usual volunteers his services to help out the Yale team, and he has made a couple of short visits here and has proved of material assistance in training the candidates for the hammer throw.

Both Yale and Harvard held their spring trial games the last week. A comparison of the records made by the Yale team with those scored at Harvard shows fairly well the relative strength of the two teams. Yale excelled Harvard in the pole vault by 6 inches, in the hammer throw by 20 feet, in putting the shot by over a foot, in the mile run by a couple of seconds. Harvard outclassed Yale by a second in the 220-yard dash, by nearly a minute in the two mile bicycle race, and by several inches in both the high and broad jumps. All the other events were about evenly contested. Both colleges make the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds; the hurdles in about 16 seconds and 26 2-5 seconds, the mile walk in about 7 minutes 10 seconds, the half mile in 2 minutes 1 second, and the quarter in 52 seconds. All of these will be lowered a little by the colleges at a final meeting but each college may be relied on to hold its own about as indicated by the above table.

A computation of the chances of the rival teams, on the above basis, shows that they are remarkably evenly balanced, with the chances perhaps favoring Yale by the merest trifle. Allowing one or two uncertain points to count for Yale and the indications are that the two colleges will score about the following number of points in the meet:

Events.	*Yale.*	*Harvard.*
100 yards dash	5	3
220 yards dash	3	5
440 yards dash	3	5
Half mile run	3	5
Mile run	5	3
Two-mile bicycle	3	5
Mile walk	5	3
100 yards, hurdles	5	3
220 yards, hurdles	3	5
Pole vault	6	2
Hammer throw	7	1
Shot put	6	2
Broad jump	5	3
High jump	2	6
Totals	57	55

To score the above points Yale looks to the following men: 100 yards dash, Richards; 220 yards dash, Richards and Cleveland; 440 yards dash, Sanford and Bennett; half mile run, Woodhull and Lapham; mile run, Morgan; bicycle race, Glenny and Parmalee; mile walk, Bunnell; high hurdles, Dean Lyman (Captain) and E. H. Cady; low hurdles, Cady, and Eaton; pole vault, Kershaw and Thomas; hammer throw, Hickok and Chadwick; shot put, Hickok and Stillman; broad jump, Sheldon and Wade; and high jump, Thompson. As Harvard has now won the cup for three consecutive years the Yale men will make an especial effort this season to bring it to New Haven.

COLLEGE BALL TEAMS.

PRINCETON, YALE, AND HARVARD PLANS FOR THE SEASON OF 1894.

The Prospects at Cambridge Anything but Bright and Hopes Are in Capt. Wiggin —Yale's Team Is Full of General Strength, with the Mighty Carter to Pitch—Tigers Claim a 50 Per Cent Addition in Strength—Pennsylvania and Brown in Good Shape.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—Professional baseball has opened its season with a pyrotechnic enthusiasm and loud-resounding boom that gives promise of the greatest year in the history of the game. Amateur baseball has not suffered the decline and reaction that hurt the professional teams through the brotherhood fiasco and other causes. The game among the colleges and prominent athletic clubs has had a steady growth in popular favor, and while there is no notable jump in popularity over last season, this spring will undoubtedly see better contested games and bigger crowds on the grounds of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton than in any past year. For the athletic clubs not so much can be said. The New York Athletic club, the strongest amateur organization in the East, is not sure of turning out a nine. Since the collapse of the Manhattan club the winged-foot athletes have had no formidable rival in New York, and this is partly the reason why baseball has declined a little. The Boston Athletic Association, the representative New England club, is not showing much enthusiasm in baseball matters, and will not turn out an average nine. These two clubs are exceptions, however, to the universal brightening of baseball prospects.

At Cambridge, where the athletes wear crimson jerseys and consistently hate Yale and all things pertaining thereto, the outlook for a championship nine is gloomy indeed, and the silver lining to the cloud is small and tarnished. Last year Harvard defeated Princeton and took the Yale series after a hot fight. The Crimson team was made up of ex-Captains and veterans from half a dozen colleges taking graduate courses at Cambridge, and this team of stars put up a strong game. However, all but one of them graduated or left, and then the poor policy of such a system was seen. Yale had a strictly undergraduate nine, and this year six of them are back. Harvard will have to play a green and inexperienced team, and has not a remarkably good lot of material to pick from. In the Easter vacation when Yale and Princeton took Southern trips of a week for practice Harvard could not get a nine together to make a creditable showing and remained at home.

Harvard's Team a Weak One.

During the last month the wheat has been sifted from the chaff, and Captain Wiggin has picked his team which will represent the Crimson. Wiggin was elected Captain after Cook resigned early in the spring. Cook was the only veteran left, but had to give up the captaincy on account of pressure of work, so Wiggin, who was only a substitute pitcher, unwillingly accepted the office and the responsibility. There has been enough outdoor work to determine clearly the abilities of the respective candidates. The first two months of the college baseball season are spent in preparatory training, batting in the "cage" or practice building, running, and exercising in the gymnasium. Out of the fifty-odd would-be 'Varsity players who worked in the "cage," about fifteen are now left at Harvard, and these are at the training table on the regulation muscle-making diet.

Cook, who played in the outfield last year, has been put on third base, where his older head will help steady a comparatively green infield. In the pitcher's box, alas, there will be no one to fill the extensive footgear of the mighty "Jack" Highlands, the mountain of muscle and repository of curves and strategems, who mowed down the batters last year with such dreadful slaughter. He left a brother, "Andy" Highlands, in whom the law of heredity is exemplified, and he will do some of the pitching for Harvard. He is fairly effective but not brilliant, and is still a good deal of an unknown quantity, although he pitched in some of the minor games last season. Harvard men place their reliance chiefly upon Wiggin, and although he is of light build he has proved himself cool and quick-headed and develops surprising speed for his weight.

Behind the bat Scannell, an ambitious freshman, will risk broken fingers and cannon-ball curves. He is strong and heavy and, as is usual with big men, rather slow. His companion backstop is O'Malley, a sophomore, who started in to play left field. He demonstrated his merit on the freshmen nine last year, and is diligently striving for self-improvement. Corbett, the halfback, has consented to play at last, and will be tried behind the bat. Of the infield Dickinson, first base, and Wetmore, second base, were substitutes on the 'varsity last year. The shortstop, Stevenson, is a freshman who brought a good reputation along with him which he is hardly living up to after his amazingly bad exhibition against Dartmouth. In the outfield Paine and Hapgood have had some experience as 'varsity "subs," and Winslow is a new man in Harvard baseball.

This is a green nine, as experience goes, and its outlook is therefore purely conjectural.

Yale's 1894 Team Is a Good One.

Looking over the New Haven diamond, where the dark blue of Yale disports itself in practice every afternoon, there is a strong contrast in favor of the sons of Eli. George Case, the Captain of the nine, has played in left field for three years, and is far and away the best all-around player in Yale, excelling in fielding, batting, and base-running. Thus he furnished a bright example to his men to back up his coaching exhortations. In the lanky and gyrating Carter Yale has the most brilliant college pitcher on the diamond. Last year he made a record of more strike-outs than any pitcher—amateur or professional—and he is a born ball-player. In his freshman year he was the best catcher and first baseman in the business, and can play any position in the field. Greenway, the catcher, has a fine football reputation, having played end rush with the famous Hinkey for two years. Last year he was substitute catcher and this year he is doing better work than Kedzie, who preceded him. Greenway catches and throws very prettily, but is one of the weakest batters on the nine. Stephenson, the first baseman, played the position last year, and is a good man, giving Capt. Case little cause for worry. At second base Rustin has been holding forth until last week. He played third for two seasons, but each year was laid off by accidents during the championship games. Last week Bigelow, the centerfielder, broke his ankle while base-running and Rustin was put on the back lot to take his place. Murphy, the football tackle, has been put on second and is doing fairly well. He has been a substitute catcher and first baseman.

Quimby, the shortstop, is a new man. He made his début with the freshmen last year and is at a disadvantage in having to follow little Murphy, the phenomenal player, who is now the shining light of the New York league team. Arbuthnot played third base last season and is playing the game of his life this spring. He is a Pittsburg youth and is a remarkably versatile man for his size. He is the soloist of the glee club, harpist, and President of the banjo club, and the best amateur actor in Yale.

Capt. Case, Speer, and Rustin are now covering the outfield. Speer was in right field last season and is a sure fielder, covering plenty of ground. The Yale nine will field brilliantly, but in batting and base-running there is weakness that must be remedied. The team opened the season by being beaten by three insignificant college teams, then braced up and defeated the Boston and Brooklyn league nines, and last Saturday the strong Brown aggregation of stars.

Princeton's Team Much Strengthened.

Princeton men are not afraid to say that their team is 50 per cent stronger than last season. To put the Tigers in the race with Yale this is needed, and such an improvement will be enough to wipe out old scores with their sworn Crimson foes. There is not a single position which is not stronger than last season and the team is superior to any 'varsity baseball organization which has represented "Old Nassau" since the '91 team. If the team can only keep the pace which it has set Princeton will occupy a higher position in the intercollegiate race than the one in which she found herself at the end of last season, even if she does not win the championship. In team work and especially in batting the whole team are surpassing expectations.

The result of the Easter trip to Washington was extremely gratifying, while the games in New York and Brooklyn have added a few more drops to the Tigers' cup of joy. In Altman, Bradley, Forsyth, and Hitzrot Princeton has an array of pitching talent which is quite formidable. Altman is a chunky little fellow and depends more upon speed than curves to render his pitching effective, while Bradley, who is of rather slight build, depends almost entirely upon curves. Both these men are freshmen. Forsyth was second pitcher on the 'varsity last year, and while not a brilliant is a very steady pitcher. Hitzrot is the youngest of the quartet and has shown his ability to hold a respectable position in intercollegiate company. If Trenchard's arm would give any promise of regaining its old form he would make a strong man behind the bat. He will be tried in this position, and perhaps by careful nursing his arm may regain its former good condition. As a fielder Trenchard is not a howling success, and besides his batting thus far has been rather weak. Trenchard is better known as the Captain of last season's winning football eleven. Otto is rather endearing himself to the undergraduates not only by his all-around playing but by his phenomenal batting. Increasing the pitcher's distance has had a good effect on Otto, the first baseman. He is rather near-sighted and the increased distance gives him more time to see the ball. His position is one of the few that may be considered settled. While Phil King is playing a brilliant game at second, he has developed or rather revived a strong propensity for hitting high flies to the infield. If it could be remedied King would not only be the finest second baseman but also one of the hardest hitters in the country.

Third is still an undecided quantity between Gunster and W. D. Ward, while P. Ward and Brooks occupy the same position as regards shortshop. It is very hard to decide between Gunster and Ward. Ward is a harder hitter than Gunster, but as he is needed in the outfield Gunster will play at third. The question as to who will play third will require a few more weeks to decide. There is very little choice between Brooks and P. Ward at shortstop, but it may be said that Brooks is playing a game at shortstop that he never played last year, and he will be compelled to play the same game all year, for if he does not Ward will step into his shoes. In the outfield Princeton ought to be very strong this year. From Payne, Mackenzie, W. D. Ward, Small, Altman, and Bradley an outfield can be selected which will be the equal if not the superior of any intercollegiate outfield in the country. Payne and Mackenzie are, of course, fixtures. Altman and Bradley, besides being A No. 1 pitchers, are heavy hitters and excellent fielders, and when not in the box can play in the field very well.

Sixteen men are at present at the training table. Hitherto it has been impossible to find more than twelve men who were of the training-table class at this time of the year. This fact shows that Princeton will not lack for good players to supply any temporary vacancy, for for nearly every position except catcher there are two men who can play it equally well.

The University of Pennsylvania and the Brown University teams are unusually strong and either one will give the more prominent teams a hard rub at every meeting this season. Yale and Harvard will play three games, one in Cambridge, one in New Haven, and a third if necessary in New York, all in June. Harvard and Princeton will play in Cambridge and Princeton and a third game in New York if necessary. Yale and Princeton follow a similar schedule, two games on home grounds and a third in New York in case of a tie. Yale and Pennsylvania play three games and Princeton and Pennsylvania have finally agreed to meet. This promising schedule shows that the college baseball enthusiast has a blissful season before him and May and June will be full of exciting tussles on university diamonds. At present the standing of the teams seems to be Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Harvard.

THISTLES AND WENTWORTHS BEATEN.

Rangers and Braidwoods Outkick Their Opponents at Football.

The championship football game at Milwaukee and California avenues yesterday resulted in a victory for the visiting team (Thistles) by 6 goals to 1. The following were the teams:

Thistles.		*Rangers.*
Cameron	Goal	Miller.
Gibson	Backs	Wilson.
Weir		Scobie.
Macdonald	Halfbacks	H. Logan.
Dewar		Starr.
Montieth		Christie.
Govier	Left wing	C. Logan.
Goodall		McKay.
Wright	Center	Morrell.
Young	Right wing	Reid.
London		Ferguson.

The scoring began early, the Thistles rushing matters, getting two goals inside of the first ten minutes. Loudon had the first, while Goodall on the opposite wing got the second. The scoring then jibed over to the right wing and staid there, all the goals coming from that quarter. Young waltzed through a crowd of boots, large and small, and got in a third point. Loudon then had a run to himself, and out of a scrimmage sent the ball just inside the post. A smart run by Govier resulted in Loudon again scoring, while the same player scored once more ere half time was signaled. Between the times of scoring the Rangers were not idle, but could not master the opposing defense. Half time brought relief to the Rangers and also a much desired change of fortune. After playing hard for some time they got a well earned goal, McKay getting the leather home. The goal was disputed but allowed by the referee. To the end the Rangers had the most of the play, but were not in the scoring way and retired beaten by 6 goals to 1.

The Wentworth football team visited Braidwood yesterday afternoon and were defeated by 5 goals to 0. It was their first meeting in the Jackson cup competition, and a large crowd assembled to see the game. The visiting team was one short and this fact, coupled with the hot weather, caused some of them to tire perceptibly in the second half. The first half was well contested, the visitors having the breeze at their backs. The Braidwood men showed superior form and did most of the attacking. Their finishing efforts were weak and at the interval the score was Braidwood one goal, Wentworths nothing. On crossing over the home team for a short time had an epidemic of scoring and added three goals. Later on they notched another, and for the last fifteen minutes took matters easy and did not make any further addition to their total. The home team gave a scientific exhibition of the dribbling game and will make a strong bid for the trophy.

The teams were as follows:

Braidwood.		*Wentworths.*
Barr	Goal	Davis.
A. Walker	Backs	Ford.
J. Cameron		Townsend.
Rogers	Half-backs	Kelly.
J. Cun'ingh'm		Scowcroft.
G. Littlejohn		Milloy.
A. Cully	Right	
A. Young		Cowan.
J. Walker	Center	Wild.
G. Cun'ingh'm	Left	Shute.
D. Young		Dillon.

Referee—J. Judge of Thistles.

ALLEGES CORBETT IS IN ERROR.

Peter Jackson Writes Another Saucy Letter in Regard to the Champion.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special.]—Peter Jackson, under date of Cleveland, April 27, writes as follows regarding the international match between himself and Corbett, arranged long before the American's victory over Mitchell at Jacksonville:

I notice that Mr. Corbett, previous to his departure for the old country, stated that the existing articles, which I also inclose, allow him three months' time for training. He is in error, as will be seen by the articles. It is almost three years since Mr. Corbett and myself fought a sixty-one round draw in California. Since that time I have been more than willing to settle the question of superiority. But on one pretext or another—for instance, Corbett's match with Mitchell, and also that it would interfere with his business—he has held off, and there is little hope for our meeting. As there was no offer made for our contest by any club in this country, I made Mr. Corbett an offer to contest in private for $10,000 a side. In reply to this offer he (Corbett) states he will fight me for from $50,000 to $100,000 a side. I am compelled to say that is more money than I can command. Inasmuch as Mr. Corbett seems to be satisfied in having fought me a draw, I am also forced to be satisfied. In conclusion, as I have already stated in my previous letter, I will leave the matter with the press and the public to decide who is in earnest.

In the articles signed by Charles E. Davies for Peter Jackson and James J. Corbett, and witnessed by Joseph B. Choynski and Eddie Foy, there is no mention of the three months' time for training.

RAIN STOPS THE WORK OF RUNNERS.

Many Horses on the Way to Lexington, Ky., from the Memphis Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—[Special.]—Rain here this morning prevented the 350 thoroughbreds quartered at the track being worked out today. W. E. Applegate has arrived from Memphis with his fifteen head and a number of others will be here tomorrow. Yesterday Springland, M. D. Richardson's American Derby candidate, accompanied by that good 3-year-old, Tripto, moved a mile and a quarter in 2:13, the first mile in 1:44¼. Anna, Murphy & Holloway's crack mare, covered the same distance in 2:10, making the mile in 1:44 flat. Anna is a good mare and is well entered. John Clay sent the two favorites of the Himyar Stables, Hazema by Jils Johnson, out of Hazema, and Alabama, by Himyar, out of a half sister to Domino's dam, a half in 49 seconds. Bradley Bros. sent Bloodhound, by Bill Letcher, and a bay filly by Burgomaster, a half in 50 seconds.

U. of Chicago Team's Good Work.

The work of the University of Chicago ball team during the last week has been eminently satisfactory to Manager Stagg. Thus far the 'Varsity has played four games and has yet to go home without a scalp. Herring at center has been rapidly improving, while the work of Grant and McGillivray has been the topic of much favorable comment. Herring is considered, with the exception of Nichols, to be the strongest batter on the team. Webster is gaining credits at short, and is in Stagg's opinion the best infielder on the team. Webster has, however, been weak at the bat. Nichols, as usual, is playing a fine game, and Brown's work in the box has strengthened his hold upon that position during the season. The schedule of games thus far arranged is announced as follows:

May 5, University of Wisconsin, Chicago.
May 9, Northwestern, Evanston.
May 23, Northwestern, Chicago.
May 30, University of Michigan, Detroit.
June 16, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
June 23, University of Michigan, Chicago.

In addition to these there will be two games with the University of Illinois, two with Purdue, one with Iowa, and two with Lake Forest.

Shamrocks Win a Disputed Game.

The great attraction at the Gaelic grounds at Thirty-ninth street yesterday afternoon was the meeting of the Shamrocks and Emmets, who played off their disputed game of last season. This was played for satisfaction only, as the Shamrocks have been already awarded the medals. The opening game was a hurley match between the Sarsfields and O'Mahoneys. The new club won by 4 goals and 5 points to 2 goals and 1 point. After this the Shamrocks and Emmets faced each other. The Shamrocks won by 7 points to 2.

Rockford Cycling Club Races.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 29.—[Special.]—The Rockford Cycling club has decided on a series of road races this season for which handsome prizes will be given. These races will begin May 15, the first being a sealed handicap.

General Sporting Notes.

Stage, the new league umpire, is voted a success in the East.

Pete Browning has joined that band of baseball has-beens—Mike Kelly's Allentowns.

Stanton Abbott and Andy Bowen are now scheduled to fight for a $2,500 purse in the old Crescent City club arena at New Orleans, May 7.

Worcester's outfield is made up of three ex-leaguers; they are "Doc" Kennedy, Mike McGeachy, and Mike Slattery, and not a very slow outfield at that.

"Chappy" Warburton, the well known English trainer, states that in his opinion these four Frenchmen will defeat Zimmerman: Louvet, Medinger, Barras, and Fournier.

The average salary of National League players is $2,000. On the average salaries are not so high as they were three or four years ago by 30 per cent, but they are more uniform.

"Young Griffo" and "Australian Billy" Murphy were matched Thursday to meet at the Casino in Boston on May 7. One of the articles in the agreement provides that there must be a decision, whether they box one round or ten.

Johnny McCue of Dublin recently fought Jack McGowan of Glasgow in Ancients' Hall, Dublin, and knocked the Scotchman out in twelve seconds. It was the shortest fight that ever took place in Great Britain. McCue can be backed against any 140-pound man in the world.

A catch-as-catch-can wrestling match took place at Lemont last night for a purse of $400. The principals were Mort Kazar of Lockport, Ill., and Thomas Shields, who was formerly a member of the Caledonia Athletic club of Canada. Kazar proved to be more than a match for his assailant.

At a meeting of representatives of the Chicago, Lake Forest, and Northwestern Universities yesterday it was decided to hold the intercollegiate field day May 25. J. E. Raycroft, University of Chicago; A. O. Jackson, Lake Forest University, and W. P. Kay, Northwest University, were appointed a committee on general arrangements.

HOT LINERS.

Paoli *Republican:* It used to be the free-trade party. Now it is the no-trade party.

New York *Advertiser:* The Democratic party stands for bunko if it stands for anything.

Milwaukee *Journal:* Coxey's army appears to be composed of the same kind of workers that we see in Congress.

St. Louis *Globe:* Cleveland will be known in history as the President who served his country best by serving his party least.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The quorum rule marks such a surrender as our Democratic friends have not made since Appomattox.

Kansas City *Journal:* It looks as though Mr. Reed might be depended on to keep the McKinley boom from running away with itself.

Sioux City *Journal:* The difficulty in the Democratic party just now is to preserve the parity of its two wings on the tariff question.

Madison *Journal:* At last the Democrats have carried an election. They elected Speaker Crisp as Czar of the House by a fine majority.

New York *Recorder:* The election of Republicans to office has become a very flourishing industry. Democracy has killed almost everything else.

Louisville *Commercial:* If good honest money could be made by coining vacuums this Congress could furnish enough to pay off the national debt.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The vermiform appendix on the Democratic body is so large that there would be nothing left worth speaking of if it were cut off.

New York *Mail:* At the present rate with which Democratic leaders are deserting Cleveland there will soon be none left to indorse him except himself and, perhaps, Gresham.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Coxey says he will run for the Presidency. Well, he can show a considerable following just at present, and in this he is better off than the occupant of the Presidential chair.

New York *Commercial:* A great many Democrats declare that an income tax will kill the Democratic party. This has a tendency to reconcile many of our best citizens to the odious, un-American measure.

New York *Press:* Nobody can blame the Democrats for resolving, by hook or crook, to count a quorum in the present House. It is the last chance they will have to do anything of the kind during the present century.

Helping the Cause.

Wild-Eyed Stranger—"I want some dynamite bombs."

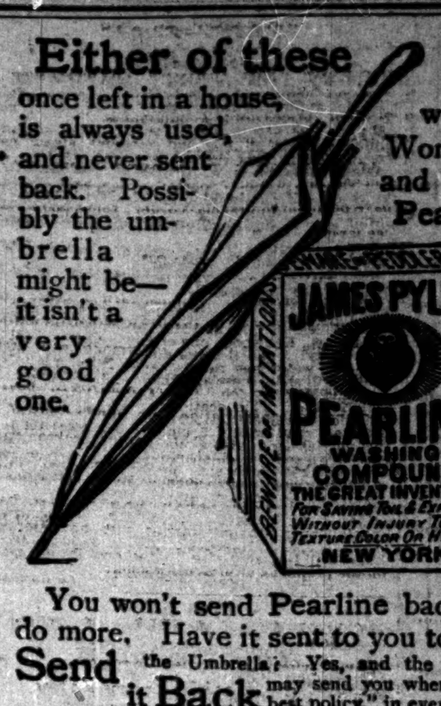
Dealer (suspiciously)—"You don't look like a quarryman."

"I'm not; but I've got some friends who haven't got through talking about the Chicago Fair yet. What's the price?"

"I won't charge you anything for these, sir."—*New York Weekly.*

Tea Drank.

Last year the total consumption of tea in this country was 88,131,038 pounds.



Either of these once left in a house, is always used, and never sent back. Possibly the umbrella might be—it isn't a very good one.

But Pearline—never. There's no fault to be found with it. Woman's hardest work is washing and cleaning in the old way. Pearline makes a new way—an easy one. It's a way that millions of women have adopted, and are thankful for. It's a way that saves clothes as well as strength. It puts a stop to the wearing rub, rub, rub on the washboard. It's a safe way, too—over and over again it has been proved so.

You won't send Pearline back when you've tried it—but do more. Have it sent to you to try.

Send it Back the Umbrella? Yes, and the imitation of Pearline, which your grocer may send you when you order Pearline. "Honesty is the best policy" in every case. 394 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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—many a man has nearly done it—they hurt him so. Most shoes are just as bad. On the contrary—

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe.

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NOTICE. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO COAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, and in the matter of the Winding-up Act, Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and the Amending Acts, and of "The Winding-up Amendment Act, 1889." [illegible]

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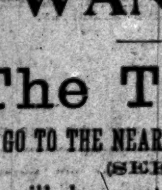

FOR FORENSIC HONOR.

ANNUAL CONTEST OF THE NORTHERN ORATORICAL LEAGUE.

It Will Take Place in Madison, Wis., Friday, May 4—It Is Between Picked Orators of Six Leading Universities—The University of Chicago for the First Time Will Enter the Lists and Determine Whether It Will Rank in Future with the Winners.

The annual contest of the Northern Oratorical League will take place at Madison, Wis., next Friday, May 4. This contest, between the picked orators of the six leading universities of the West, has become the greatest intercollegiate event of the year west of the Alleghanies, even the championship football and baseball games being of secondary importance. Interest in the event this year will be strengthened by the appearance of a new representative on the rostrum. The University of Chicago for the first time sends a competitor this year to vie with the older universities for forensic honors. In the three contests that the league has held, first and second places have always been won by Northwestern, Michigan, or Wisconsin, no representative from these universities ever ranking below third place, while Oberlin and the University of Iowa have always brought up the rear, neither ever getting better than fourth place. The record of the Chicago man will therefore be watched with considerable interest, as it is expected to show whether the Chicago University will rank in the future among the winners.

The Northern Oratorical League was organized in 1890 between Northwestern University, Oberlin College, and the State Universities of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan. The constitution limits its membership to seven and, although many applications are received each year for membership, the league has been exclusive, all applications having been "tabled" except that of the University of Chicago. There is still one vacancy, and it is said several prominent institutions of the West will renew their applications at the annual meeting of delegates to be held immediately after the contest. B. G. Mattson of Oberlin is President of the league, W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor is Vice-President, and J. F. Roberts of Evanston is Secretary.

John Mark Ericson.

Northwestern's representative in the Madison contest will be John Mark Ericson of Ridgefield, Conn. Mr. Ericson received an elementary education in the common schools of Georgetown and Ridgefield, after which he took a course of preparation for the profession of architecture in the latter place, from 1881 to 1886. For three years he was occupied in architectural work in Beatrice, Neb., and in 1889 entered the academy of Northwestern University. While in the academy he was prominently identified by literary work with the Euphronian Literary Society. He successfully represented his society in public contest with the Philomathean Society, and at graduation was one of the speakers of his class. Since 1890 he has been in continuous attendance at the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern in the classical course, from which he will graduate this year. As a student he has devoted himself largely to literary work, though not to the exclusion of social and athletic interests. In 1892 he represented his class in the Congdon declamation contest. Mr. Ericson is 28 years old, is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and will prepare for the Christian ministry. He is a writer of marked ability and is a scholarly but not a vigorous speaker. The subject of his oration at Madison will be "The Mission of the American Scholar."

Bernard G. Mattson, Oberlin's representative and the President of the Northern Oratorical League, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 22, 1866. His parents removed to Minnesota in 1881, where he spent five years on his father's farm. Entering business life in Minneapolis in 1886 he made diligent use of his spare hours in reading and study, and after three years decided to give up business and enter college. Entering Oberlin in 1886, he finished his preparatory work in one year and entered the freshman class in 1890. He was elected President of his class in the freshman year, was President of the college Y. M. C. A. for two years, won first place in the annual oratorical contest of the sophomore class, delivered the Greek oration at the junior exhibition, and has been elected to deliver the spade oration of the senior class day exercises. In studies Mr. Mattson has a special fondness for history, philosophy, and Greek. Mr. Mattson has secured his education entirely through his own efforts, earning a large part of the money for his expenses during his college work. His college oration, which took first prize in the home contest, and which he will deliver at Madison, is entitled, "Anglo-Saxon Supremacy."

Frank Prather Sadler.

The University of Michigan will be represented in the contest by Frank Prather Sadler. Mr. Sadler, the youngest of a family of seven children, was born in Springfield, Ill., June 10, 1872. In 1874 his father moved on a large farm near Grove City, Ill., and was for a number of years one of the largest stock breeders and buyers in Central Illinois. Young Sadler's early education was obtained at the village school, which he attended until 18 years of age. During this time he gained quite a local reputation by winning for three consecutive years the competitive examination open to all students in the county. In honor of these victories he held for three years the Presidency of the Christian County's Pupils' Association. At the age of 18 he went to the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he began the study of elocution under Prof. Martin Bogarte. Having determined to take a full college course he entered Knox College, Galesburg, in the fall of '91, and here took part in the annual freshman-sophomore declamation contest. He continued the study of elocution during the year, and was well known in his classes and debating society as a forcible speaker. Attracted by Michigan's great university, he entered there in 1892 as a member of the class of '96. He has since been an enthusiastic student of elocution and oratory under Prof. Trueblood. Mr. Sadler's oration at Madison will be on "Mirabeau."

George Cutler Fracker of the University of Iowa was born within a few blocks of the university of which he is now a student in 1867. His life has been largely spent upon the farm, and he has followed the lines of work and study most familiar to the farm boy. Mr. Fracker is a member of the senior class and is a hard, conscientious student. He was selected by his class in '93 as one of the editors of the *Junior Annual*; he was President in the fall term of the Zetagathian Literary Society; and he is also an esteemed member of the Polygon, an organization devoted exclusively to original literary work, where he is regarded as a clear and vigorous thinker and writer. In the oratorical contest last year Mr. Fracker won third honors. His oration, which won first honors at the Iowa State University contest, and which he will deliver also at Madison, is entitled "The Tribe of Ishmael."

Alonzo R. Smith of the University of Wisconsin is said to be a vigorous thinker and writer and an engaging speaker. The subject of his oration is "The Predatory Rich."

Elisha Moore Lake.

The University of Chicago will be represented by Elisha Moore Lake. After a spirited contest last spring, in which E. V. Pierce, Mr. Lake's second, took a prominent part, the University of Chicago succeeded in gaining admittance to the new association, but failed to make an appearance until now. Mr. Lake, who is a second-year divinity student, was born in Leroy, Pa., in 1866. In 1884 he graduated with first honors at the Canton (Pa.) High School, and several years later completed a course at Bucknell Academy, after securing first honors in the annual oratorical contest open to members of the senior class. At the opening of the University of Chicago Mr. Lake found himself enrolled in the divinity school, at the same time pursuing undergraduate work in literature in candidacy for the degrees of A. B. and B. D., which he expects to take next spring. In the local prohibition oratorical contest of last spring Mr. Lake secured second honors with an oration on "The Heroic Element in Political and Moral Reform," and in March of the present year was awarded first honors in the University Oratorical Association on "The Americanism of Lincoln," the oration with which he will defend the 'varsity's interests in the forthcoming contest at Madison. Mr. Lake affiliates his political sympathies with the Prohibition party, and is a member of the Baptist denomination. In personal appearance he is dignified and reserved and his delivery is characterized by great force and variety. While not possessing a strong voice, his tones are well sustained and well suited to tell of the homely virtues of "Honest Abe." E. V. Pierce and J. F. Hosic will accompany him on the trip to Madison as alternate and delegate. Mr. Pierce was awarded second honors with an oration on "Higher Patriotism."

Mr. Lake May Be Barred.

The contest has developed a sensational feature in the part which the University of Chicago will play therein. The report is current that Mr. Lake, the university representative, is ineligible to representation under the constitution of the Northern Oratorical League, Sec. 2 of Art. II. furnishing the excluding clause: "Only persons pursuing undergraduate studies at the time of the contests of this league, and who have not received academic degrees, shall be admitted as competitors." Mr. Lake's collegiate work consists of the freshman and sophomore years in Bucknell University, Elmira, N. Y. In September, 1891, he entered the Baptist Union Theological Seminary located at Morgan Park and was registered as candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Theology. After completing the first year's work in the Divinity School at the University of Chicago, into which the Baptist Union Theological Seminary was merged to fulfill the condition of John D. Rockefeller's first subscription of $1,000,000, Mr. Lake shifted his candidacy from B. Th. to B. D. "But," said John E. Ford, Dean Hulbert's secretary, "Mr. Lake will graduate not as bachelor of the Divinity School, but of the English Theological Seminary." The granting of the B. D. degree in the Divinity School requires as a condition precedent that the grantee possesses a bachelor's degree, but as Mr. Lake is not a Divinity School candidate, the defense that by being a candidate for the degree of B. D. he is ipso facto a candidate for A. B. falls to the ground. At the Recorder's office it was ascertained that Mr. Lake's status was "candidate for certificate from the English Theological Seminary."

Head Dean Harry Pratt Judson said: "No, Mr. Lake is neither candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts nor Bachelor of Divinity. In fact, I do not know Mr. Lake officially. As to the clause in the constitution referred to, I take it that the spirit of the constituting body was to exclude candidates who were not regularly pursuing undergraduate work in candidacy for a degree, otherwise there would be no check against admitting professionals, just as in the case of baseball pitchers who enter a college and pursue a study solely for the purpose of playing on the team representing the school. It looks to me as if the case was against Mr. Lake."

In case Mr. Lake should be debarred from participation in the contest the honor of representing the university will fall to E. V. Pierce, who won second honors in the home contest. Mr. Pierce was marked first by three judges in thought and composition. His subject was "Higher Patriotism."

STORY OF COPPER HALF CENTS A FAKE.

Numismatist Stevens Says the Reported Find Must Be False.

Silas Stevens, the numismatist, had his attention directed yesterday to a telegram from Washington saying the Treasury Department had just received from a Connecticut bank for redemption 106,000, or 1,542 pounds, of the old-fashioned half cents, the last of which were coined in 1857. The telegram said the coins constituted $350 of $3,000 that a Connecticut farmer had buried in the ground for safe-keeping. Mr. Stevens said: "You can rest assured the story is false. Every one of those half-cents is worth 15 cents, and nobody would be fool enough to take them to the Treasury Department for redemption at their face value. If there is any such lot of them in existence I would like to have them. The coin was minted intermittently from 1793 to 1857. The fact that the Connecticut lot had been buried would increase their value, because they would be in good preservation. Their value would be still further enhanced if they were of different dates. But there is no use talking about it, because the story is false."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.

JUDGE STEIN—(County Building) Contested Motions.

JUDGE EWING—(County Building) Contested motions.

JUDGE WINDES—Short cause calendar—Nos. 22,629, 21,132, 19,515, 19,514, 19,924, 26,125, 24,758, 21,635, 22,734, 21,852, 117,619, 24,736, 22,878, 23,871, 24,441, 24,397, 12,520, 24,888, 24,661, 22,279, 23,843, 24,706, 20,289, 23,776, 25,846, 22,922, 22,703, 24,275, 24,257, 16,452, 13,258.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 126,484 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar—Nos. 3,709, 11,705, 9,337, 11,327, 11,132, 10,245, 8,580, 11,223, 11,646, 11,418, 11,453, 9,348, 10,939, 11,203, 9,649, 11,137, 12,101, 11,471, 10,594, 11,526, 9,677, 11,245, 11,624, 11,074, 9,451.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Short cause calendar—Nos. 1,787, 7,355, 7,929, 6,796, 10,518, 10,505, 5,059, 6,801, 4,079, 5,117, 7,218, 8,788, 7,166, 5,729, 6,150, 6,748, 8,780, 3,723.

JUDGE BLANKE—Short cause calendar—Nos. 10,552, 12,114, 10,287, 9,685, 9,463, 9,661, 10,584, 9,654, 9,202, 10,717, 10,973, 10,353, 9,163, 9,158, 11,870, 10,233, 10,310, 155,276, 11,717, 10,249.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 156,165 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar—Nos. 25,362, 16,060, 17,286, 18,855, 188,535, 19,527, 23,378, 22,224, 22,896, 20,667, 23,293, 22,434, 24,691, 24,670, 11,881, 23,779, 24,394, 5,953, 21,743, 22,008.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar—Nos. 3,329, 9,635, 8,125, 6,407, 8,062, 6,051, 7,373, 9,895, 6,551, 6,659, 8,123, 11,664, 8,630, 6,115, 8,750, 6,816, 4,285.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,838, 11,359, 13,028, 11,896, 10,612, 9,182, 11,555, 10,750, 9,153, 5,196, 8,506, 7,631, 7,357, 6,715, 6,888. The last six cases were on Judge Brentano's call and were continued from two weeks ago.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar—Nos. 25,190, 25,229, 121,487, 26,018, 20,447, 19,912, 24,583, 21,505, 21,506, 17,554, 19,483, 21,729, 19,423, 23,561, 24,084, 17,565, 23,218, 16,459, 23,849, 23,090, 24,728, 6,772, 13,296, 22,929, 13,212, 25,824, 21,407, 22,120, 22,978, 24,701, 25,770, 25,976, 17,005, 19,409, 127,647.

JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calendar—Nos. 23,049, 18,785, 25,180, 2? 956, 18,550, 25,350, 25,956, 18,550, 25,350, 24,393, 19,161, 24,276, 14,942, 4,728, 2,707, 14,808, 16,996, 16,207, 22,400, 17,016, 21,248, 20,330, 16,214, 11,057, 22,899, 17,821, 23,345, 24,956, 25,418, 24,385, 25,548, 20,498, 25,863.

JUDGE BURKE—Short cause calendar—Nos. 18,691, 21,032, 21,367, 21,284, 11,006, 21,312, 22,845, 22,353, 23,792, 23,569, 23,407, 23,302, 22,913, 23,761, 22,989, 23,468, 22,162, 23,083, 22,067, 23,005, 18,112, 18,113, 18,114, 18,115, 18,116, 18,117, 18,119, 21,666, 25,888, 8,681, 18,129, 22,844, 26,037, 9,424, 25,626, 25,641, 16,565, 19,854.

JUDGE SCALES—County Court—10 a. m.—Nos. 11,596, 11,597, 11,598, 11,600, 11,162. 2 p. m. 10,166 and 11,967.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Probate Court—General business.

JUDGE SEARS—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Nos. 3,036, 737, 2,632, 2,633, 2,834, 2,790.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch No. 3—Nos. 2,754, 2,755, 2,756, 2,757, 2,758, 2,759, 2,760, 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, 2,764, 2,765, 2,766, 2,767, 2,768, 2,769, 2,770, 2,771.

JUDGE HANECY—Branch No. 4—Nos. 2,370, 2,408, 1,122, 1,509, 1,754, 2,458, 2,441, 804, 2,993, 3,053, 3,046.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Courts)—Contested motions.

Appellate Court Decisions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—[Special.]—In the Appellate Court, Third District, today decisions were announced and opinions filed as follows:

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. Hodge; reversed and remanded. Boehmer vs. Foval; affirmed.

Burke vs. Dunne; affirmed.

Meneley vs. Carson; affirmed.

Curry vs. St. John Plow Company; affirmed.

Hoopes vs. Village of Ipavia; affirmed.

Williamson vs. Rexroat; affirmed.

Nazworthy vs. City of Sullivan; affirmed.

Robinson vs. Briscoe, admr.; affirmed.

Merrill vs. Elliott; affirmed.

Funk vs. Babbitt; affirmed.

Citizens' Savings, etc., Association vs. Ruhl; reversed and remanded.

Porter vs. Brown; affirmed.

Wheaton et al. vs. Johnson; reversed and remanded.

Dooley, admr. of Steer, vs. Lackey et al.; reversed and remanded.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. Sanders; affirmed.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. Morton; affirmed.

Gillingham vs. Christian; reversed and remanded.

Chicago Fund and Life Society vs. Wilson; reversed and remanded.

O'Donnell vs. Colby; affirmed.

McIntosh vs. Schroeder; affirmed.

Walker vs. Wilkin, admr.; affirmed.

Peoria Manufacturing Company vs. Lyons, etc.; affirmed.

Leka vs. Baker et al.; affirmed.

Lumsden et al. vs. Aliman et al.; affirmed.

All cases pending not announced above are held under advisement.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., April 28.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following case was submitted: Accounting of Joslin in assignment of Goebic. Call for Tuesday—Nos. 63, 104, 24, 37, 51, 81, 86, 87, 88, 1.

PLENTY OF YACHTING.

LAKE RACING TO BE MORE LIVELY THAN USUAL THIS YEAR.

All the Chicago Clubs on the Move and Planning for Local Regattas and Lake Races—Many Changes in the Crack Boats Owned by Local Club Members—Valiant Will Attract a Great Deal of Attention—Plans for the Season—General Sporting News.

Yachting in Chicago during the coming season will receive a greater boom than ever before known in the history of the sport on Lake Michigan. It will not only be remarkable for the number of regattas and the large fleets participating in them, but the Vigilant-Valkyrie race of last summer has started yacht-owners to building boats on up-to-date models, and fin keel and centerboard keel boats will have a chance to attest their various merits on fresh water during the coming summer. The owners of the boats of last year's fleet have not been idle, and changes in rig and hull models have been many. Former defects have been removed, and the comparative certainty as to the respective merits of the boats which existed last fall has been removed, and the early races will doubtless prove very close and exciting.

Although the regatta committees of the clubs have not yet prepared any schedule of events for the season, it is certain that one of the first regattas will be the long distance race to Michigan City and return under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht club. This race will be early in June. The same course was sailed over last June by the Columbia boats, and the members insisted on its repetition this year. Last year's cruise in squadron to Green Bay later in the season, held by this club, was so great a success that another will be held in August or early September, and it is thought that the fleet will be larger than ever before.

It is thought that about a dozen yachts will go on a cruise, and that about thirty craft will assemble at Green Bay for the race. After the regatta the cruisers will go into camp for a week and then sail leisurely back home.

Another event of the Columbia club's program will be the annual free-for-all regatta on the club's course, open to all boats on the lakes.

Changes in the Lake Flyers.

The Lincoln Park Yacht club has been able to get a fairly good substitute for a harbor from the Park Commissioners. At last they have it now so that they can get their boats in and out of the lagoon at the park, and their racing will therefore receive an impetus. A free-for-all race will be given, in addition to many club events. Lincoln Park races have always been noted for good sport and close sailing, and this year will prove no exception to the rule.

In July the annual cruise in squadron past the city to the harbor south of the Fair grounds will be held. The boats will be under the Commodore's instructions and sail according to signals from the flagship.

The boat that will be most closely watched when she comes out will be the sloop Valiant. This yacht is in the forty-foot class, and was built last winter in Racine. Its model is very like that of the Vigilant, the cup defender, and is expected to prove very fast. The sail plan is large, and the draft of fifteen feet when the centerboard is down gives lateral plane enough to insure good windward work. With the centerboard up, it is expected to run well before the wind. Valiant is owned by a syndicate, among the members being the Berriman Brothers, who sailed American Girl last year.

William Henshaw is building a fin-keel sloop named the Skate. This type of yacht, which is a radical departure from the old hull models, has met with great success in salt water, and the Skate's owner is confident that it will do great things. The boat is 25 feet over all, and only 18 feet on the water line. The beam is but six feet, and the fin, which weighs 350 pounds, is 3 feet deep, 6 feet long on top, and 5 feet on the bottom. The ballast is carried in a lead bulb fastened on the bottom of the fin, and weighs 500 pounds. Entering in the 18-foot class, the Skate will have a great advantage over competitors on account of the overhang fore and aft. It is thought it will be a hard craft to pass in heavy weather, and fairly formidable with light wind.

The schooner Hawthorne, which attracted much attention last summer, wintered at St. Joe. The lofty spars will be cut down three feet, and a longer main boom be given it, with a new foretopmast and bowsprit. The schooner Toxteth has been fitted out with gasoline engines and propeller wheels, and will not have to wait long for a breeze, nor battle against head winds in making port with the wind off shore. Alterations have been made in the schooner Crusader, the flagship of the Lincoln Park fleet, and it has received some ballast.

Old-time yachtsmen will be glad to see Druid once more winning laurels in her class. She is being thoroughly rebuilt at Charlevoix, Mich., and will come out of the shipyard in better trim than ever. This crack sloop has long been the pride of Chicago's fleet and its return will be greeted with naval salutes by all the boats.

More Changes in Fast Boats.

The sloop Chicago, formerly Zephyr, will have a new name again this year. W. H. Thompson, its owner, has rebuilt it new from the keel up, and, while retaining nearly the old model, has made slight alterations, giving more overhang to the stern, a rake to the stem, and a new suit of sails. Allie T., as it has been christened, has a very good record.

Pinta has received 1,000 pounds of lead ballast in her keel and been thoroughly overhauled. Rambler has a new mast and her stern rounded out. More lateral plane has been added and some changes in the rig been made. The cabin has been overhauled and the hull painted white.

Hattie B. has been completely overhauled and her hull scraped, as has Peri, winner of last year's Michigan City race. Justice Bradwell's big sloop, Hattie Bradwell, will come out looking the same as of yore. Her owner thinks he knows a good thing when he has it, and if by a good thing he means a roomy, safe, good sailing craft he has it already.

Last week the big schooner Idler was towed out of the slip and anchored in the basin. Sailors began scraping the two years' accumulation of dirt and coal dust from the spars and painting the hull. It was quite a surprise to yachtsmen and they all expressed satisfaction that the fleet schooner was once more to be in commission.

The steam yacht Fleet is also receiving a great deal of attention. M. J. Steffens is having new bow and stern put on Laura S. at St. Joe, and making alterations in the cabin. He says that this handsome boat will be even finer this year than ever. He obtained some new ideas from New York yachts which visited here last summer, and is embodying them in his boat. Wilber will come out fresh with paint and ready to have a race with anything that happens along. Most of the steam craft, however, have been laid up in distant ports, and will not be brought out for over a month.

The fast sloop Jeanettie has gone to Milwaukee and will be the flagship of the Milwaukee Yacht club this season.

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17 French China Dinner Sets,
Richly stippled with gold and decorated in soft colors, 144 pieces — $47.50
Ordinarily sold at not less than $100.00.

12 French China Chocolate Sets,
Decoration—a dainty bright Gold Border pattern, 14 pieces — $5.00
Good value at $10.00.

Dinner Sets.
English Semi-Porcelain—100 pieces—Underglaze Decorations—3 colors — $6.90
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English 6-Piece Sets—3 colors—Underglaze Decorations — $2.00
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Special display of Imported Jardinieres—Various colors—at 50c 75c $1.00

A great variety of Handsome Jardinieres; also Flower Pots with Pedestals, of Rich Colors and Ornate Shapes.

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Following are special values —for this sale only.

Berry Dishes, Like cut, large size, imitation of cut glass, each — 10c

Berry Nappies, Small, to match above, each — 3c

Salt Cellars, Individual salt cellars, each — 1c

Table Tumblers, Thin lead blown, plain, each — 2c

Table Tumblers, Thin lead blown, engraved, each — 4c

Handled Custard Cups, Plain, light pressed, each — 4c

Vinegar or Oil Bottle, Imitation Cut Glass, each — 6c

Handled Custard Cups, Lead Blown Glass, each — 7c

Handled Custard Cups, With Fine Engraving, each — 7c

Table Casters, Fancy Opal Glass, decorated; 3 bottles, pepper, salt and mustard, each — 28c

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We are manufacturing and have now ready the largest and best assortment in the city. . . . . To introduce the department more thoroughly we will offer:

Black and White Polka Dot and Striped China Silk Waists, Blue and White Polka Dot and Striped China Silk Waists, and Plain Black, Brown, Blue and Cardinal China Silk Waists, many being worth up to $5.00—the choice today at $1.95

This is the Last Day of the April Sale of Books at reduced prices. May Magazines under regular prices—Harper's, 29c; Scribner's, 20c; St. Nicholas, 20c.

Tetley's Teas Served Free to our lady patrons—Main Floor, near Stairway.

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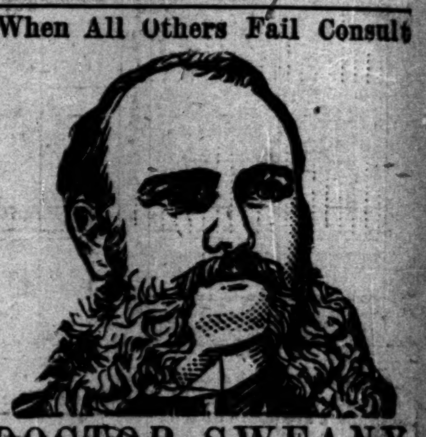

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